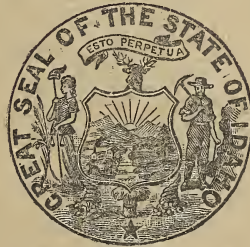


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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
FISH AND GAME WARDEN
OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO

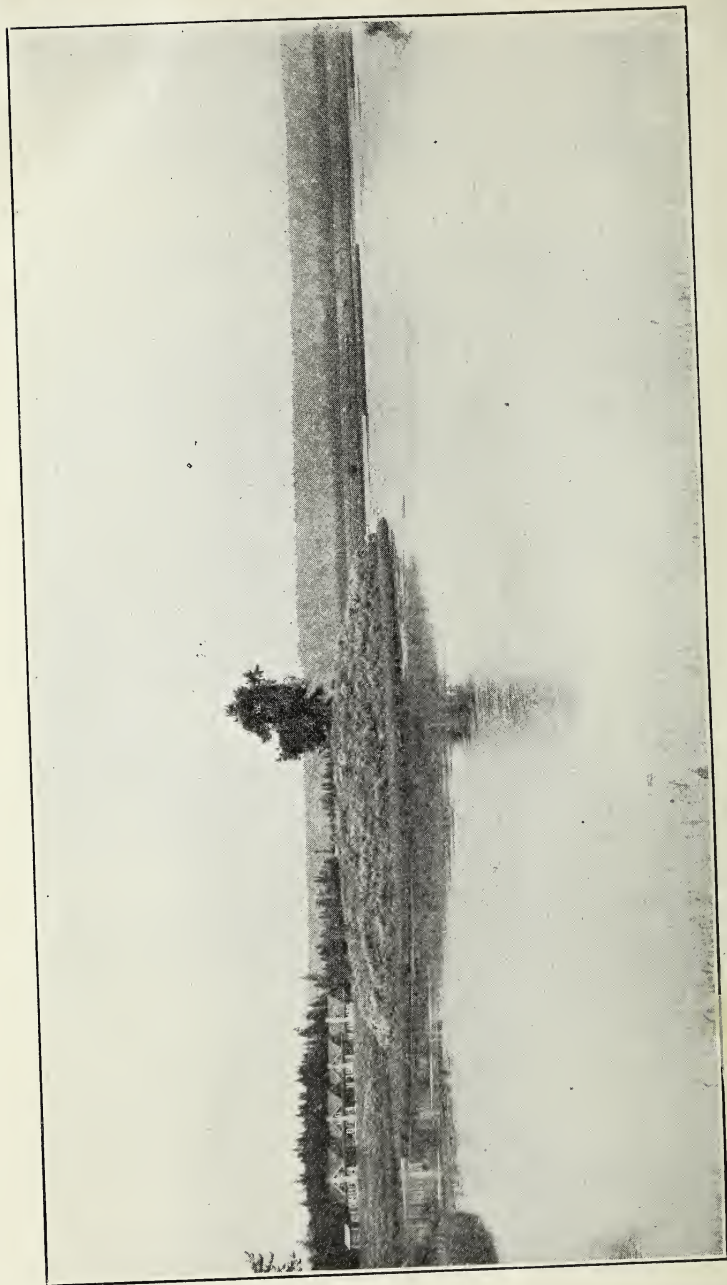


W. N. STEPHENS
STATE GAME WARDEN



Deputy Game Wardens 1907-8.

	Address.	County.
A. S. French.....	Boise.....	Ada.
R. M. Pyper.....	Boise.....	Ada.
A. M. Dorsey.....	Boise.....	Ada.
F. E. Morlan.....	Pocatello.....	Bannock.
Geo. Harrison.....	Soda Springs.....	Bannock.
John Mattson.....	St. Charles.....	Bear Lake.
F. R. Richards.....	Montpelier.....	Bear Lake.
F. A. Randall.....	Idaho Falls.....	Bingham.
T. R. Jones.....	Blackfoot.....	Bingham.
W. D. Galbraith.....	Idaho City.....	Boise.
John C. McNichols.....	Halley.....	Blaine.
E. L. Fender.....	Bellevue.....	Blaine.
Jas. McGreevy.....	Bonnors Ferry.....	Bonner.
Fred M. Davis.....	Caldwell.....	Canyon.
Sam Cook.....	Oakley.....	Cassia.
Jos. H. Horton.....	Challis.....	Custer.
Theo. France.....	Marysville.....	Fremont.
Sam Sheets.....	Driggs.....	Fremont.
Martin Garn.....	Sugar City.....	Fremont.
M. S. Mason.....	Grangeville.....	Idaho.
R. R. Hotchkiss.....	Grangeville.....	Idaho.
Ludwig Roper.....	Coeur d'Alene.....	Kootenai.
J. M. Hibbs.....	Moscow.....	Latah.
Mc. H. Harbaugh.....	Lewiston.....	Nez Perce.
W. A. Hill.....	Lewiston.....	Nez Perce.
Abe Whitehead.....	Franklin.....	Oneida.
R. S. Hawes.....	Silver City.....	Owyhee.
L. T. Wilson.....	Kingston.....	Shoshone.
E. M. Sweeley.....	Twin Falls.....	Twin Falls.
M. A. Nelson.....	Cambridge.....	Washington.



6 SUMMER RESIDENCE OF W. H. BANCROFT, ISLAND PARK, FREMONT COUNTY.
An ideal home and resort. One of the many beautiful scenes on Upper Snake River Valley.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
FISH AND GAME WARDEN
OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO



W. N. STEPHENS
STATE GAME WARDEN

Game Protection.

Laws for the protection of fish and game, if enacted with judgment and wisely administered, are essentially for the use and benefit of the middle and poorer classes. This must be conceded. The sportsman who is well supplied with this world's goods, if game be scarce in his immediate locality, has but to go where it is more plentiful and to his liking. The matter of expense is of no moment to him, while the man not so well favored, but with the sporting instincts just as strong and frequently better developed must of necessity content himself nearer home, and if the game and fish have not been properly protected forego the pleasure and delights of an outing entirely.

The residents of the State generally are beginning to more fully appreciate these facts and as a rule are in hearty sympathy with all reasonable laws enacted and will and do assist in their enforcement.

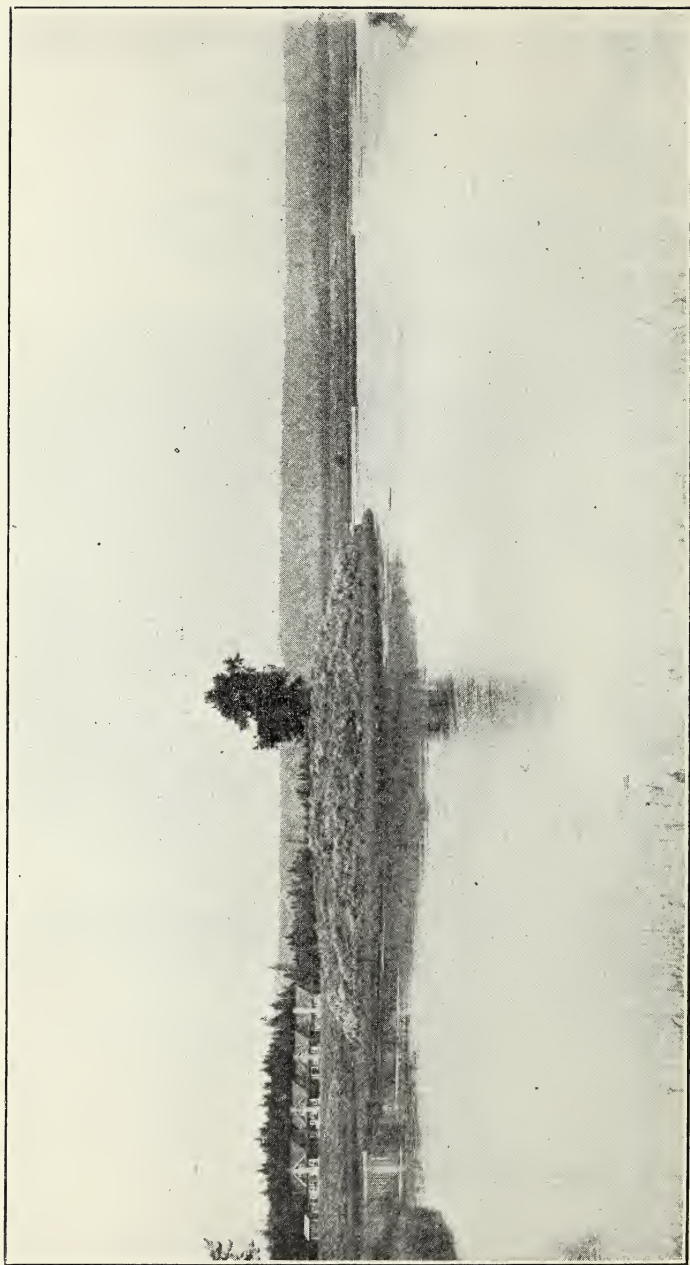
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Deputy Game Wardens 1907-8.

	Address.	County.
A. S. French.....	Boise.....	Ada.
R. M. Pyper.....	Boise.....	Ada.
A. M. Dorsey.....	Boise.....	Ada.
F. E. Morlan.....	Pocatello.....	Bannock.
Geo. Harrison.....	Soda Springs.....	Bannock.
John Mattson.....	St. Charles.....	Bear Lake.
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F. A. Randall.....	Idaho Falls.....	Bingham.
T. R. Jones.....	Blackfoot.....	Bingham.
W. D. Galbraith.....	Idaho City.....	Boise.
John C. McNichols.....	Hailey.....	Blaine.
E. L. Fender.....	Bellevue.....	Blaine.
Jas. McGreevy.....	Bonniers Ferry.....	Bonner.
Fred M. Davis.....	Caldwell.....	Canyon.
Sam Cook.....	Oakley.....	Cassia.
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Theo. France.....	Marysville.....	Fremont.
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Martin Garn.....	Sugar City.....	Fremont.
M. S. Mason.....	Grangeville.....	Idaho.
R. R. Hotchkiss.....	Grangeville.....	Idaho.
Ludwig Roper.....	Coeur d'Alene.....	Kootenai.
J. M. Hibbs.....	Moscow.....	Latah.
Mc. H. Harbaugh.....	Lewiston.....	Nez Perce.
W. A. Hill.....	Lewiston.....	Nez Perce.
Abe Whitehead.....	Franklin.....	Oneida.
R. S. Hawes.....	Silver City.....	Owyhee.
L. T. Wilson.....	Kingston.....	Shoshone.
E. M. Sweeley.....	Twin Falls.....	Twin Falls.
M. A. Nelson.....	Cambridge.....	Washington.

Print of 1907-08



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF W. H. BANCROFT, ISLAND PARK, FREMONT COUNTY.
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W. N. STEPHENS
STATE GAME WARDEN

Game Protection.

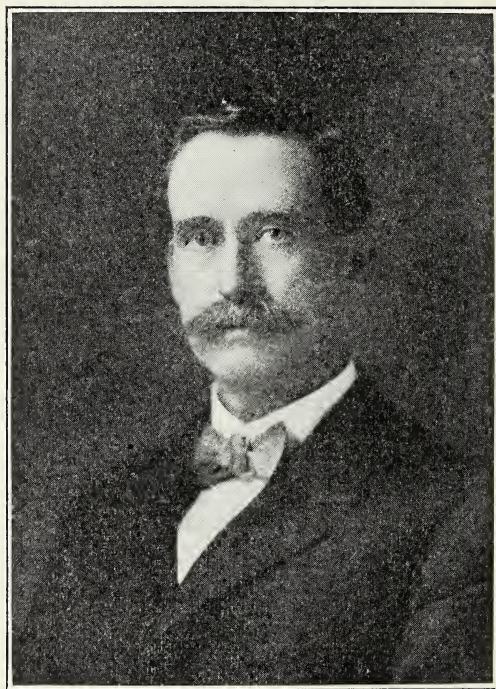
Laws for the protection of fish and game, if enacted with judgment and wisely administered, are essentially for the use and benefit of the middle and poorer classes. This must be conceded. The sportsman who is well supplied with this world's goods, if game be scarce in his immediate locality, has but to go where it is more plentiful and to his liking. The matter of expense is of no moment to him, while the man not so well favored, but with the sporting instincts just as strong and frequently better developed must of necessity content himself nearer home, and if the game and fish have not been properly protected forego the pleasure and delights of an outing entirely.

The residents of the State generally are beginning to more fully appreciate these facts and as a rule are in hearty sympathy with all reasonable laws enacted and will and do assist in their enforcement.

Operation of the Law.

The law insofar as the expense of maintenance of this department is concerned is self-operative and under its general application is very similar to the operation of the Livestock Sanitary Law by which the stockmen of the State pay a special tax for the maintenance of that department. Persons who hunt and fish are the only ones who are taxed for the benefit or sport they derive. No other class of people or industry is in any way affected by this levy.

The procuring of licenses is an easy matter. Every qualified justice of the peace; every probate judge; every deputy warden and the game warden will furnish licenses on payment of the small fee charged. This constitutes fully six hundred sources available in every portion of the State through which licenses can be procured with but little inconvenience and at the minimum of expense to the hunter or sportsman.



W. N. STEPHENS
Game Warden.

BOISE, IDAHO, JANUARY 5, 1909.

To His Excellency, the Governor, Hon. James H. Brady,
and Members of the Tenth Session, Idaho Legisla-
ture, Boise, Idaho:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the State Fish and Game Department for the years 1907 and 1908. In submitting this second biennial report I include a reference to quarterly and annual reports filed during my administrataion of the affairs of this office with Hon. F. R. Gooding, as Governor, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, Session Laws 1907.

I desire to treat particularly upon the condition of game in this State, large and small, and of fish, showing how in forest, field and stream it has been improved by the enactment of timely protective legislation. Prior to this numbers were diminishing, as I am able to establish to a degree, but under the protective and restrictive laws, fairly and impartially administered, game has materially increased, while results already obtained from fish hatcheries established in and belonging to the State are more than satisfactory.

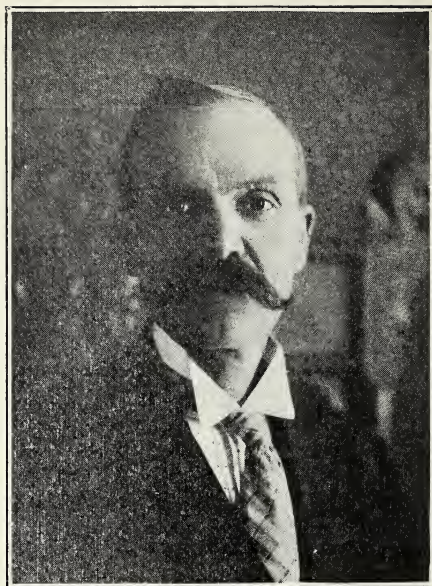
Incidentally, I desire to point out the inoperative features of some sections of the statutes now in force and to recommend the enactment of certain measures in the interest of the better management of this department.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures is appended hereto.

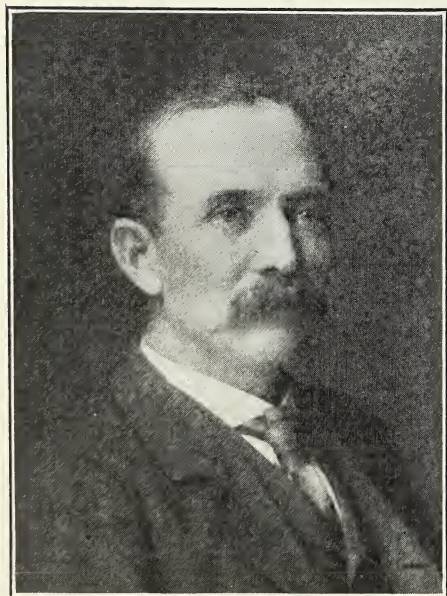
Respectfully,

W. N. STEPHENS,

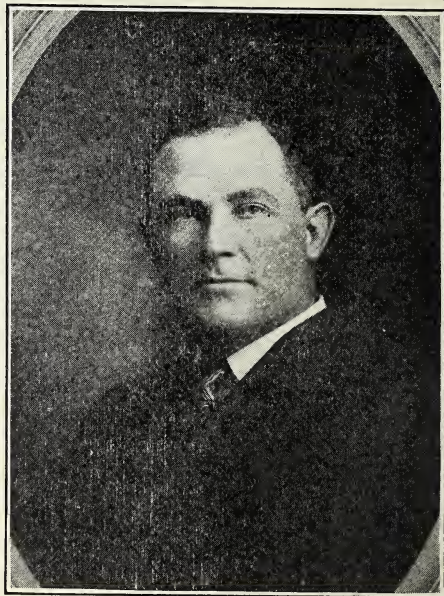
State Fish and Game Warden.



CHIEF DEPUTY B. T. LIVINGSTON, BOISE



ASSISTANT CHIEF DEPUTY JAS. I. DUNFORD
Bloomington



ASSISTANT CHIEF DEPUTY R. C. WEST
Moscow

Second Biennial Report of the Fish and Game Warden of the State of Idaho, 1907-1908.

THE general condition of the department was never better than it is today. We have perfected an organization for the protection and propagation of fish and game which, I think it can truthfully be said, is among the best in the West. The officers have not been alone in their efforts at enforcement of the law but have enjoyed the earnest co-operation of all true sportsmen and citizens of the State. The results obtained show for themselves. Big game in many localities is on the increase, birds are almost universally more plentiful and in the near future Idaho will afford better sport for the angler than any State of the Union, if it does not already hold that distinctive position.

The fish culture work of the past twelve months has been no waste of time or money, on the contrary, it has been a valuable work to the State. It will keep the streams well stocked with the finest species of fish and will insure an opportunity for all who care to catch a mess of trout. Most people enjoy the recreation that a fishing trip affords, and the replenishing of the streams will not only afford the residents of the State pleasure, but will attract many non-residents and thus help in the development of Idaho. In this branch of the department we have met with enthusiasm on every hand. All the officers have worked faithfully and well. No obstacle was too great to overcome. It was this spirit that helped us to accomplish so much and bring about the results which we present to the people with the feeling that they will appreciate the value of this work.

During my term of office I have been ably assisted by a corps of competent assistants. B. T. Livingston was ap-

pointed Chief Deputy and has merited the position. Assistant Chief Deputies James L. Dunford and R. C. West have at all times displayed efficiency in work to which they were assigned extending into many Counties. Superintendents of Fish Hatcheries George H. Isaacs and C. H. Scott have done much in developing these State Institutions, which are now in their infancy, and the methods introduced by them for taking spawn, handling eggs and fry have proven successful, the percentage of loss being reduced to the minimum. H. G. Dietrich, Clerk of the Department, is to be complimented on his efficiency in the discharge of his duties. As the head of the Department, I feel it is but just to say a good word for all its employes.

We suffered a slight loss in the fire which damaged the Capitol Building Annex on the morning of December 4. At that time data for this report was mislaid resulting in much inconvenience in getting it ready for the printers, and, therefore, necessitating delay.

License System.

Considerable controversy has been had at different times as to the wisdom of the resident and non-resident license system. Under the system of licenses the man with modest means has his only protection. For a trifling amount he is permitted to exercise his sporting humor in a game preserve of Nature's making, while if it were not for the laws giving this protection our State would doubtless be the home of more than one landed preserve to the absolute prohibition of the sportsman with modest resources.

Adverse criticism has been made of this law but it is not well grounded. The law as it stands upon our Statutes is

not an innovation nor an experiment. It has been in force in a number of the older States for years and is acknowledged as the most satisfactory and equitable measure yet enacted for the maintenance of a department for the protection and propagation of fish and game.

The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., in a recent report, recognizes this system by saying: "It has undergone rapid development in recent years and has reached a point in many States where the income it has produced has placed the Game Warden Department on a self-sustaining basis. It has also furnished



SCENE ON LAKE PEND O'REILLE

useful statistics hitherto unavailable in regard to the number of hunters in States which have adopted both resident and non-resident licenses."

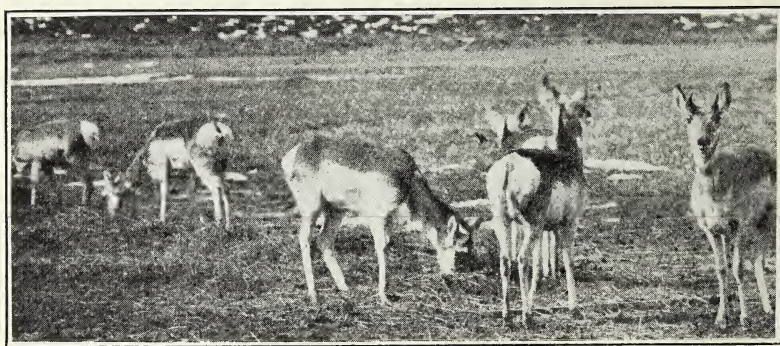
Criticism.

Criticism of this department has been passed in some instances in that the claim of increase in game is not well founded, citing that a sportsman now has to go miles for the sport and game which in former years could be had

at his very door. This latter claim is true, but the fact is lost sight of that the sportsmen are considerably on the increase and also that the steady march of settlement and development of Idaho's numerous resources has much to do with driving and centralizing the game, large and small, to and in the more remote and less habitable portions of the State. This department can but claim that a fair and impartial criticism of the statements herein, backed by reasonable knowledge of the conditions as they exist, will bear out in the main all the facts herein set forth.

Increase of Game.

From numerous and exhaustive reports received from the deputies over the State, as also from residents and



ANTELOPE, LOST RIVER COUNTRY

sportsmen interested in the work of this department and the preservation of game, the only conclusion to be reached is that large and small game are increasing very perceptibly. This is particularly true regarding moose, elk, caribou, deer, antelope and beaver.

The increase in moose, caribou, beaver and deer is very noticeable, reports having come to this department re-

peatedly, emphasizing this feature of the working of the law. With elk and antelope the increase is not so pronounced, but still noticeable to a very considerable degree.

Game birds, with the possible exception of the sage hen and prairie chicken, show a very marked increase in all varieties and in every locality in the State. It must be remembered that the game bird is very largely a creature of circumstances and climatic conditions have much to do



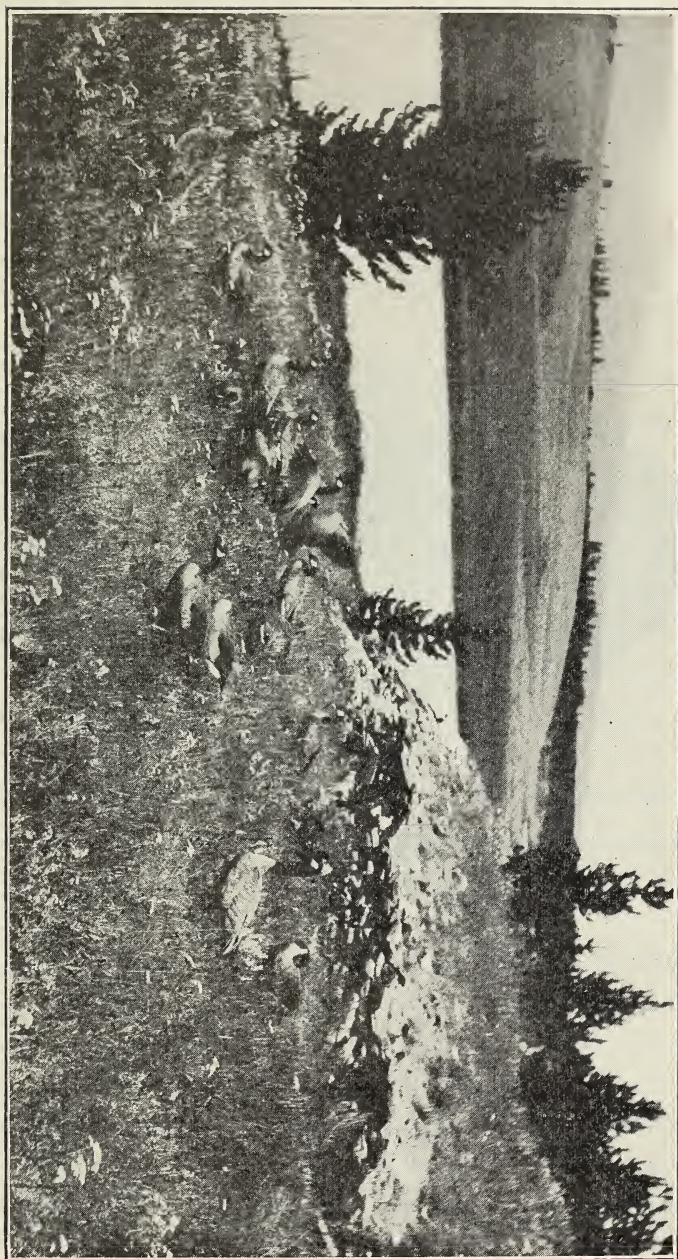
CHINA PHEASANTS

with its propagation. Dry, warm and sunny spring and summer weather has all to do with the hatching and also with the maturing of the chicks. Weather, such as above described, prevailed in many localities in the State during the seasons of 1907-8. The protection thrown around the birds by the law, and its application, and the favorable weather conditions prevailing are the features responsible for the bountiful increase of this class of game.

Of the upland birds grouse and pheasants seem to show the more increase. Fool hen, sage hen and prairie chicken under the most favorable conditions for some reason unexplained do not appear to show any appreciable increase. An abundance of quail are reported from almost every locality in the State where the little "Bob White" naturally calls home. They are a half domestic bird and, unless hunted too closely, like to be around farm and ranch buildings, corrals and feed lots. The farmers and ranchmen report them unusually plentiful the season of 1908. The California blue valley quail is a recent importation and "plant" in various portions of this State and are reported as very plentiful considering the short time since their introduction. The Snake River Valley in Lincoln and Twin Falls Counties, along Rock Creek in the latter county especially, show these birds to their best advantage, although in other counties of the south central portion of the State they are to be found in considerable numbers. This is a very game little bird, somewhat smaller than the "Bob White" and furnishes very excellent sport.

The aquatic fowl is migratory in its nature and with but very few exceptions its nesting grounds are far removed from our State, but the protection thrown around these game birds by this department has aided to a considerable extent in their natural propagation, while the protection given by the enforcement of the law as to killing out of the prescribed season has prevented undue and excessive slaughter.

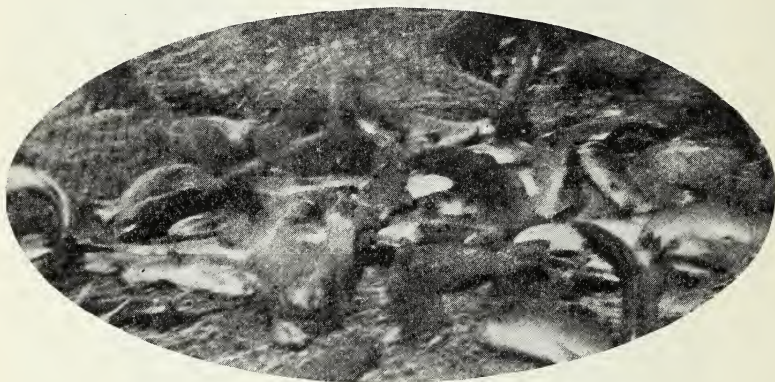
WILD GESE, UPPER SNAKE RIVER, FREMONT COUNTY



Catch of Trout for Spawn.

Fish in General.

This subject is so broad, confining it even to this State, that an attempt will not be made to cover it only to a limited degree. The varieties of fish naturally belonging to the almost numberless streams as well as the many lakes of the State are very numerous and an effort to list them here will not be attempted.



CATCH OF TROUT FOR SPAWN

The effort of this department has been put forward to the propagation, stocking, distribution, care and protection almost wholly of the different varieties of brook, native and lake trout. Under sub-heads an effort will be made in a brief but concise manner to fully show to the uninformed the system inaugurated for taking the spawn, fertilizing it, hatching, feeding, distributing the fry and giving it such further care and attention as is required. Fish culture is a science and this Department under its present management claims with pardonable pride to have mastered its every detail and is entitled to full credit for the results obtained.

Hatcheries.

Under an act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1907, this department was authorized and directed "To erect and maintain a fish hatchery in this State for the purpose of the artificial propagation and distribution of food and commercial fishes."

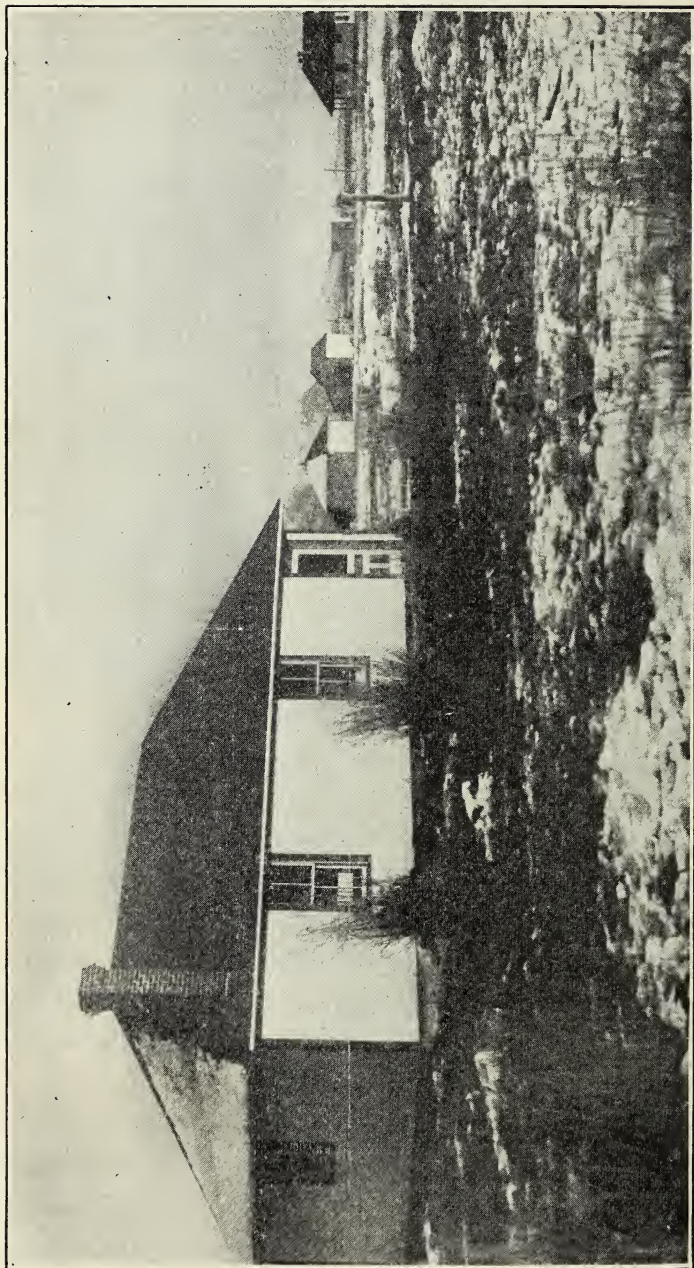
Hay Spur Hatchery.

Under the above law and under the advice and direction of this department Silver Creek, in Blaine County, was selected as the site for the first hatchery and such hatchery was built and completed in the fall and winter of 1907, and consists of a one-story commodious building, with troughs and other appurtenances necessary to the propagation of fish, including an eight-inch pipe line one mile in length, carrying an ample supply of fresh, pure spring water; a residence for the use of the superintendent, ice house, stable and outbuildings.

The site is near the southern line of Blaine County on the Wood River branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and is admirably located as to climatic conditions, character and quantity of water at hand and convenience for distribution.

These buildings are situated on an eighty-acre tract of land belonging to the State, and in the course of time has every promise of being a creditable adjunct to the various State institutions.

In further comment on this subject it may be well to state that to follow out the original plans of this department, in this connection contemplates additional improvements on the Hay Spur property to bring it up to a proper



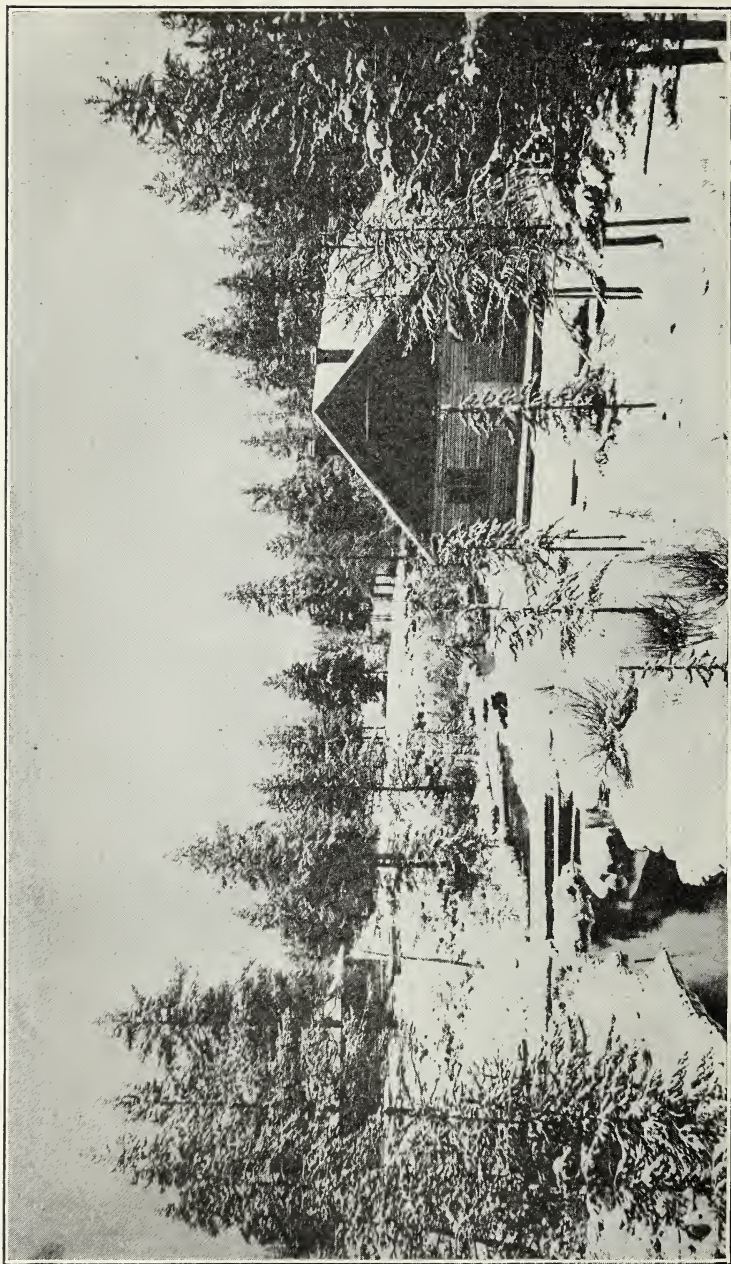
HAY SPUR HATCHERY, BLAINE COUNTY

standing and comparison with the other two properties of this same character belonging to the State, such as capacity, availability and convenience for handling eggs, in sufficient quantities to meet the needs and requirements of the territory contiguous and tributary to this hatchery.

Warm River Hatchery.

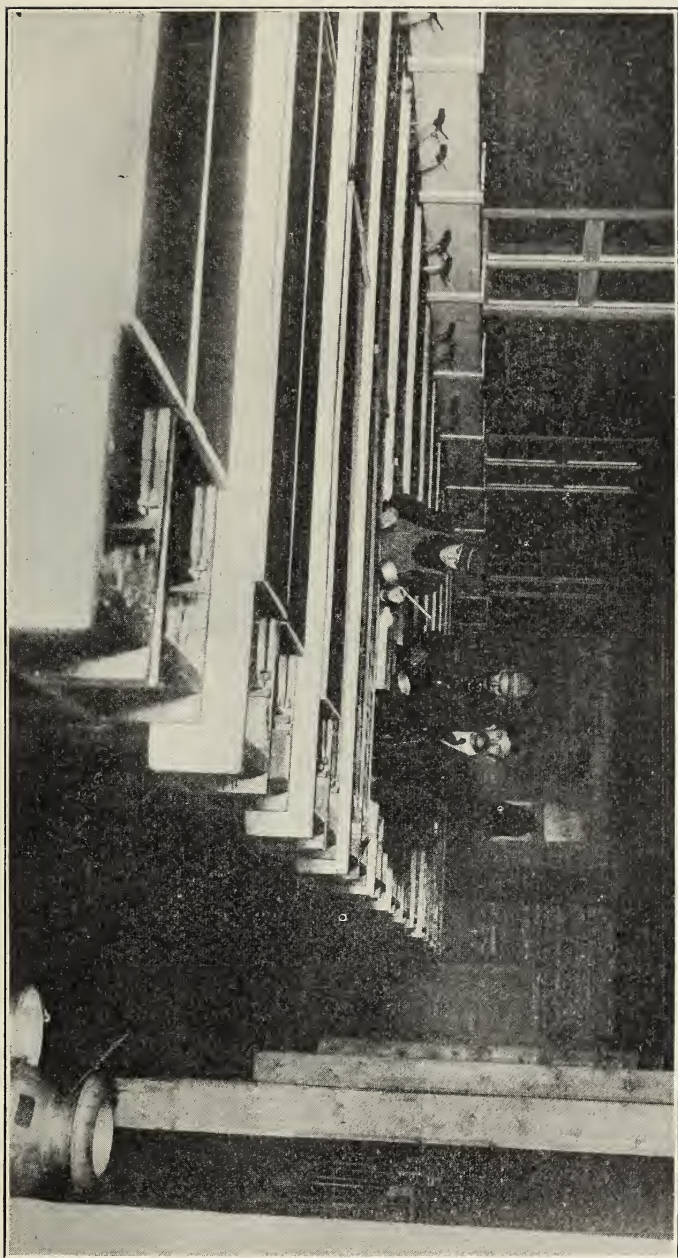
A hatchery belonging to the Glen Rea Ranching Company was leased for the season of 1908 for the particular purpose of eyeing eggs for hatching and was used to good advantage with the first take of eggs as hereinafter described and was also the means of bringing to a realization the need of the department for another hatchery for the better handling, propagation and perpetuation of the particular species of trout grown in the colder waters of the higher altitudes of the State. These features being well established the Warm River Hatchery was the outgrowth of these conditions. This hatchery is located on what is known as the big springs near the head of Little Warm River in northern Fremont County, twenty-five miles north of Ashton, on the Yellowstone branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and while this hatchery has not attained such proportions as the Hay Spur industry has, the buildings and improvements generally are very creditable and it is a gratifying acquisition to this department of the State Government. In addition to the hatchery proper there has been constructed a residence for the use of the superintendent, a barn and other buildings necessary and convenient to successfully carry out the plans of this department in its fish culture work.

It is well to note in connection with the Warm River



WARM RIVER HATCHERY, FREMONT COUNTY

INTERIOR VIEW WARM RIVER HATCHERY



Hatchery that an Act of Congress recently passed authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the State of Idaho 1,280 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre for the "purposes of a State Fish Hatchery and Game Preserve." The land selected under this act is that upon which this hatchery is situated. It has been surveyed and plat will go to the Land Commissioner for segregation in the early part of the year 1909 and final purchase and sale will be speedily consummated. The improvements herein mentioned are located upon this segregation and with the completion of the title in the State to this large area of territory so admirably situated no probable condition can arise that will detract from the desirability of this selection as one of the exceptionally favored fish hatcheries and game preserves of any State of the Union.

Special mention is due of the fact that on this site and in this vicinity are found some of the best trout spawning beds in the United States.

Sandpoint Hatchery.

In the early work in connection with the fish culture branch of this department it was noted that to give proper attention to the care and propagation of fish in the northern streams and lakes a station in north Idaho was necessary and to this end arrangements were begun and are now complete in the location and construction of the Sandpoint Hatchery. This hatchery situated as it is near the city of that name on Lake Pend O'Reille, in Bonner County, is centrally and conveniently located. This branch was not determined upon until late in the fall of 1908, but at this time the plans as agreed upon are nearing completion and



FALLS ABOVE WARM RIVER HATCHERY



SANDPOINT HATCHERY, BONNER COUNTY

this department feels confident that the station will be found of considerable importance in the future history of fish culture in this State.

Special mention in this connection is due of the fact that the citizens of Sandpoint contributed \$900 toward the purchase of the twenty-acre site on which this hatchery is located and have aided in numerous other ways toward the success of this industry.



SUPT. C. H. SCOTT OF WARM RIVER HATCHERY

And assistants taking spawn from an Eastern brook trout, weighing seven pounds.

In January, 1908, and after the completion of the Hay Spur Hatchery a shipment of 1,493,080 eastern brook trout-eyed eggs was received. One million three hundred ninety-three thousand and eighty of these being purchased from Eastern hatcheries and 100,000 being contributed by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. These eggs were

placed in the Hay Spur Hatchery and under the direction of the then Superintendent Robert Stiles were given every care and attention that the new condition of the hatchery warranted. On the 23rd of April, 1908, on a tributary of Sheridan Creek in "The Shot Gun Valley" in Fremont County, the first work in taking the spawn of the native trout was begun, and on that day 30,600 eggs were taken and from this date forward at intervals of every few days eggs were taken until at the last take fully 1,300,000 had been procured.

For those who are not fully informed as to the manner of taking, fertilizing, eyeing hatching eggs and distributing the fry a brief description follows: After the fish are caught the ripe female is stripped first. This is done by the spawn-taker taking the fish in his hands and gently rubbing over the abdomen with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. The eggs are thus made to run into a milk pan. After two or three females are stripped the male fish is treated in like manner and the milt or fertilizing fluid is ejected into the pans and stirred among the eggs which are almost instantly impregnated, the action being controlled by the temperature of the water. The eggs are allowed to remain in the milt for two minutes or more, according to the temperature of the water. After the eggs are thoroughly impregnated they are cleansed in water of the same temperature from which the fish were first taken. The eggs are then allowed to stand perfectly quiet for a matter of twenty minutes or half an hour, according to temperature, to permit them to separate. The utmost care must be taken in this regard as the eggs begin to absorb water immediately after being taken from the fish and if

not given very close attention at what is termed the "water hardening" period a large percentage of them will die. The eggs are then taken to the eyeing station.

To "eye" eggs is meant to place the eggs on trays in water allowing the embryo to develop sufficiently so that the eyes of the fish are plainly visible.

A careful examination is made each day and all dead eggs removed. Eggs are counted by measurement in a



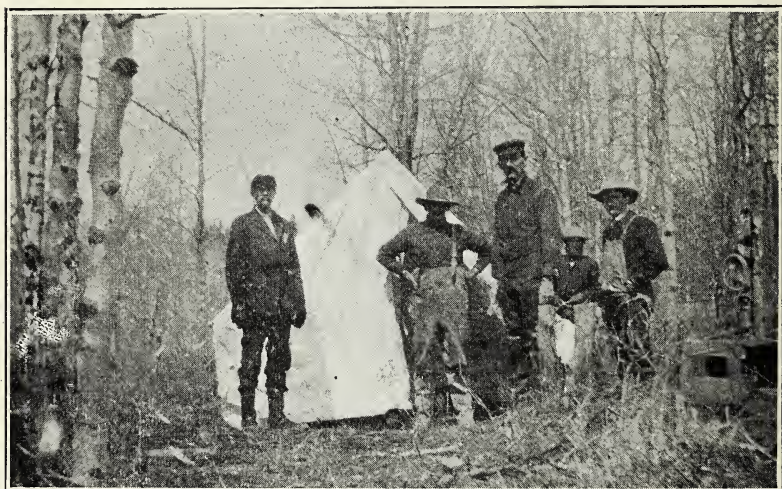
SUPT. GEO. H. ISAAC
Taking Spawn from Native Brook Trout.

glass graduate. Counting one ounce and measuring the full take.

In about twenty days eggs of the first take were ready for shipment, and after properly packing, were shipped from Glen Rea to the Hay Spur Hatchery in Blaine County. On arrival and after proper care and preparation as to temperature of the water and other necessary details the eyed eggs were placed in the hatchery. Eggs will

hatch at the Hay Spur Hatchery under favorable conditions within twenty-four to twenty-six days, varying somewhat by reason of the almost unavoidable slight rise and fall in the temperature of the water.

By reason of the over-crowded condition of the hatchery, about five hundred and seventy thousand fry in the "sack stage" were distributed throughout the State. By the "sack stage" is meant before the fish has absorbed the small



SPAWN TAKING CAMP IN THE SHOT GUN VALLEY

sack which nourishes it until it becomes of sufficient size and strength to take care of itself. The remainder of the several hatchings were fed in the hatchery until the fish were of sufficient growth to justly warrant their distribution.

As before mentioned this Department purchased and received from Eastern hatcheries 1,393,080 Eastern brook trout eyed eggs; the United States Government delivered to the Department, without cost, 100,000 eggs; the 1908

spring take as heretofore noted amounted to 1,300,000, making a total of eyed eggs received at the Hay Spur Hatchery during the winter and early spring of 1908 2,793,080.

Owing to the crowded condition of the hatchery, inadequate equipment at that time and features surrounding the hatching and care of the eggs new to the department, and necessarily to be learned a loss of about twenty-two per cent occurred. The remainder of the hatch being distributed, either in the sack stage or at maturity, in the various streams of the State and by Counties according to the following list. (Full detailed report covering this distribution on file in the Governor's office.)

List by Counties.

Ada	}	.....	220,000
Boise			
Bingham		.....	100,000
Bannock		.....	140,000
Bear Lake		.....	60,000
Blaine		.....	300,000
Bonner		.....	100,000
Canyon		.....	75,000
Cassia		.....	75,000
Fremont		.....	150,000
Idaho		.....	100,000
Kootenai		.....	100,000
Latah		.....	100,000
Lincoln		.....	200,000
Nez Perce		.....	100,000
Oneida		.....	75,000
Shoshone		.....	100,000
Twin Falls		.....	75,000
Washington		.....	100,000
Total			2,170,000

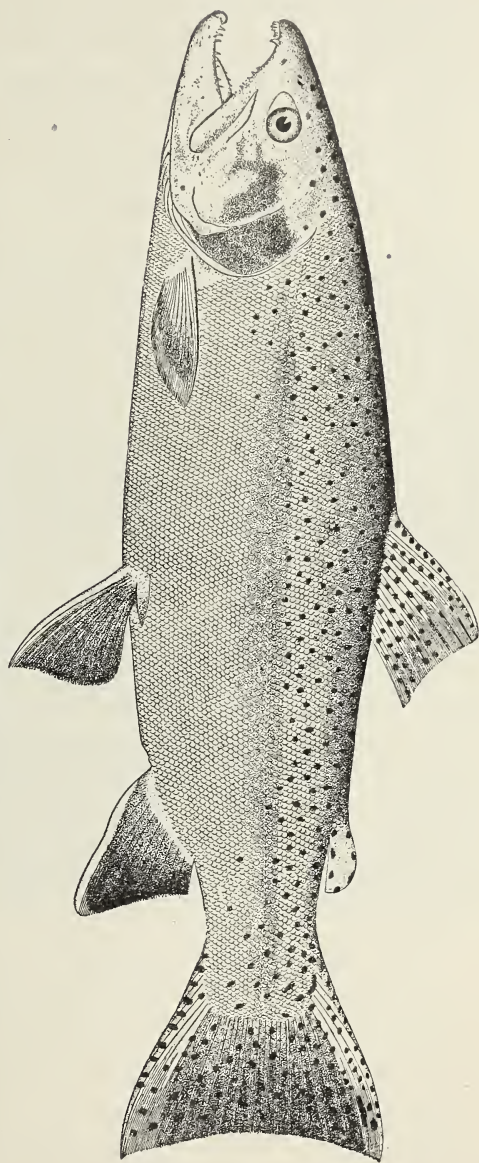
The above figures are approximately correct. It must be borne in mind that with the facilities at hand at the beginning absolute correctness was not possible. Conditions are such now, however, that another season actual count can be kept.

In this connection it may be noted that the department successfully hatched 130,000 fry from eggs of the Bear Lake trout and satisfactorily distributed that number in the lakes of Northern Idaho. This is entitled to special mention from the fact that trials heretofore had by other hatcheries have failed. These are a splendid fish belonging to the black spotted family, gaining an average weight of from twelve to fifteen pounds and frequently attaining a weight of from twenty to twenty-five pounds. The eggs were taken from fish weighing from seven to fourteen pounds.

The trout streams of Idaho are among the finest in the world and are well stocked with the best species of trout known.

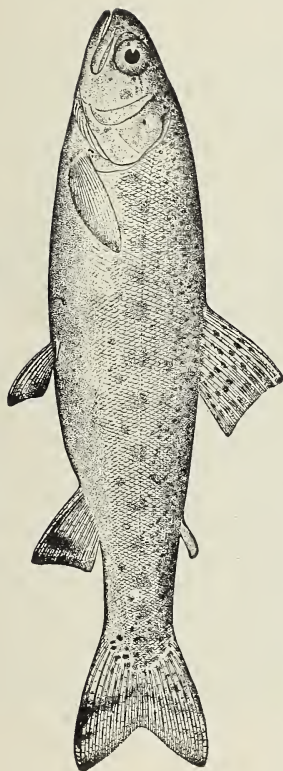
The widely known and justly celebrated "rainbow" is frequently taken in some sections and is considered one of the very best of the trout family. The native or black spotted trout is also a very fine fish and a very close second to the rainbow in popularity. These two species are very closely allied, very popular and with continued care, propagation and protection will become very plentiful.

The eastern brook trout while considerably smaller than either of the two species above mentioned is a very beautiful fish, covered with red spots on a dark green background, with white fringed fins. While not so highly esteemed as the other species as a food fish the brook trout



MATURE RAINBOW TROUT

These trout frequently attain a length of 14 to 18 inches and a weight of from 4 to 6 pounds.—The species is noted for its rapid growth.



IMMATURE RAINBOW TROUT

is very gamy and furnishes much sport for the angler. In this connection it may be noted that the Warm River Hatchery has, at the time of making this report, one million four hundred thousand eggs in the troughs taken from trout belonging to the eastern brook family. These eggs should begin hatching about the fifteenth of January, 1909. The fish producing this spawn, while unquestionably belonging to the eastern brook family, are unusual as to size. The majority of them weighing, at the time the spawn was taken, from three to eight pounds. The fish are owned by the Glen Rea Ranching Company, Rea, Fremont County, and the spawn was purchased from the company and taken by this department. Fish of this variety and size are very rare, Northern Minnesota and some of the Canadian waters reporting them occasionally.

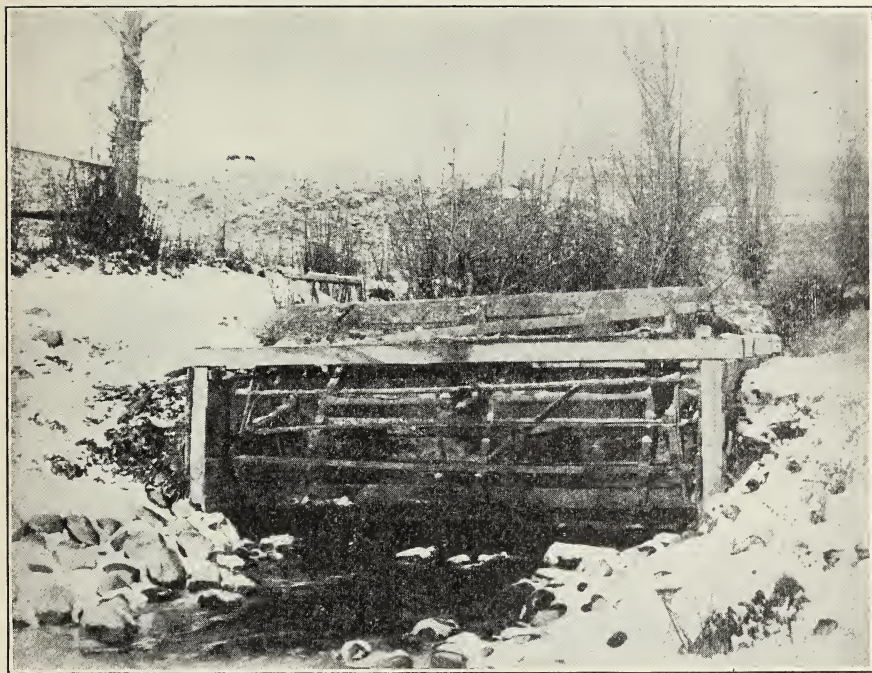
The work done by this department during the past two years, or more properly the past year, with particular reference to fish culture, has not been without favorable results.

As heretofore mentioned the Hay Spur Hatchery has profitably handled, hatched and distributed 2,793,080 eggs and the fry resultant therefrom with a loss of but twenty-two per cent. Under all the conditions, such as a new and not wholly adequate hatchery; no one connected with the department at that time having a practical knowledge of the business and other features necessarily surrounding experimental work, can not be considered as excessive.

In addition to the above results obtained and as also heretofore referred to there is now in the troughs of the Warm River Hatchery 1,400,000 eggs, being spawn taken in the fall of 1908, and which will be ready for distribution in the early spring of 1909.

Fish Screens.

The problem of preventing fish from entering irrigating ditches has been one of the most annoying to the department. The statute requires that all persons, company, corporation or community of persons, who divert water for irrigation or other beneficial purposes from any of the natural streams, or other natural water courses, shall erect



WHEEL FISH SCREEN

and maintain such appliances at the head of the ditch or canal for the purpose of preventing fish from entering such ditch or canal as the State Game Warden may deem suitable or necessary: *Provided*, That such appliance shall in no way affect or retard the flow of water.

Many devices have been tested by the department and

while no solution of the problem is at hand, the water wheel, shown in the accompanying illustration, has proven the most successful. The wheel is so constructed as to fit snugly in the canal at a point where it has been boxed and floored. The flow of water is sufficient to keep it continuously in motion and thus prevent the clogging of the screen of electric welded half-inch mesh. Twigs and debris are sources of much annoyance where stationary screens are used. Another point in favor of this device is that it does not interfere with the flow of water.

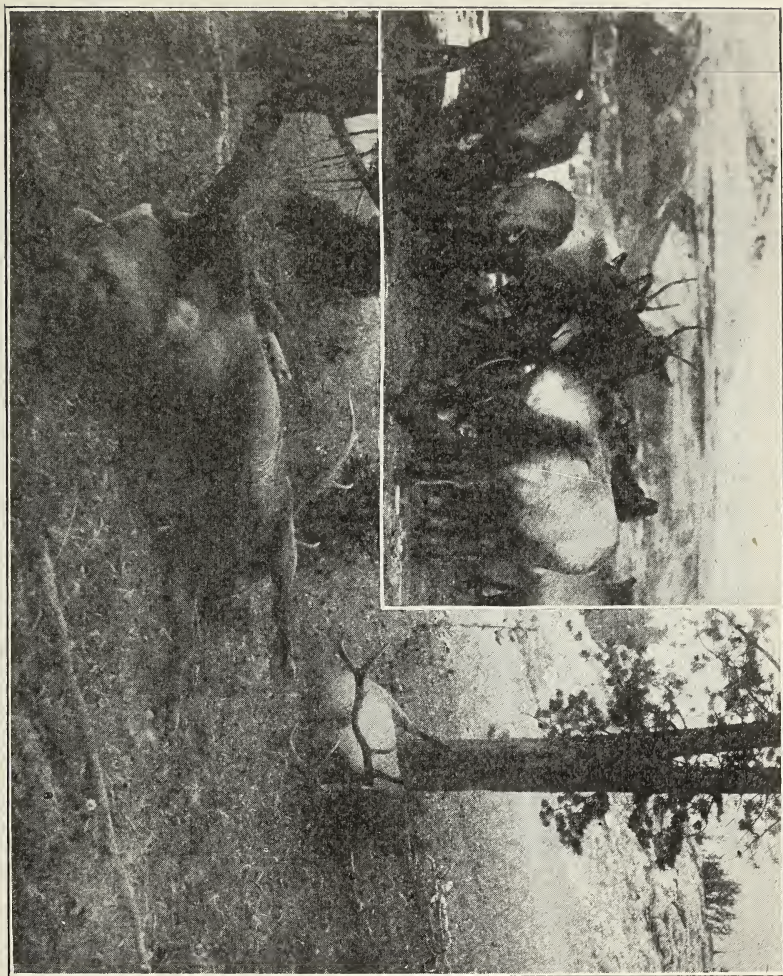
Such screens are now in operation in many localities.

Large Game.

Special mention seems to be necessary regarding the conditions surrounding elk, deer and antelope.

Elk.

The restrictions of the law to an open season of three and one-half months and limiting the sportsman to one animal has given the elk greatly needed and very gratifying protection. This law having been very generally observed and enforced has aided materially in the increase of this game. In the North and Eastern portion of Fremont County they are becoming quite numerous as compared with recent former years. They come down to the lowlands during the heavy snows of late December and January and are frequently seen in goodly numbers.

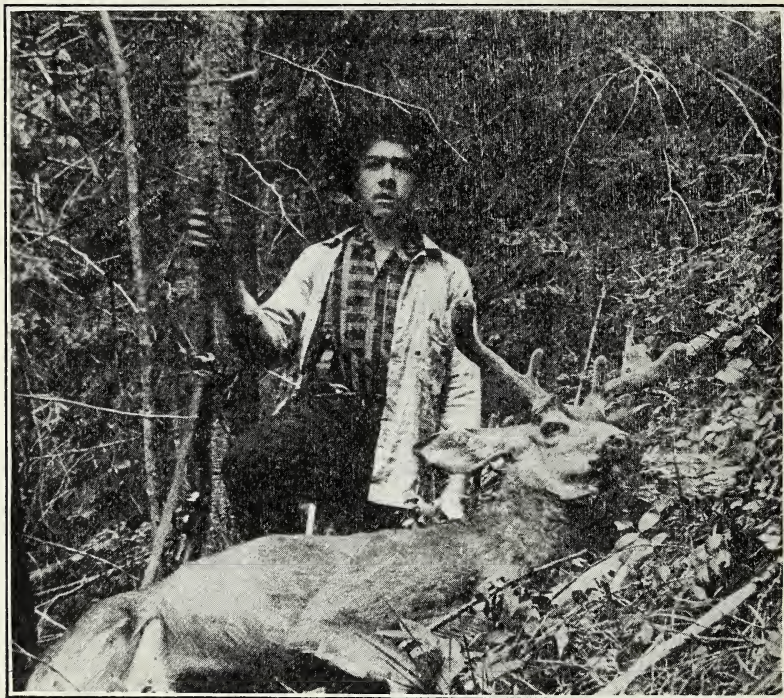


ELK

The lower picture shows carcasses of Elk killed by tusk hunters. The one in the upper left and corner, elk under game protection.

Deer.

Deer are scattered throughout different sections of the State and are generally understood to be on the increase. They are better able to protect themselves against the rigors of winter and the assault of predatory animals than either the antelope or elk and they are not hunted for their heads and horns to any great extent. The limitation of



CAUGHT IN THE ACT

two deer to the hunter, the short open season and these provisions of the law very generally observed, have had much to do with the very marked increase of this animal in the State.

Antelope.

These are among the most interesting and attractive animals Idaho produces and from all reports received by this

Department they are on the increase. They are found in considerable numbers in the Lost River country in Blaine County and adjoining territory, also near the Yellowstone Park. The law and its general observance gives them all possible protection and should be continued indefinitely.



MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Mountain Sheep.

The mountain sheep is a very interesting, gamey animal and is much prized for its head and horns and some very valuable trophies of this kind have been secured by hunters and sportsmen. Illegal killing of this class of game, however, has been rare indeed.

The limitation to one of these animals to each hunter during the season and the general observance of this as well as other features of the law has resulted in their protection, propagation and very general increase.

The department has to report a very satisfactory condition surrounding all of this class of game throughout the State.

Beaver.

The present law provides that beaver shall be exempt from the hunter for all time.

From many localities reports come to this Department of the very excessive increase in this animal and such reports in several instances show that by reason of their increased number they are doing considerable damage to the ditches, laterals, timber and crops in different portions of the State. Complaints from farmers in Ada County are worthy of particular mention in this direction. Recommendation is made that the Game Warden be authorized at his discretion to issue permits to kill a limited number of beaver at such time and place, after due investigation by him is deemed advisable.

Transfer of Quail.

Under recommendations made by this department to the Ninth Session of the Legislature a law was enacted permitting the transfer and "planting" of game birds from one locality to another within the State, and under the provisions of such law several transfers of quail have been made with splendid results.

During the winter of 1908 under the direction of this department four dozen California blue valley quail were trapped in the southern part of the State and transferred to the Boise Valley in Ada County.

At about the same time there was trapped in north Idaho thirteen dozen "Bob Whites." One dozen of these were turned loose in Boise Valley in Ada County, six dozen on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation near Ross Fork in Bingham County and six dozen in the Portneuf Valley near Inkom in Bannock County.

The present fall and winter many reports have been received in commendation of this law and the action of this department. In this connection it may be stated that arrangements are now being carried out for trapping more "Bob White" quail for early spring distribution.

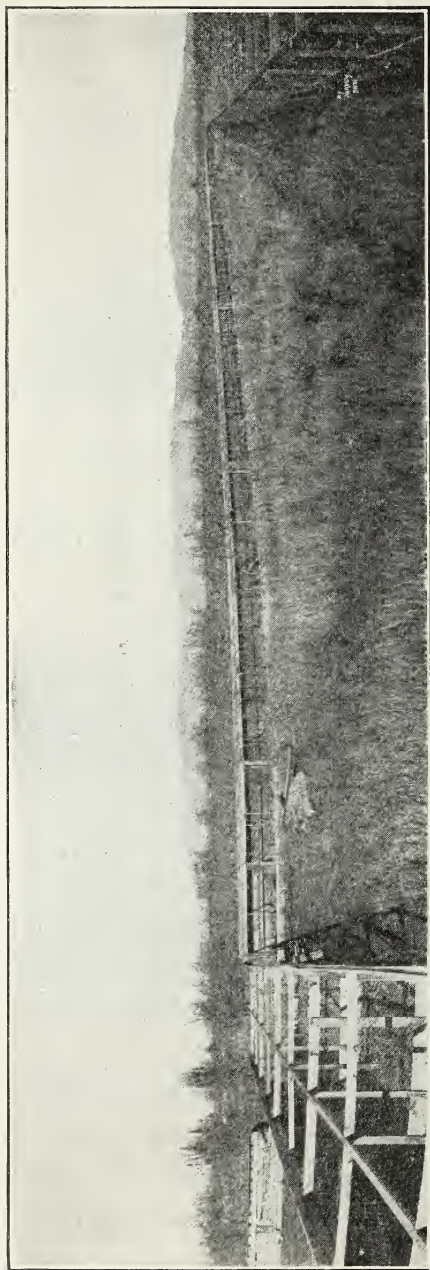
Pheasant Farm.

During the season of 1908 and following the direction of the law as enacted at the Ninth Session of the Legislature, an effort was made toward the establishment of a pheasant farm.

This was inaugurated on a limited scale and while the first attempt has not proven as great a success as looked forward to at the beginning, experience has shown the possibilities to be attained in this direction, and with the coming of the season of 1909 results will undoubtedly obtain that will prove the hatching and propagation of game birds as one of the principle features of this department.

Under a contract, a copy of which is on file in this office, between G. A. Stevens and this department, it was agreed and understood between both parties that the first party was to receive from this department 213 Chinese and English pheasants and one pair of golden pheasants, and "rear and tend to the breeding and keeping of said pheasants on his farm, situated one and one-half miles from the Fair Grounds in Ada County."

It was further agreed that said birds were to be cared for in accordance with printed instructions attached to and made a part of the said contract. This department, under the contract, was to be put to no further expense than the delivery of the original stock of pheasants and the

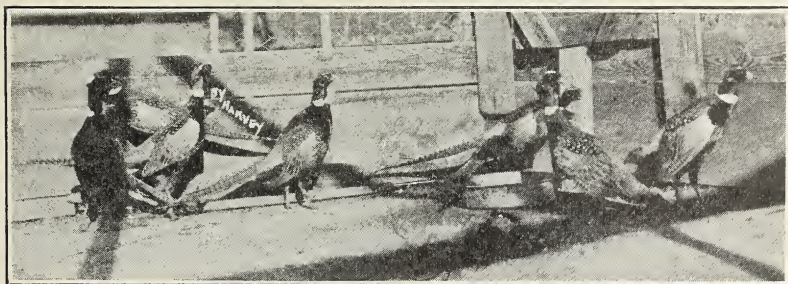


VIEW OF PHEASANT FARM NEAR BOISE, ADA COUNTY

cost of building sufficient pens and hatching coops for their care.

The contract calls for the payment as full compensation to the first party of \$1.00 for each fowl hatched and delivered to and accepted by this department.

As shown by receipted vouchers in this office this department purchased 78 cocks and 140 hens, making 218 birds in all. Through handling in shipping, four hens and one cock died in transit, leaving 77 cocks and 136 hens, 213 birds turned over to Mr. G. A. Stevens under the contract.



A CORNER OF THE PHEASANT FARM—CHINA PHEASANTS

Five of the 77 cocks have accidentally killed themselves flying against the wire in the pens, leaving 72 cocks of the original stock now on the farm. Of the 136 hens 15 died from various causes, leaving now on hand of the original stock 121.

Eight cocks and 17 hens of this year's brood have been raised, making a total of old and young now on hand 80 cocks and 138 hens—218. This corresponds in number with the original stock purchased.

The Stevens' ranch on which the pheasant farm is situated is ideally located for the purpose intended. The ranch lies about two and one-half miles from Boise on the line of

the Boise branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and the general surroundings are well adapted for the industry.

The buildings and improvements consist of forty-five pens built of lumber and wire netting 16x16 feet in size, with solid backs and roofed in five feet from back side of pen. These pens are built in rows around a triangular plot or court of ground about one-half acre in size and built in such a manner as to entirely inclose this court, having at the small end of the triangle a large pen for cocks.

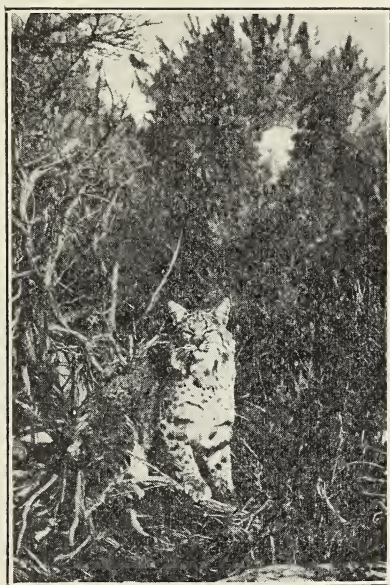
The pens are constructed in sections and bolted together with lag screws so that in the event it should become necessary to move them at any time it could be done at a meager cost and without damaging the pens to any extent. The pens were constructed by and belong to the State, under the management of this department, as particularly specified in the contract heretofore referred to with Mr. Stevens.

Eggs laid by the pheasant hens this past season were set to the number of 2,529. Domestic hens were used for incubating. Of the above number of eggs set less than 500 hatched, and the chicks instead of being strong and wild seemed very weak from the first, and slight changes in temperature caused many to droop and die.

The lack of fertility in fully 80 per cent of the eggs can only be accounted for by the birds having been moved, handled and disturbed too much at the time or and during their natural mating period.

Pheasants, like turkeys, are very hardy after maturity, but when young are very susceptible to dampness and cli-

matic changes. The many necessities surrounding the successful incubation, care and growth of pheasant chicks not being fully realized, the unfavorable climatic conditions, cold, wet, cloudy weather lasting long past the hatching period had all to do with the almost total failure of this first venture. The means now at hand, the knowledge gained and weather conditions permitting, another season should show satisfactory returns.



BOB CAT

Predatory Animals.

Under a law passed by the Ninth Session of the Legislature the State Game Warden was authorized "to devise and put into operation such methods and means as would best secure and attain the extermination of wolves, coyotes, wild cats and cougars."

Following the foregoing instruction this Department

purchased strychnine for distribution and use through the medium of the Deputy Game Wardens and other sources, purchased traps, offered and paid bounties and has to report the following number and kind of animals of this character destroyed and the amount of money turned into the Game Fund received from the sales of pelts.

Statement.

Animals Destroyed	Hides Sold	Amount Collected
Coyote	41	\$ 38.50
Coyote	184	} (207) 180.00
Bob Cat	19	
Badger	4	
Coyote	180	113.25
Coyote	18	19.50
Coyote	99	54.80
<hr/> Total 545		<hr/> Total \$406.05

In addition to the above it might be well to add that a great many predatory animals have been destroyed by poisoning and never found by the person who baited for them, and consequently never reported directly to this Department.

Under this head comment may be made that while this Department has but limited official knowledge of the killing of predatory animals, individual knowledge warrants the statement that a great many "bob cats" and not a few cougars have been killed during the past two years.

The bounty offered by the State for the pelts of these animals is not in proportion to their value as measured by the demand for them for rugs and trophies of the hunt and for these and other reasons of a similar character this Department is not permitted to keep an accurate record of all that are killed.

No recommendation is made at this time with reference to any change in the law relating to predatory animals, but attention is directed to the fact that unofficial information coming to this Department seems to justify the further statement that the cougar and bob cat are not materially decreasing.

These animals in conjunction with the wolf and coyote are great menace to domestic stock as well as large and small game and should receive careful consideration at the hands of the committee appointed to revise the laws governing this Department.

Information coming to this office indicates a considerable increase in brown and black bear in many of the more mountainous districts of the State.



BEAR, BITTER ROOT MOUNTAINS

Statement.

Fish and Game Department: Receipts and disbursements from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908:

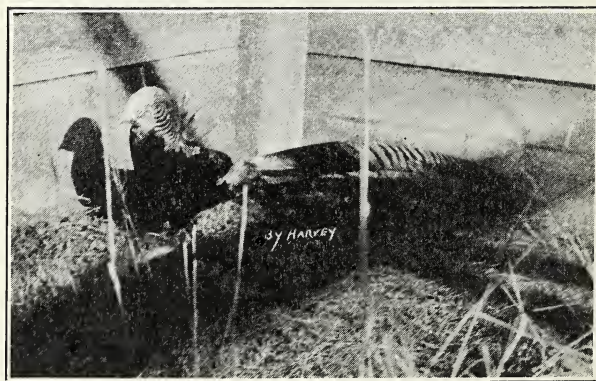
Receipts, 1907-8:

Balance on hand January 1, 1907	\$25,525.77
5142 Non-resident fishing licenses	4,160.00
59271 Resident licenses	47,769.10
156 Non-resident bird licenses	720.80

38 Non-resident big game licenses	874.20
194 Fines collected	2,378.90
11 Shipping permits issued	110.00
5 Class 10A (resident) receipts issued	4.00
545 Predatory animals pelts sold	406.05
Sales confiscated fish and game, etc.,	165.30
Over-balances, 1905-6	2.28
Total	<u>\$82,116.40</u>

Disbursements, 1907-8:

Salaries and expenses: Warden, Deputies, Clerk	\$15,855.41
Salary local Deputies, Traveling and office exp.	31,081.73
Pheasant farm-birds and equipment	1,932.27
Exterminated predatory animals -----	2,900.67
Fish Hatcheries—Construction, maintenance and equipment	26,069.94
	<u>\$77,840.02</u>
Balance on hand in fund	4,276.38
Total	<u>\$82,116.40</u>



GOLDEN PHEASANT

Department.

Reports coming to the department of and from the game fields, both verbal and by letter, show in the main very satisfactory conditions. There is very little honest, reasonable criticism.

There are selfish sportsmen, as there are selfish men, in every walk of life. The enforcement of the laws and the rulings of the Department have, in some instances, created adverse criticism, but such comment in almost every instance is prompted by jealous desire, willfulness or greed. Honest criticism from a source having in mind the enactment and enforcement of laws for the better protection, propagation and preservation of the game, large and small, including fish, is courted. There are men who still regard game laws as interfering with their own peculiar ideas of freedom, but where such men were in the majority a few years ago they are now reduced to the minimum and are decreasing year by year.

The cause of game protection and preservation has made good progress in the face of many discouraging obstacles and its friends have good reason to rejoice.

The State's Game.

Idaho is one of the few great game States of the Union. Its vast area of almost uninhabitable territory is yet as Nature made it; is a natural game preserve and park, and with proper safeguards thrown around the fish and game now within its borders it will for years to come continue to be the only "far west" within the limits of the United States. Each year brings more hunters and sportsmen to the State and these carry back to their respective homes

true stories of the wonderful hunting and fishing which is today found within the boundaries of Idaho. The advertisement thus gained is of immeasurable value to the State, calling attention as it does of necessity to the State's wonderful resources and advantages for the investment of capital, the opportunities offered the man of modest means and the possibilities to be reached by the homeseeker.

The enactment of just laws for the propagation and preservation of fish and game and those laws honestly and fearlessly administered are features not to be lightly considered, as they are of inestimable value in calling attention to and creating favorable comment on the vast undeveloped resources of Idaho.

Recommendations.

Under this head and as suggested at the beginning of this report the following recommendations are presented for consideration.

Expiration of Licenses.

Under the law as it now stands all licenses expire the 31st day of January of each year. Nineteen hundred and eight licenses expire January 31st, 1909. The same law provides that the Game Warden "shall make a biennial report to the Governor and the Legislature of the doings and conditions of his office, which report shall be made during the first week of the regular session of the Legislature."

It will be readily seen that the Game Warden, in order to make a complete report of the affairs of this department must, of necessity, call in all unsold licenses by December



RESULT OF A DAYS' SPORT IN NORTH IDAHO

31st of the year preceding the convening of the Legislature in order to make full settlement of license accounts.

The necessary calling in of all outstanding licenses during December, the Legislature in session during January and February and the probability of a change in the laws so that they will not become effective and ready for printing and distribution before March makes it impossible to furnish licenses to those applying for and justly entitled to them until the latter part of March or during April.

Under the present working of the law the months of December, January, February and March of every second year are without the protection of the license; fish, particularly, without the protection of the law, and the department practically without jurisdiction.

This condition can be avoided by changing the date of the expiration of licenses to March 31st of each year and permitting this department to make its biennial report to the Legislature on the basis of the record of license sales made to and including December 31st, with possibly an annual report to the Governor at the close of the quarter, March 31st, following the adjournment of the Legislature. This would permit the Game Warden to have printed and distributed licenses covering every change made by the Legislature in the operation of the law and without inconvenience or loss.

Commission on Licenses.

Under the present law all persons selling licenses are allowed 20 per cent commission on all one dollar licenses and 10 per cent commission on \$5.00 and \$25.00 licenses.

Recommendation is made that the Game Warden, Chief

Deputy and the two regularly salaried assistants be authorized to issue and sell licenses but that full returns for such sales, without commission, be made to the department.

The commission now allowed on sale of licenses is a commendable feature of the law and should be continued. It has a very marked tendency to increase interest and recognition of the law. The salaried employees of the department should and do have sufficient interest in the enforcement of the law and the preservation of game without other compensation than that covered by their stipulated salaries. This policy has been adhered to in the past but it should be covered by a provision of law and not left to the option of the officer.

Bear Lake Trout.

Under the law as it now stands fish may be caught in Bear Lake from July 15th to May 1st of each year.

Recommendation is made that this latter date be changed to April 1st. The reason for this change is that the Bear Lake trout begin to spawn about April 1st and they should be protected at that time. It is further recommended that the Fish and Game Committee, created by your Honorable Body, arrange with a like committee created by the Legislature of Utah a uniform date for the beginning of the close season for trout in Bear Lake so that there may be no conflict in the enforcement of the laws governing the joint ownership of the fish and waters of that lake.

Uniformity of Season for Upland Birds.

In the biennial report of this department submitted to the Ninth Session of the Legislature for the years 1905-6 recommendation was made that the open and close seasons for all upland birds, with the exception of quail, be made uniform. No action was taken at that time and such recommendation is herewith offered for your consideration.

This recommendation is made for the particular reason that a number of this class of birds, notably the pheasant, grouse, sage hen, and prairie chicken, have a very marked resemblance in size, color and action and mistakes by the hunter are frequently honestly made and not infrequently mistakes (?) are made with the knowledge that the difference in the open dates will protect the violator.

With this change much difficulty will be avoided and better results will obtain in the enforcement of the law.

Increase on Non-Resident Fish License.

It is recommended that the non-resident fishing license be increased from \$1.00 to \$2.00 and that all aliens be classed as non-residents.

Acknowledgments.

This department is under many obligations to the management of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company for favors shown, not the least of which is the free transportation for distribution of eggs and fry and reduction of freight rates on materials used in construction of fish and bird hatcheries, all of which is respectfully acknowledged.

Courtesies extended by the Pacific Express Company, the different railroads in the northern part of the State,

the Red Collar and other steamboat lines, the United States Forestry Service, State officials, the press of the State and citizens generally are hereby acknowledged.

Favors and consideration has been shown this department freely and cheerfully from numerous directions, all of which is greatfully remembered.



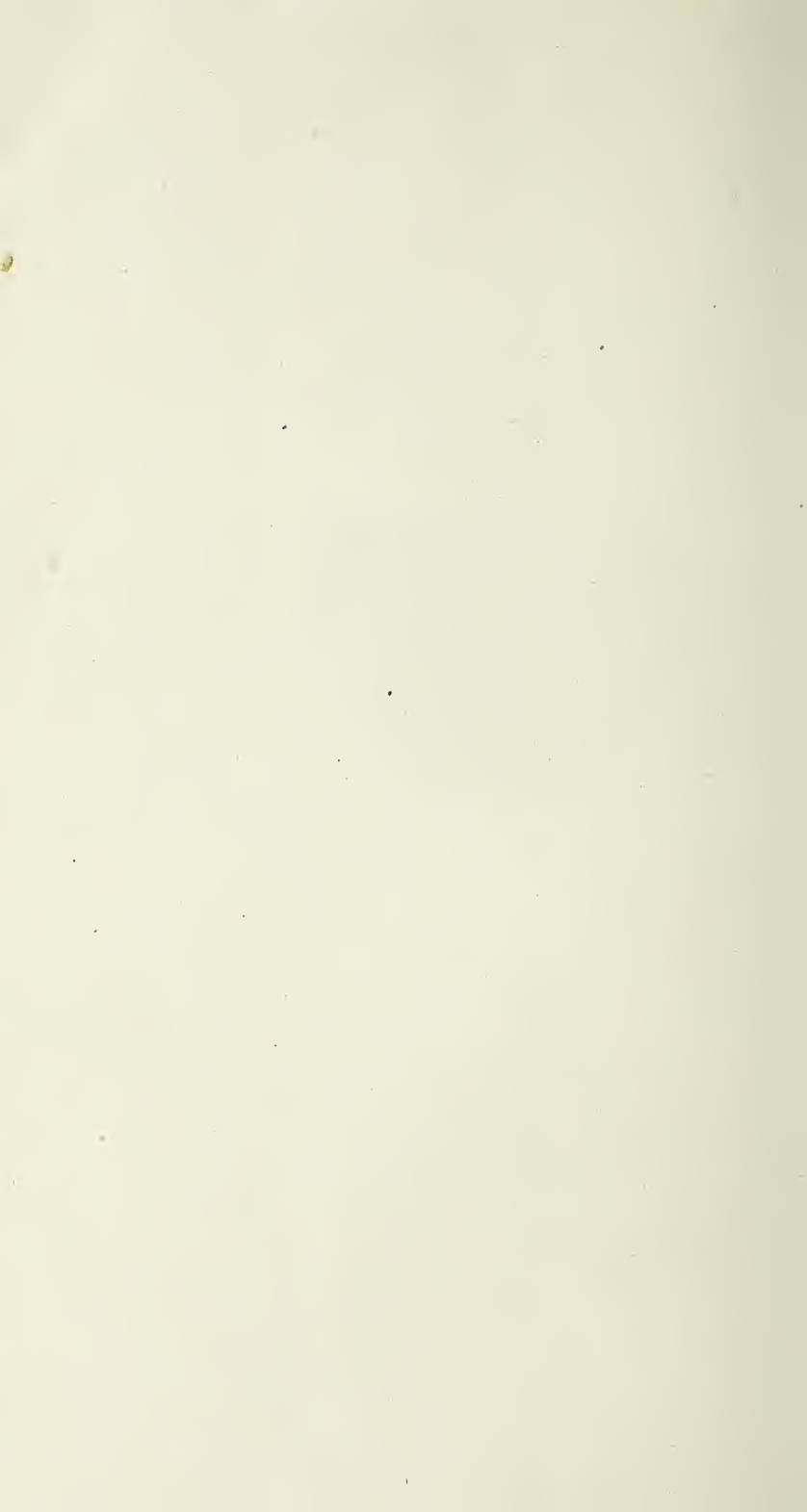
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ELK



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UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO

1909-1910



W. N. STEPHENS
STATE GAME WARDEN



Direct 2 v. 3

*Officials and Employes of State Fish and Game
Department, 1909-1910*

Name.	County.
W. N. Stephens, State Game Warden.....	Fremont
Jas. L. Dunford, Chief Deputy.....	Bear Lake
R. C. West, Assistant Chief Deputy.....	Latah
D. P. Rich, Assistant Chief Deputy.....	Ada
Geo. H. Isaac, Sup't. Hay Spur Hatchery.....	Blaine
C. L. Stephens, Sup't. Warm River Hatchery.....	Fremont
B. M. Anderson, Ass't. Sup't. Warm River Hatchery	Fremont
Harry G. Dietrich, Chief Clerk.....	Ada
Ethel Moon, Stenographer.....	Ada

LOCAL DEPUTIES.

A. S. French.....	Ada
G. W. Riggs.....	Ada
George Harrison.....	Bannock
Fred J. Barnes.....	Bannock
F. A. Randall.....	Bingham
T. R. Jones.....	Bingham
John C. McNichols.....	Blaine
James A. Welch.....	Bonner
Ira White	Canyon
Athan Martindale.....	Canyon
Joseph Horton.....	Custer
A. L. Ellsworth.....	Fremont
Willard Homer.....	Fremont
W. N. Stephens, Jr.....	Fremont
J. D. Currington.....	Idaho
W. H. Pearson.....	Idaho
J. V. Brown.....	Kootenai
Vinton Parkins.....	Latah
Thomas M. Tabor.....	Nez Perce
Abe Whitehead.....	Oneida
D. W. Tovey.....	Oneida
M. A. Nelson.....	Washington



"SUNRISE ON BEAR LAKE"

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

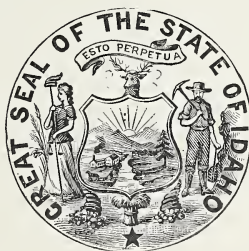
OF THE

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

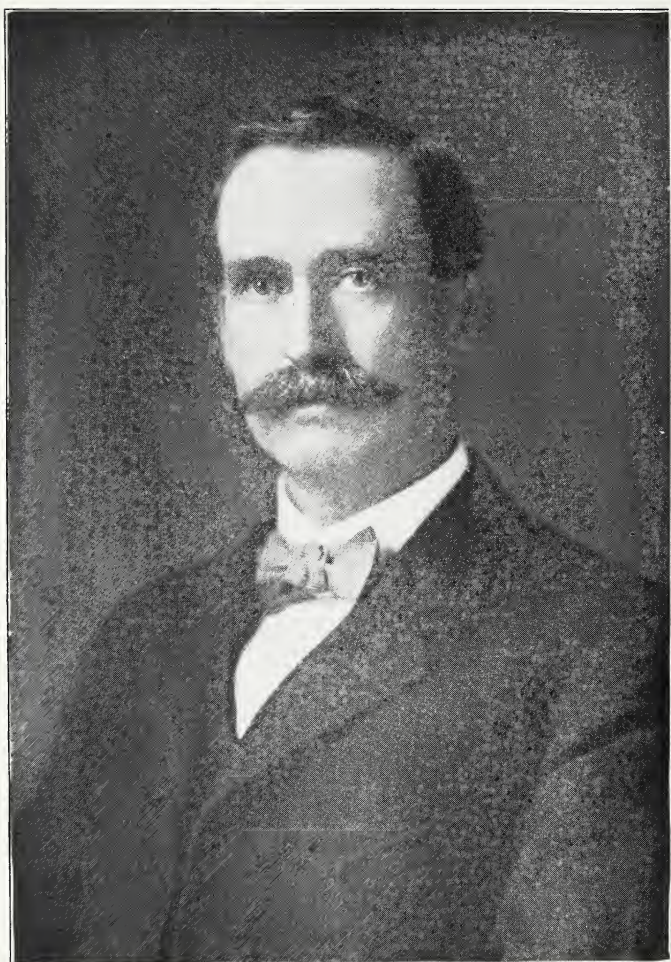
OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

1909-1910



W. N. STEPHENS
STATE GAME WARDEN



W. N. STEPHENS
State Game Warden

637
Id. 1
1909-10
Boise, Idaho, January 1, 1910.

*To His Excellency, the Governor, Hon. J. H. Brady,
and the Members of the Eleventh Session, Idaho
Legislature, Boise, Idaho.*

GENTLEMEN:

It is with great pleasure that I have the honor herewith to submit the biennial report of the State Fish and Game Department for the years 1909-1910, it being my third biennial report. Therein it is my endeavor to show the operations of the department, covering not only the detailed financial statements, but also the conditions of the game and fish within our borders, the work accomplished during the past two years, comparisons with former years, and to make such suggestions and recommendations as experience and observation would show to be necessary.

It has been my endeavor at all times to so conduct the affairs of the department as would meet with the entire approval of the people of the State, always looking forward to the enforcement of our laws and the protection and preservation of our game and fish for future generations, and trust that my efforts have been successful.

I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the kind consideration, encouragement and assistance that have at all times been accorded me by the State officials, and to express to all of those who have been connected with the department my sincere thanks for the hearty co-operation they have always given me.

Respectfully submitted,

W. N. STEPHENS,
State Game Warden.



JAS. L. DUNFORD
Chief Deputy

Third Biennial Report
of the
Fish and Game Warden of State of Idaho
1909-1910

Never before has the condition of the department been as good as it is today, nor has such rapid progress been made as during the past two years; never before in the history of the department have the fish that lurk in our streams and lakes, tempting the angler's skill, been as plentiful; never before have the game animals, denizens of the wilds, rearing their young in the sublime environment of our rugged mountains and dense forests, shown such a decided increase, luring the interpid hunter to pursuit; nor have the timid game birds failed of successful propagation and increase. Today we find a greater disposition on the part of the courts and their officers to fearlessly subject violators of our laws passed for the preservation, propagation and protection of the fish and game, to fine or punishment. This, with the vigilance displayed by the department and the deputies stationed throughout the State, have made these things possible.

It is indeed gratifying to know that the inclination of our citizens and true sportsmen is to aid and assist us in this work, for who, be he rich or poor, does not look forward to a surcease from business cares, betake himself to the hills, commune with nature and, with rod or gun in hand, enter with zest the chase for a fair share of wild game and food, and, that being accomplished, return to their various pursuits rejuvenated in spirit; and who, in a few short years, would wish to see that he is to be denied these things which help to make life worth living, knowing that the wanton taking and killing would soon deprive this State,



R. C. WEST
Assistant Chief Deputy

now truly the "sportsmen's paradise," of its rightful heritage?

For the preservation of these rights is the State Fish and Game Department maintained. At first only preservation and protection were carried on, but during the past few years the duties of fostering and propagating fish and game have been added. Fish hatcheries have been constructed and maintained, one spawn-taking station established on the headwaters of the Snake River at Big Springs, in Fremont County, and not only here, but at other places, have spawn been taken and planted in streams less favored. Game birds have been imported from other States and liberated in various counties. In this the department has been rendered valuable co-operation by private citizens and gun clubs. In some instances birds have been taken by individuals, guarded and fed, and in due time liberated.

The Spring of 1910 being dry and warm, was so favorable for the hatching and maturing of young chicks that it materially assisted in the large increase of game birds. Grouse and sage chickens were so numerous in some places that sportsmen coming from the game fields have stated that, if one observed the law, the sport of hunting was minimized, because they could procure the limit allowed by law within an hour's shooting. On the other hand, the heavy snows of the Winter of 1909 and 1910 retarded the increase of quail in certain places, and in some instances nearly all died, being unable to stand the rigorous weather.

During my administration it has always been my aim to appoint the most efficient men possible, men who were conscientious and capable and who were not afraid to perform their duties as they found them. There are people who do not take the fish and game laws seriously, forgetting that protection is conservation, not only for themselves, but for



D. P. RICH
Assistant Chief Deputy

future generations, both for sport and food, and, when apprehended for their violation, consider the officer making the arrest an enemy, whereas he has only been doing his simple duty. But just so long as courteous treatment is meted out to them, there should be no cause for complaint, and when they are apprehended, become amenable to the laws and fall into the toils of the courts, they have no one to censure but themselves.

When the game laws were first enacted many individuals and a part of the press ridiculed them, but conditions have changed, and now the entire press is rendering this department valuable assistance. The others who ridiculed have changed their minds and are now offering co-operation. The rigid enforcement of our laws and the efficiency of the department and its work have caused this sentiment, for, be it known, that the increase of fish and game near the homes of these very critics has made them fervent endorsers of the laws, and today they are clamoring for changes that afford even better protection, there being not the slightest disposition whatever on their part to even evade or violate the existing ones.

There is a matter, however, that I particularly wish to call to the attention of the general public, and more especially to land holders within our State. Some seem to think that because fish and game are found on their own premises, they have full right and authority to hunt, kill and take them at any time of the year, whether in open or closed season, considering them their own private property. This position by them is not well taken, and, for the benefit of the classes holding these convictions, I wish to cite the following decisions of the courts of Missouri and Texas, and one from our own State, and I hope a reading of them will correct these erroneous ideas:

In *State vs. Heger*, 194 Missouri, Judge Burgess said:

"The authorities are uniform in holding that the absolute ownership of wild game is vested in the people of the State, and that such is not the subject of private ownership. As no person has in such game any property rights to be affected, it follows that the Legislature, as the representative of the people of the State, and clothed by them with authority to make laws, may grant to individuals the right to hunt and kill game at such times, and upon such terms, and under such restrictions as it may see proper, or prohibit it altogether, as the Legislature may deem best."

Judge Ramsey of the Criminal Court of Appeals, Texas, says: "We think the reason for this view rests in the fact that fish and game, being by legislative enactment and declaration the common property of the whole people, and part of the food supply of the State, the Legislature has not only the right and authority to regulate the slaughter of such game, but to make such laws as may be necessary to accomplish this purpose, and as may and will defeat evasions and prevent violations of this law. In fact, this prin-



ELK IN SHOT GUN VALLEY

ciple in law is older than the Christian religion. It is as old as the common law in England, because Mr. Blackstone declared it to be inherent in the State without legislation."

In *Sherwood vs. Stephens*, 13th Idaho, Judge Sullivan has held virtually the same as the two preceding decisions, and we think a careful reading of all three will convince

even the most skeptical that, even though they have title to the lands they occupy, the fish and game within their borders do not belong to them, but to the State. We are here giving excerpts from the last case:

"The doctrine is well established that, by reason of the State's control over fish and game within its limits, it is



AN IDAHO TROUT STREAM
Fish Haven Creek, Bear Lake County

within the police power of the Legislature to enact such general laws as may be necessary for the protection and regulation of the public's right in such fish and game, even to the extent of restricting the use of or right of property in the game after it is taken or killed. * * * From this common property the owner of the soil over which the nonboatable stream flows has the right to appropriate such as he may capture and retain, but his right of capture and appropriation is subject to regulation and control by the representatives of the people, so that they shall continue to be a common property."

One source of complaint has been in sections of the State



RESULT OF A DAY'S SPORT IN NORTH IDAHO

where jackrabbits abound. They are not protected by our laws, and many people seem to think that they may hunt them without a license, contending that our laws do not provide that they shall procure a license to hunt them. If they confined their attention to merely the rabbits, no objection could be found, but, while apparently hunting rabbits, they often kill game birds whenever and wherever they may find them. Others refuse to procure a license and, when apprehended and no protected "game" is found in their possession, contend that they are "hunting frogs." These things, however, can easily be corrected by making it necessary to procure licenses for no matter what they may desire to pursue and kill, and by more definitely defining the word "game," thus destroying the fine distinctions they so repeatedly avail themselves of, the defense being that rabbits and frogs are not "game," as interpreted by our laws.

Another source of trouble to this department has been the fact that in certain parts of Northern Idaho deer were being hunted with the aid of dogs. Complaints have reached this office that a number of settlers maintain and keep hounds for that particular purpose, and these can be hired by anyone caring to make use of them. It is also known that these very dogs, when not employed directly in the chase by their owners or those who have hired them, leave their premises and start out on the hunt by themselves and, finding deer, attack and kill them. Torn carcasses have been found, but so far it has been impossible to apprehend the owners of the dogs. On several occasions the dogs have been found while on the chase and have been killed by our deputies, there being no other way to stop this illegal practice. I have endeavored to find and apprehend these violators by sending in deputies who were unknown to

them, but the obstacles encountered have prevented us from securing the evidence necessary to warrant arrest and trial, as it would be a useless expense to hail them into the courts without sufficient testimony to convict, and every failure to convict causes those living in these particular vicinities to fear the deputies and laws less and makes them more prone to evade them. Often do we find men who send in



YOUNG ANDREA ANDERSON
Assistant Superintendent at Warm River
"Do I Need a License?"

complaints of violations, but at the same time they ask that their names be kept secret, as they do not wish to appear against those concerning whom they have informed, leaving the department without sufficient evidence.

While, as stated before, there is a more wholesome respect for our laws, still violations are found. The laws most frequently violated are hunting or fishing without license, hunting game birds or large game out of season,

seining trout contrary to statute, and other fish in waters where it is not permitted; illegally using gill and other nets, and the various other offenses; and, while there are some arrests made, of which we are never advised because of failures to convict, the number of convictions of thoughtless culprits has brought revenue to the State, and the funds have aided this department materially in carrying on the work we are entrusted with. From reports received it would appear that the greatest number of arrests for violations have occurred in Bannock County, around Soda



DUCK SHOOTING NEAR TRINITY LAKE
Elmore County

Springs and the Coeur d'Alene country. There deer are very numerous, are hunted with dogs and are very frequently killed during the closed season. The country surrounding the lakes of Kootenai County, where such unexcelled fishing is to be found and where large game abounds in great numbers, brings to our files the information that eternal vigilance on the part of the deputies stationed there is necessary for the proper protection of Nature's bounty, and the deputies are to be congratulated in that they have

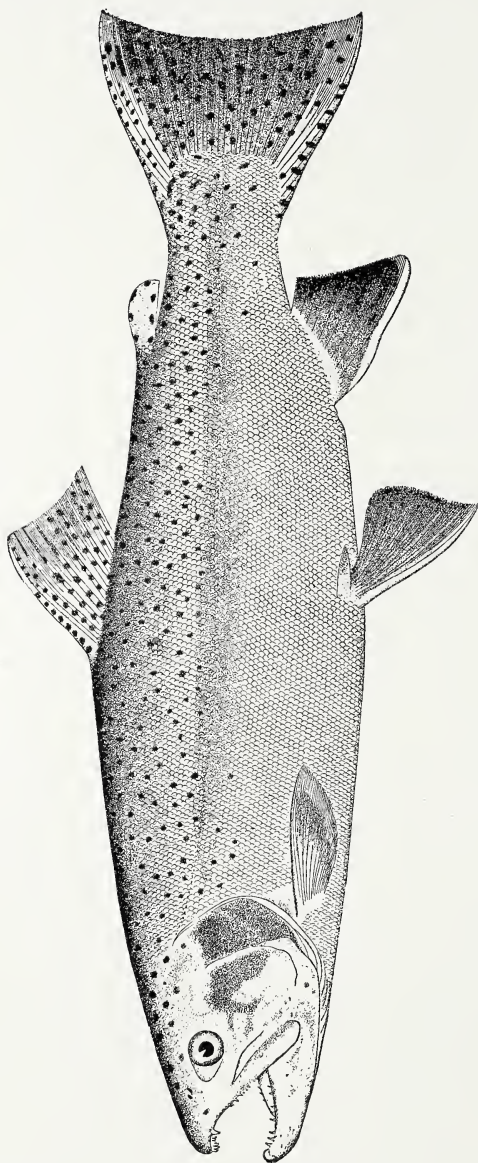
ever been on the alert, and their efficiency will be remembered in the years to come when, instead of an entire derth of fish and game, they will still be found in large numbers, and, unlike the buffalo that formerly roamed the plains in countless herds and the few now existing, considered curiosities. Unless rigid enforcement is exercised, as it now is, extinction would follow as surely as night follows day.

Licenses

What true sportsman, what lover of Nature, is averse to the payment of a small fee into the coffers of the State, knowing that that small payment will assure him one of his favorite pastimes? Year after year the Game and Fish departments of the several States of our Union have come more and more to realize that there must be as near a uniformity with the laws of other States as it is possible to make them, and the Legislatures are responding willingly to pertinent recommendations insofar as climatic, natural and other conditions will permit them. The National Game Wardens' conventions have been instrumental in bringing this about to a large degree, and to them is this department indebted for many excellent suggestions. Today we find that the laws of Idaho and Utah are very similar, and we trust that they may even become more so. Long ago the older States realized that it would be necessary to in some manner protect and propagate our fish and game, and the question naturally arose: "How will this expense be met, and who should bear it?" The solution was the license system, whereby everyone desiring to hunt or fish was obliged

to purchase the right to do so from the commonwealth for an amount fixed by the Legislature, the money to be used for the maintenance of the State Department to which was entrusted the duty of protecting and propagating the game and fish. Through such provisions, so wisely enacted in our own fair State, has this department been placed on a self-sustaining basis. No legislative appropriations are made; no property taxes are exacted, and only those who desire to avail themselves of the sport afforded are called upon to pay for the protection. Hatcheries for the propagation and distribution of fish have been constructed and maintained; waters of streams practically devoid of the angler's special delight, the gamey and delicious trout, have been restocked, and the number in others materially increased. Through the Fish and Game Department have their habits been studied, and the eying of eggs and hatching of fish in the hatcheries has now been practically reduced to a science. The spawning time of the various varieties has been definitely ascertained in the different altitudes and streams and advantage taken of that fact, and the information and statistics gathered afford an interesting study and offers a profitable enterprise to the State.

While the sale of licenses to the residents of the State during the past few years has been large, it is, like our population, constantly increasing. Non-residents have also availed themselves of the excellent sport to be found within our borders. Every year sportsmen come to us from distant places for the purpose of pursuing large game for only a few days, and ready and willing are they to pay well for this exceptional privilege. Then, again, the people of our sister States—Utah and Washington—also take advantage of the excellent sport afforded within our boundaries. Many non-resident licenses are disposed of to them, and



MATURE RAINBOW TROUT

These trout frequently attain a length of 14 to 18 inches and a weight of from 4 to 6 pounds. The species is noted for its rapid growth.

nearly every day, especially on Sundays, the trains coming from Spokane, Wash., and Salt Lake City, Utah, are crowded with men, women and children, garbed in outing attire and provided with lunch baskets, rods and creels. From Salt Lake they go to Bear Lake and the streams of Fremont County, and from Spokane they come to the



SALMON TROUT, 20 POUNDS 2 OUNCES
Caught by J. C. Emerick

streams and lakes in Bonner and Kootenai counties to enjoy the sport of taking the finny tribe.

According to Government reports received at this office, Idaho has been brought to the front in a decided manner in the number of licenses issued by the State in proportion to her population. Only a few years ago we were second in the number issued per capita, and it would not be surprising to learn that she has now outstripped Montana, which at that time was in the lead. This showing is, indeed,

very gratifying, and the only interpretation to be placed on it is that the class of citizens we have is of the law-abiding kind.

In order to show what has been done, we herewith show



BEAR LAKE TROUT

a statement of the number of licenses issued during the past six years:

Year.	Non-resident Fishing	Resident.	Non-resident Bird.	Non-resident Large Game.
1905	1,063	15,010	88	24
1906	1,606	18,074	55	14
1907	2,223	27,440	99	21
1908	2,219	31,831	57	17
1909	2,346	38,483	156	24
1910	2,979	42,742	159	25
Totals	12,436	173,580	614	125

From the above table it can be seen that the increase in the sale of licenses during the past years has been remarkable. In the first year few were sold as compared with the year 1910. Several reasons are accountable for this. In 1905, when the first effective laws were passed, as stated before, they were lightly regarded and were not as rigidly enforced as at the present time. On the other hand, the increasing population has a tendency to increase the number sold. It will be observed that during the year 1908 there was a decrease in the sale of non-resident licenses, and we think the reason for this is that just at that time the price of these licenses was increased from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. For this reason non-residents at that time endeavored in every possible way to evade the payment of the fee, but soon learned that it would be necessary for them to do so.

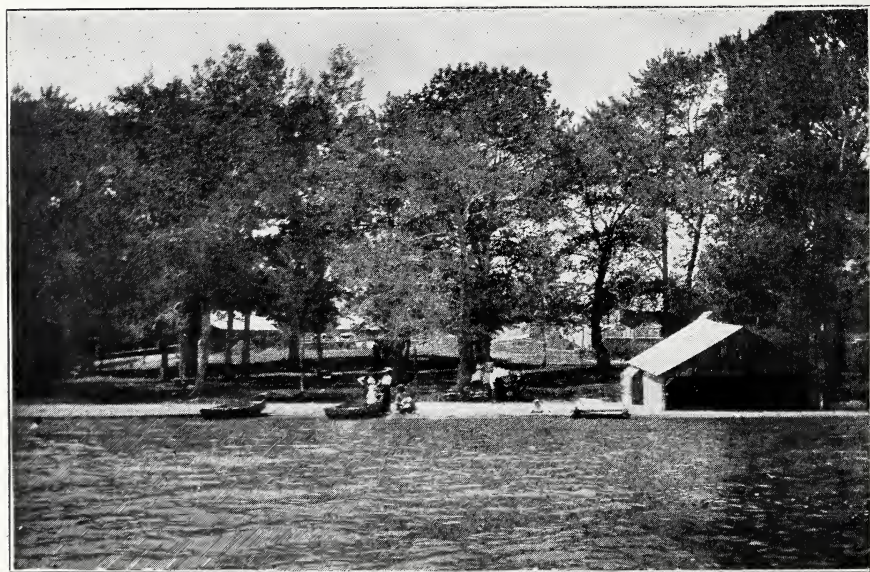
Our Resorts

Idaho, with her rugged mountains, her crystal-like streams and lakes, and her beautiful valleys, can truly be classified "Nature's playground," for nowhere will better sport be found. The disciples of Isaac Walton find our trout streams unexcelled. Good catches of our native trout, the

gorgeous rainbow, the fancy Eastern brook, and the famous mountain trout can always be procured. Every county within the State offers excellent streams, and in many of them are some of the most beautiful lakes, alive with the larger species. Our State is also to be congratulated for the large number of hunting lodges, private and public stopping places, where accommodations may at all times be procured at a trifling expense.

Bear Lake.

Bear Lake, in the county of the same name, is the Mecca toward which are constantly traveling in pilgrimages sports-



VACATION ON BEAR LAKE

men who desire to test their skill in landing the well-known Bear Lake trout, which average seven to fifteen pounds, and sometimes attain a weight of twenty-five pounds. Our sis-

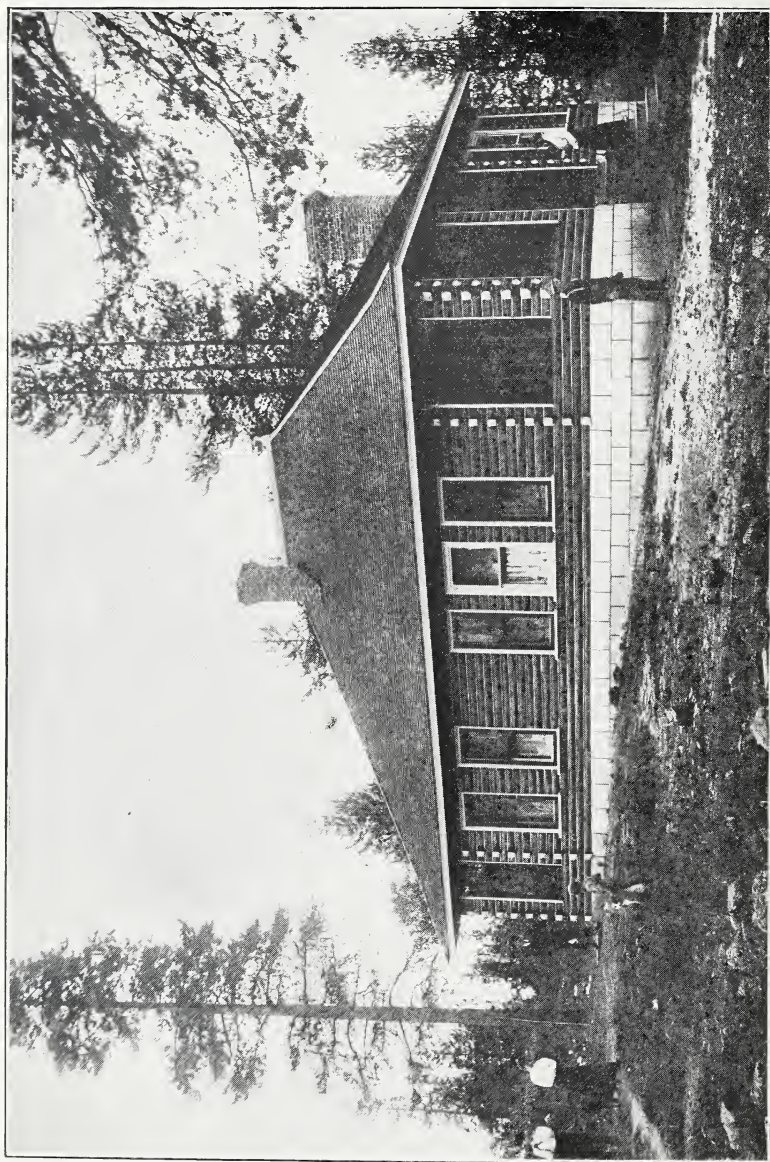
ter State, Utah, has enacted a law similar to one on our Statute books, giving these fish a closed season during the spawning period. This has been of incalculable benefit to this beautiful lake, as millions of young fry have been seen that would not have been there had the season been open the year round, because people living around the lake were taking the fish from there by tons with seines and by gill nets stretched across the mouths of the streams flowing into the lake, preventing the fish from going up to their natural spawning grounds.

A fact not generally known is that within its waters are the Blue Nose trout, a distinct specie nowhere else to be found. Specimens have been sent by this department to the Government, and we were informed that it was unknown. Unlike other fish of the lakes of Idaho, it spawns at depths of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, and only at these depths can it be caught with set lines. The flavor of this specie has been pronounced as unexcelled.

Along the shores of this lake have been established some of the finest summer homes to be found in the West, and it will always continue to be one of the favorite resorts of the Southeastern part of the State.

Henry's Lake.

Situated in the extreme northeastern part of Fremont County, it is said to be one of the most beautiful, as well as well-stocked, lakes in the State. Near the Yellowstone Park, an ideal resort for an outing, its scenic wonders invite the tourist who has already been through the Park. All around it are some of the finest trout streams in the State. Here are the headwaters of our largest stream, the Snake River, and the numerous small streams, like Warm River, Henrys Creek, Stevens Creek, Buffalo Creek, and



SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE AT WARM RIVER

others, and trout weighing as high as seven and eight pounds tax the angler's skill when using light-weight tackle. Along these streams are located about forty hunting lodges, summer homes and private stopping places, as well as cabins, at which sportsmen stop. Many of these retreats are sought throughout the season.

The Saw Tooth.

Through the Saw Tooth range of mountains, 'midst their jagged peaks, snow clad the greater part of the year, are



PLEASURE ON BEAR LAKE

found such lakes as Alturas, Pettit, Red Fish and Stanley, whose beauties have been seen by travelers from all over the world. Even though far back in the heights, away from the railroads and city life, these lakes claim the attention

of the more hardy sportsmen, but they know that their trips in quest of fish and game will be amply repaid.

Payette Lakes.

These lakes, nestling within the hills, will soon be reached by the Pacific & Idaho Northern railroad, and have become the summer homes of many people of our State who go



"BEAUTIES"

Proverb:

Behold the fisherman: He ariseth early in the morning,
and disturbeth the whole household.
Mighty are his preparations.
He goeth forth with great hope.
The day is far spent, he returneth;
His breath smelleth of strong drink, and
The truth is not in him.

there yearly to camp, hunt and fish. Large trout are found in its waters in great numbers, offering excellent sport.

The Northland.

In Northern Idaho are found Lakes Coeur d'Alene, Pend

d'Reille and Priest Lake, the largest, and such other lakes as Spirit Lake, Sucker Lake, Hayden Lake, and numerous others. The three largest have always been known as among the best lakes for fish in the State, and within a few short years Bear Lake trout of considerable size will be caught in several of them, as one hundred and thirty thousand fry were planted in them in June, 1908, by this department.

Only once has a complete success been made of taking spawn from Bear Lake trout. Gill nets were stretched across the mouths of the streams flowing into the lake, and the spawn taken from the fish were transplanted in the larger lakes of Northern Idaho, and we feel amply repaid for the experiment.

The Streams.

The principal fishing streams of the State are the various tributaries of the Snake, such as the Salmon, Clearwater, Payette and Boise, together with their tributaries, the Pend O'Reille and the Coeur d'Alene. In Fremont, Blaine, Idaho, Lemhi, Boise and Kootenai counties will be found some of the very best trout streams in the world. The other counties of the State also have most excellent streams, and all of these, through the policy pursued by this department, are stocked from our several hatcheries each year.

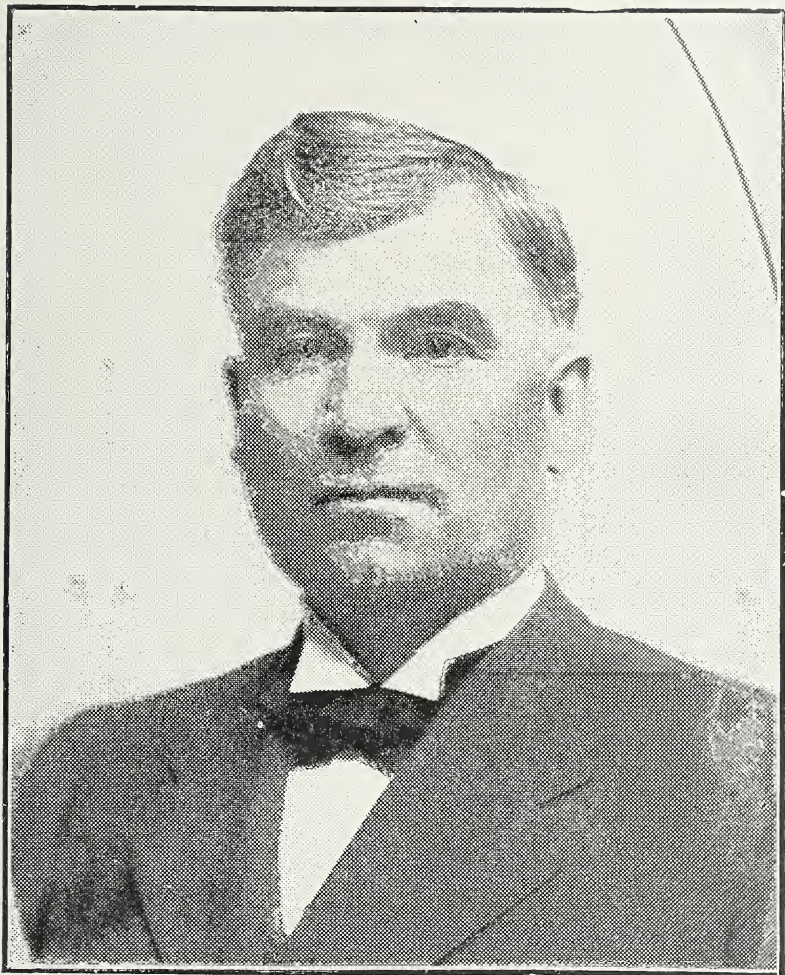
Our Appreciation

To no one are greater thanks due from this department than to Ex-Governor James H. Brady. Through his ever helpful advice and courtesy have we been rendered most val-

**BIG SPRINGS**

Where the Mighty Snake River rises ; 500 feet below the spring the stream is 115 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

uable assistance. Always has he been ready to assist us in every possible way, and we wish at this time to express to him our sincere thanks.



HON. JAMES H. BRADY
Ex-Governor of Idaho

We here desire to express our sincere appreciation for the courteous treatment accorded this department by the

Oregon Short Line, and especially are the thanks of the State due to Superintendent W. H. Bancroft, Superintendent Armstrong, and their assistants. Every assistance that they could render us has been cheerfully given. During the times when young fry had to be taken from the hatcheries to the places where they were to be transplanted, the railroad company has given to the State, without expense to us, the use of a baggage car, which, at the expense of the department was properly fitted up for transporting the fish,



12-A BUDA MOTOR CAR

and, because of the assistance rendered us through this medium, have we been so successful in bringing to the streams to be stocked the live young fry with only a slight loss in each instance, and that loss is but naturally incident to the work.

We also desire to express our thanks to Mr. J. C. White, of the Red Collar Line plying Lake Coeur d'Alene; D. C. Corbin of the Spokane & International; the Washington &

Idaho Northern, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the O. R. & N. R. R., and the C., M. & P. S., for the assistance given us in helping to make the hatchery at Sandpoint a success. There no special car was required, but every other assistance rendered was very valuable to the department.

While the railroads have given us such excellent treatment, we still feel that this department should be provided with a properly equipped fish car, as the railroads were not always able at the precise time to furnish a baggage car. On numerous occasions, if we had had such a car much more effective work could have been done and a greater number of fry distributed in the waters of the State. Investigation regarding the original cost of such a car has disclosed the fact that one can be purchased at a cost of \$5,000.00, and its maintenance thereafter would be slight, and I would heartily recommend that one be purchased at the earliest possible moment, with the assurance that the expenditure will pay for itself many times over within a few years and act as a valuable acquisition to the effectiveness of the department and its work.

Our Hatcheries

Hay Spur.

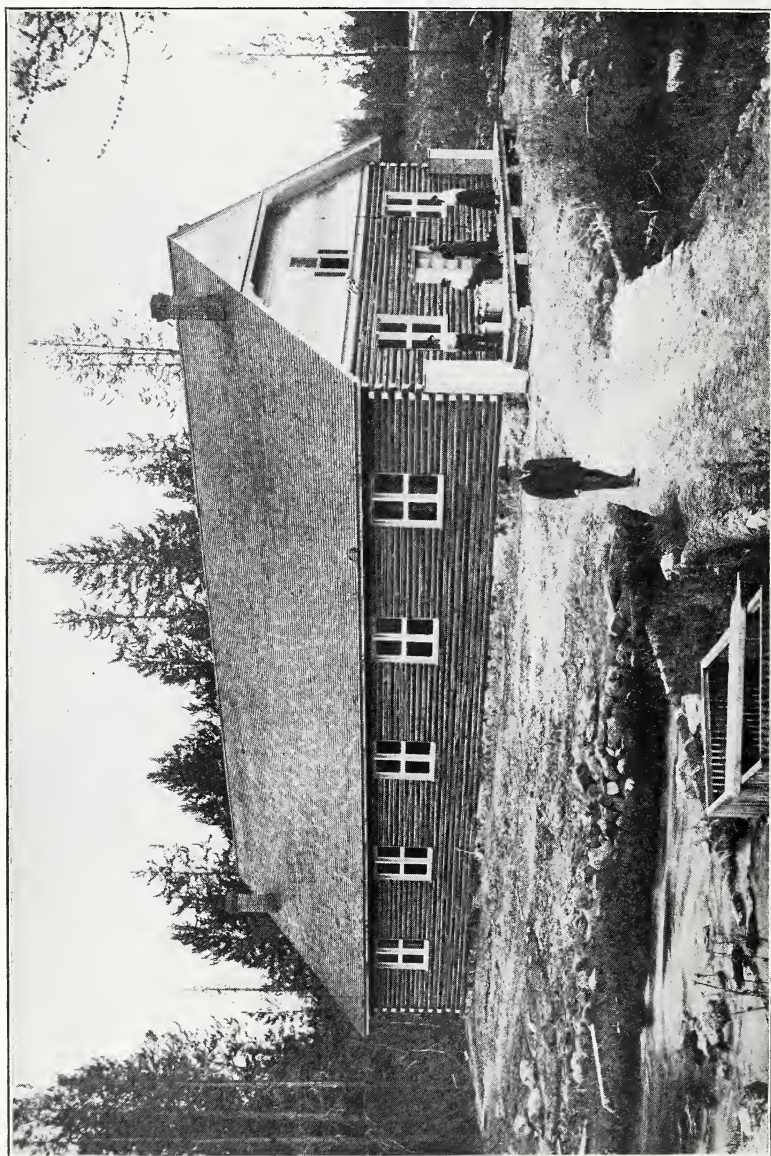
In 1907 a legislative enactment authorized the erection and construction of this, the first station in our State for the taking of spawn, eying, hatching and propagating fish. Here our first studies were conducted; here our future needs



HAY SPUR HATCHERY, BLAINE COUNTY

were ascertained; here our early failures meant future success. Situated on Silver Creek, in Blaine County, one of the best trout streams to be found anywhere, we here laid the foundation for the others now owned and controlled by the State. Here it was that we learned the imperativeness of constructing other stations in the higher altitudes, as the time of spawning varies according to climate, altitude and other conditions. The knowledge here gained by the department has assisted us to a great extent when the hatcheries at Warm River and Sandpoint were later authorized and constructed. Changes have from time to time been made, and this hatchery is now properly equipped for successful propagation, and is today one of the best equipped in the West. Since our last report the pipe line has been extended from the hatchery to the superintendent's residence. The interior of the hatchery has been rearranged, adding to the facilities, and will tend to better results in the future. The upstairs portion of the residence has been completed and a telephone line installed.

At this hatchery it is gratifying to know that we have had excellent success. Conditions here are entirely different from those at the other two places, and we were obliged to overcome many difficulties. Here the temperature of the water is 53 degrees, being higher than at Warm River and Sandpoint, and other conditions are not as propitious as they might be. Here the delicate spawn and fry require greater care, being susceptible to disease, and constant attention is necessary in transporting them from this station. But, to offset these difficulties, the fish here grow faster. At this station it takes twenty-eight days to "eye" the eggs of Eastern brook trout and forty-eight days to hatch them. With native trout it takes twenty days to "eye" and twenty-eight days to hatch them. The variation from these



WARM RIVER HATCHERY, FREMONT COUNTY
40x80 feet, built of logs.

figures is very slight, and is due to the varying of conditions. High water during the Spring of 1910 also caused considerable trouble, many spawners getting out of the traps. Here the native trout do not "run," as they do in the upper Snake River country, and greater difficulties are encountered in seining for spawners, as many of the beds are filled with water cress and moss, ideal hiding places. Several years ago the fry of Eastern brook trout were planted in the streams around this hatchery, and this was the first year in which spawn has been taken from them, and it is anticipated that from now many can be taken from them each year, and that in three or four years a great many more can be taken from those recently planted.

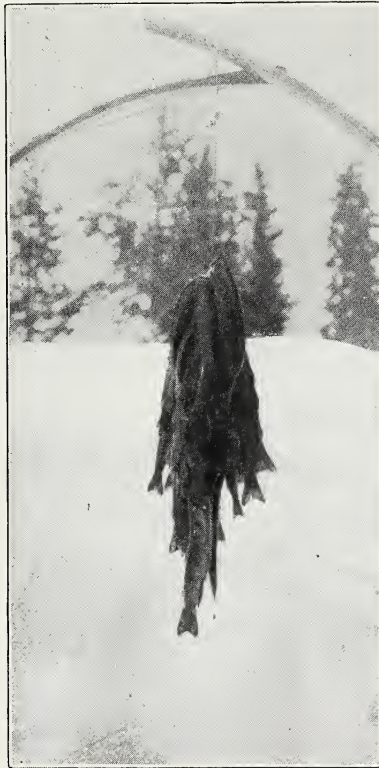
Warm River.

In the latter part of August, 1908, this hatchery was begun, and has now been fully equipped and completed, and, because of its location, has become the most important of the three. The fact that it is located eighteen miles from the spawn-taking station, where the most ideal spawning beds are to be found, has added to its importance. No better conditions for the taking of spawn from the numerous streams in this vicinity, all well stocked, can be found, and "eying" and hatching have here been almost a complete success. This hatchery was constructed after our earlier experiences at Hay Spur, by which we profited. It is located at a much higher altitude, the temperature of the water being 42 degrees, which varies almost imperceptibly, and near here are taken the speckled beauties of Eastern waters, the delight of the Eastern angler, the brook trout; but here they attain, it would seem, even greater size than in their native waters. This is also the natural home of our famous native trout. Owing to the temperature of the water at

this station, a longer period of time is required to "eye" and hatch the eggs. With the Eastern brook trout it takes fifty days to "eye" the eggs and ninety days to hatch them. With the native trout it requires twenty-seven days for "eying" and forty-eight days for hatching. At this hatchery, situated as it is, near the headwaters of the Snake River, where the water is never roilly, success is sure to follow. Together with the excellent railroad facilities, we now also use electric motor cars, so that, during the spring and fall months, while the railroad does not run its trains, better opportunities are afforded to get the spawn and fry to the points on the railroad, from which they can be transported to their ultimate destinations. In the Winter months, when the snows make travel by rail impossible, we use snowshoes, sleighs and dogs. Telephone connections have been established, and we will soon have a line running from the hatchery to the spawn-taking station, eighteen miles distant, so that, when the delicate spawn are taken from the spawning beds in Henry's Fork and the North Fork, where the largest number from any one place in the West are gotten, the handling and transferral to the hatchery will be greatly augmented by quick communication, preventing heavy losses.

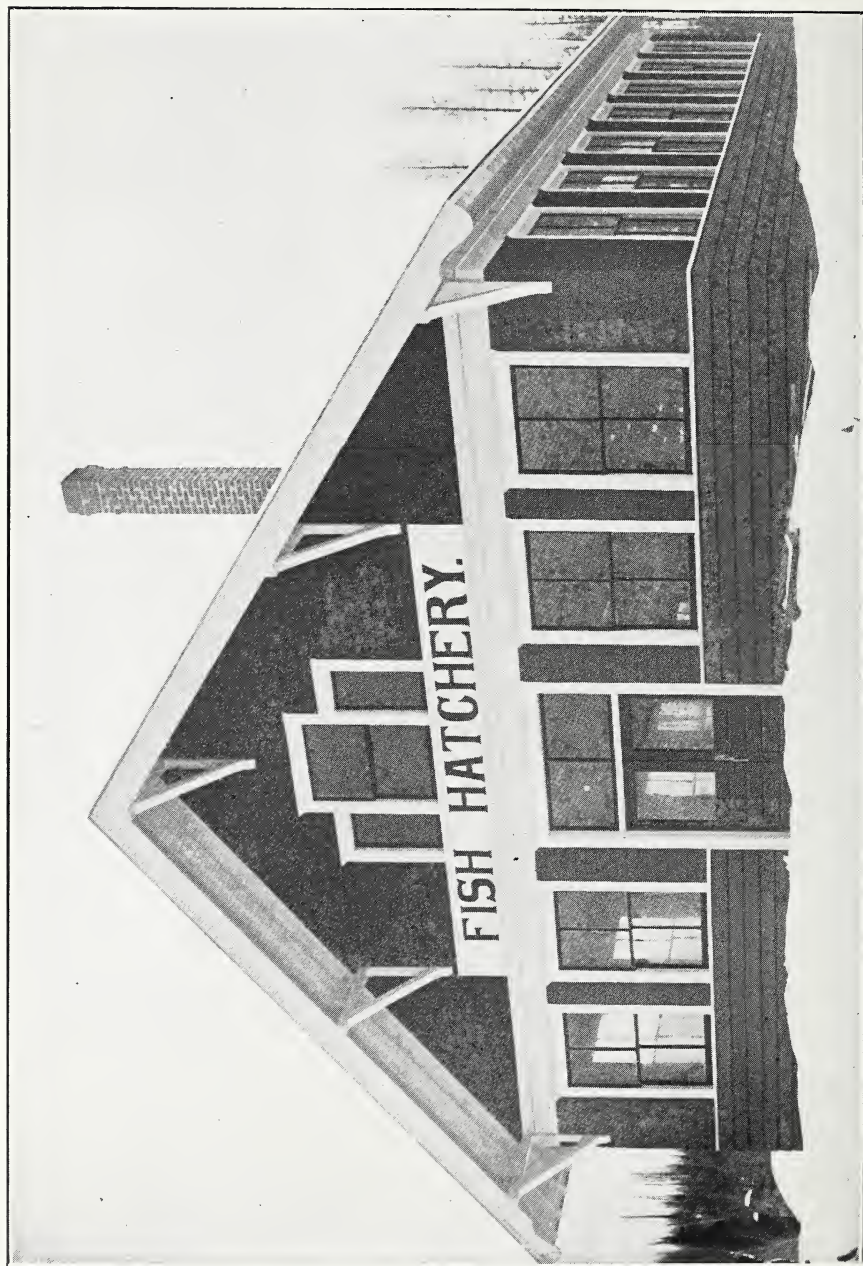
The Warm River hatchery is located on the game preserve of 1,280 acres, and the title to this can be perfected at almost any time now, as the Department of the Interior has recommended its segregation. This tract should, during the coming year, be entirely fenced, thereby converting it into the game preserve intended by the specifications of the grant from the Government. The expense of buying and shipping Eastern brook trout eggs from Pennsylvania is large, and, after thorough investigation and consideration, it has been concluded that it would pay to convert this

part of the Warm River into spawning beds for this specie. The river flows by the door of the hatchery and, by constructing a small cement dam a short distance below the hatchery and placing screens some distance above, the fish could be there retained. Sand could be placed in the bottom



STRING OF EASTERN BROOK TROUT
Planted in Warm River in 1908.—Now 9 inches long.

of the stream and, when ready to spawn, the fish will naturally endeavor to go as far up the stream as possible and, when obstructed by the screen, will make use of the spawning beds already provided for them. There are now a great many Eastern brook trout in Warm River several inches



SANDPOINT HATCHERY, BONNER COUNTY

long, and within two years the spawn that can be taken from them will mean much to the success of this hatchery.

There is at the present time material on hand for the construction of a residence for the assistant superintendent, and this should be completed at an early date.

Of the Fall 1909 "take" of spawn, 350,330 "eyed" eggs of Eastern brook trout were sent to the Hay Spur hatchery.

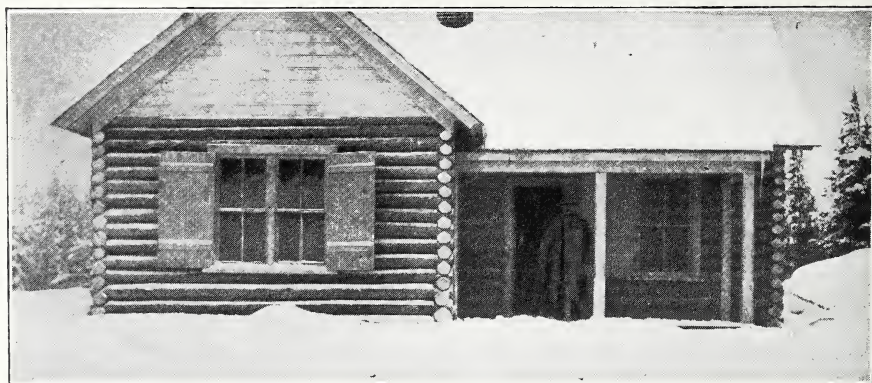
Sandpoint.

The Sandpoint hatchery is located in the city of the same name, in Bonner County, on one of the largest lakes in the State, Lake Pend d'Oreille. In the Fall of 1908 it was decided to establish a hatchery in the north for the work to be carried on there. Since that time the construction has been completed, and today it is in full running order. It is provided with a gasoline launch, to be used in distributing fry, making the expense of hiring launches a thing of the past. A splendid dock has been constructed at considerable expense, but for successful work this was necessary. A large barge has also been provided for taking the fish from the hatchery to the railway station for transportation. About seven hundred feet of pipe line have been laid to the hatchery, with a good carrying capacity. A barn and an ice-house have been constructed, and the four upstairs rooms furnished and completed. The hatchery is thoroughly equipped and, with but slight improvements, will have a capacity for the proper handling of three million fish annually. The temperature of the water here being 43 degrees, the conditions are so favorable that eyeing and hatching will be successfully accomplished. The fish are distributed in the northern waters, and the work done here will long be remembered by the sportsmen in that section of the State. To a certain extent, its possibilities can

be realized from the fact that so many people come from the State of Washington to avail themselves of the sport offered, and the revenue produced through them is no small item, and one that should not be overlooked. While this place is now thoroughly equipped for fish culture, a superintendent's residence should be constructed at the earliest possible moment.

Spawn-Taking Station.

There has, since our last report, been established a per-



SPAWN TAKING STATION

At headwaters of Snake River, snow 2½ feet deep when picture was taken in November.

manent spawn-taking station at Big Springs, in Fremont County, eighteen miles from the Warm River station, affording us better accommodations during the time the fish are "running" to the spawning beds, which are so numerous in this stream and in Stevens and Meadows Creeks, some four miles distant. None of these streams ever become muddy, making them the best spawning places for the native trout that here abound. No Eastern brook trout are found or taken from these streams. This station has been thoroughly equipped with modern conveniences and was

completed at an approximate cost of \$1,200.00. From here the spawn is taken to the hatchery for "eyeing" and hatching, and we feel confident that hereafter this station will be the source of supply of trout eggs for all Idaho. During the year 1910 about 3,000,000 eggs were taken from the streams here and transferred to Warm River hatchery, and it is anticipated that, with the present facilities, this number can be greatly increased during the year 1911. Just as soon as telephone connections are established with the



DOG TEAM AT WARM RIVER

hatchery, this station will not be troubled with large losses of fish, it being necessary to get into quick communication with the hatchery to hasten the transferral.

Results at Hatcheries.

To show the number of fish planted and the counties to which they were distributed during the biennial period, I take pleasure in appending a tabular report, and its comparison with the work of the previous two years will show that the output has just about been trebled. While it is here impossible to allot space for the enumeration of the

different streams and lakes in which fry were planted, we are only showing the counties.

Fish Fry Planted 1909.

County.	Eastern Brook.	Native.	Hatchery.
Bonner .....	.....	30,000	Sandpoint
“ .....	.....	17,000	“
“ .....	.....	24,000	“
“ .....	.....	30,000	“
Idaho .....	.....	50,000	“
Kootenai .....	.....	35,000	“
“ .....	.....	50,000	“
Latah .....	.....	50,000	“
Shoshone .....	.....	50,000	“
“ .....	.....	50,000	“
Bear Lake.....	99,000	....	Warm River
Bannock	20,000	....	“
Blaine	40,000	....	“
Elmore	40,000	....	“
Bingham	18,500	....	“
“ .....	.....	94,500	“
Fremont	20,000	....	“
“ .....	.....	75,000	“
“	96,630	....	“
“	100,000	....	“
“	100,000	....	“
Bear Lake.....	40,000	....	“
Oneida	15,000	....	“
“	55,000	....	“
“	10,000	....	“
“ .....	.....	90,000	“
Twin Falls and Cassia .....	.....	160,000	“
“	16,000	....	“
Ada	30,000	....	“
Washington	20,000	....	“
“ .....	.....	60,000	“
Ada .....	.....	60,000	Hay Spur
Bannock	25,000	....	“

Bannock	35,000	....	Hay Spur
“	40,000	....	“
Blaine .....	.....	10,000	“
“	300	....	“
“ .....	.....	20,000	“
“ .....	.....	8,500	“
“ .....	.....	38,400	“
“ .....	.....	12,000	“
“ .....	.....	6,000	“
“ .....	.....	16,000	“
“ .....	.....	152,000	“
Bear Lake .....	.....	60,600	“
Bingham	35,000	....	“
“	40,000	....	“
Twin Falls	35,000	....	“
Lincoln Co.	20,000	12,000	“
Nez Perce	100,000	....	“
Oneida	100,000	....	“
Washington	40,000	....	“
“	40,000	....	“
Totals	1,230,430	1,261,000	

Fish Fry Planted 1910.

County.	Eastern Brook.	Native.	Hatchery.
Bannock	30,000	....	Hay Spur
Blaine	20,000	....	“
“	20,000	....	“
“	80,000	....	“
“ .....	.....	3,500	“
“ .....	.....	50,000	“
“ .....	.....	72,000	“
Bingham	60,000	....	“
“	30,000	....	“
“	30,000	....	“
Elmore .....	.....	81,000	“
Fremont .....	.....	27,000	“
Lincoln .....	.....	25,000	“

Oneida	25,000	Hay Spur
“	103,000	“
Lincoln	20,000	“
Twin Falls and Cassia	105,000	“
Washington	95,000	“
Lincoln	56,500	“
Ada	100,000	Warm River
Washington	110,000	“
Ada	110,000	“
Bannock	100,000	“
“	150,000	“
Fremont	10,000	“
Bear Lake	200,000	“
“	100,000	“
Bingham	200,000	“
Fremont	164,000	“
“	38,000	“
“	100,000	“
“	214,000	“
Oneida	112,000	“
“	6,000	122,000
“	80,000	“
Twin Falls	202,000	“
Lemhi	200,000	“
Fremont	4,000	“
Bonner	20,000	Sandpoint
“	40,000	“
“	10,000	“
“	20,000	“
“	50,000	“
“	50,000	“
“	38,000	“
“	12,000	“
“	16,000	“
Idaho	32,000	“
Kootenai	50,000	“
“	50,000	“
“	50,000	“

Kootenai	40,000	....	Sandpoint
“	24,000	....	“
Bonner	16,000	....	“
Latah	40,000	....	“
“	20,000	....	“
Nez Perce	20,000	....	“
Latah . . . . .	.....	15,000	“
Nez Perce . . . . .	.....	35,000	“
“ . . . . .	.....	50,000	“
“	40,000	....	“
Shoshone . . . . .	.....	40,000	“
“	40,000	....	“
“	28,000	....	“
Total	1,260,000	2,840,500	
Total Eastern Brook, 1909			1,230,430
“ Natives, 1909			1,261,000
“ Eastern Brook, 1910			1,260,000
“ Natives, 1910			2,840,500
Grand total			6,591,930

From All Hatcheries in 1907-1908.

Ada County	{	220,000
Boise County		
Bingham County		100,000
Bannock County		140,000
Bear Lake County		60,000
Blaine County		300,000
Bonner County		100,000
Canyon County		75,000
Cassia County		75,000
Fremont County		150,000
Idaho County		100,000
Kootenai County		100,000
Latah County		100,000
Lincoln County		200,000
Nez Perce County		100,000
Oneida County		75,000

Shoshone County	100,000	
Twin Falls County.....	75,000	
Washington County	100,000	
		<hr/>
Total		2,170,000
Total in 1909.....	2,491,430	
Total in 1910.....	4,100,500	
		<hr/>
		6,591,930
Less total in 1907-1908.....		2,170,000
		<hr/>
Increase during past two years....		4,421,930
This makes a grand total of trout fry planted in the streams and lakes of the State during the past four years of 8,761,930.		

Black Bass.

One thing I wish to speak of at this time is the black bass



SPAWN-TAKING EXPEDITION AT WARM RIVER IN NOVEMBER

of our State. This excellent game fish is somewhat neglected. It is found in the lakes of North Idaho and also in some of the streams of Washington, Ada and Canyon counties. There are many places that are their natural and ideal habitat, and it has been suggested that they be there planted,

or, at least, in such streams as do not contain trout. The rapid progress being made by the various irrigation projects in the construction of reservoirs offers an opportunity for planting them in their waters. We feel that this will add materially to their usefulness and afford many fishermen who have neither the time or the inclination to travel far for trout an equal opportunity with those residing near trout streams.

Fish Screens.

During the past two years many devices for preventing fish from entering irrigating ditches have been submitted to us and tried. Experiments with them have not been successful, however, and we are still hoping that some new device may be presented that would answer the purpose and comply with the existing Statute requiring mill men, manufacturers and operators of power plants, etc., to maintain some adequate screen.

Large Game

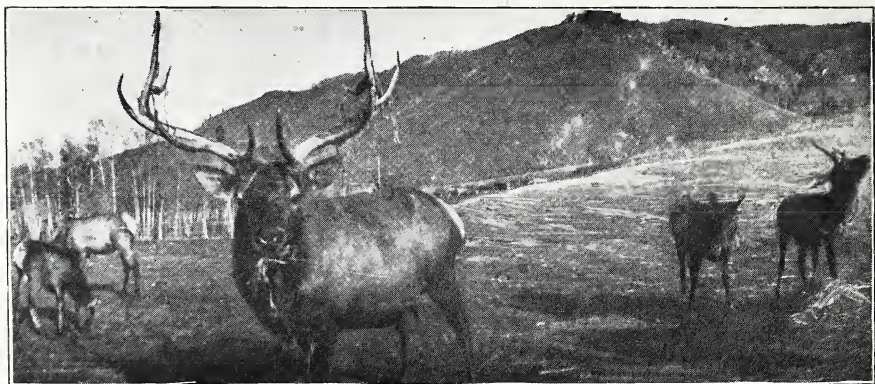
Moose.

These noble animals, the largest of the game animals in Idaho, have, during the recent years, under the protection afforded them by our beneficent laws, shown such a marked increase in the various remote portions of the State, that many of them have been seen by hunters out in pursuit of other game. Many are the requests that have come to this department favoring and recommending an open season for bull moose. In view of the fact that the protection has prevented their extinction within our borders, and that their

numbers have now so increased, I would heartily recommend that there be enacted by the coming Legislature a short open season on bull moose, and that no more than one be killed by any one person in a year. It might be well to grant an open season for 1911 and 1912, but that the open season be the same as that for elk, because, if it were not the same, hunters might be tempted to violate the law while out in search of elk. Another thing that suggests the open season is that, even now, many hunters while pursuing elk find moose, and, feeling that the increase has been so rapid, it warrants them in making a kill, and they do so.

Elk.

Unlike the countless herds of this specie of the antlered tribe seen in days gone by, they are yet to be found in large



ELK CAUGHT AT SHORT RANGE

numbers in various parts of the State. The Upper Snake River country, in Fremont County, still calls hunters not only from Idaho, but from many of the Eastern States, for who would not prize the mounted head, the trophy of his chase, to decorate his den, rehearsing time and again to his

friends the story, of which he is a part, of how he eventually brought his quarry to bay and made a successful "kill." In Bingham, Custer, Lemhi and Idaho counties are they also frequently found, as well as through the entire Saw Tooth range.

Much has recently been said concerning the present open season, and there are hunters who complain that, because of the short season, which closes on December first, they are unable to procure the one allowed by law. While it is known that, as the depth of the snows in the higher altitudes increase, the elk are forced to the lower hills and valleys for food, but, when down there, the chase becomes so much easier that the number killed during such an open season would mean almost as sure extinction of them as though there were no protection whatever given them by the law. In our judgment the season could be extended, not to January first, as some would have it, but to December fifteenth, which, we think, would be equitable to all parts of the State. To extend it longer than that would mean the slaughter of them in some localities, and this should not be permitted.

In this connection, we would also suggest that the open season for moose, elk and deer should be uniform, coming at the same time. This, to some extent, would prevent hunters from going out at first to ostensibly hunt deer and kill both deer and elk while elk were protected, and the same reasoning will apply if the open season varies.

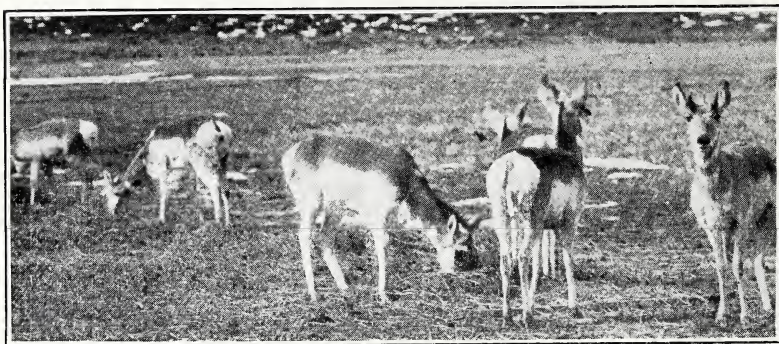
Deer.

In those portions of the northern counties where the forest fires raged during the summer of 1910 possibly less deer fell before the hunter's gun than ever before. Many of them there were unable to escape the dread scourge, but those that did were driven into the sections untouched by the

fires, and many came to the counties farther south. Reports received at this office indicate that in the counties outside of the fire zone deer were more numerous than they have been in years past. They are, however, found in nearly every county of the State, and are, without question, increasing quite rapidly, the law permitting only two to be killed by any one person during the open season, giving them ample protection.

Antelope.

This nimble, interesting and attractive animal is found more particularly in the Lost River country, in Blaine



ANTELOPE

County, in Fremont and Cassia counties, and through the Saw Tooth range. They are also found in other portions of the State, but not in such numbers as there. The conversion of the plains into farms and homes by our rapidly increasing population has a tendency to drive them away, as they are more naturally at home on the plains than in the higher hills. Wherever they are found, the information received by this Department shows a substantial increase, and we feel that rigid enforcement of the limitations placed upon them, this increase will continue.

Mountain Sheep and Goats.

Both of these specie that are only to be found among the highest crags of our most rugged territory have also shown a decided increase. The very fact that they prefer the highest and most inaccessible places alone affords them considerable protection, but our laws aid them to a very large extent. It is only by the hardest kind of pursuit that they can be obtained.

Beaver.

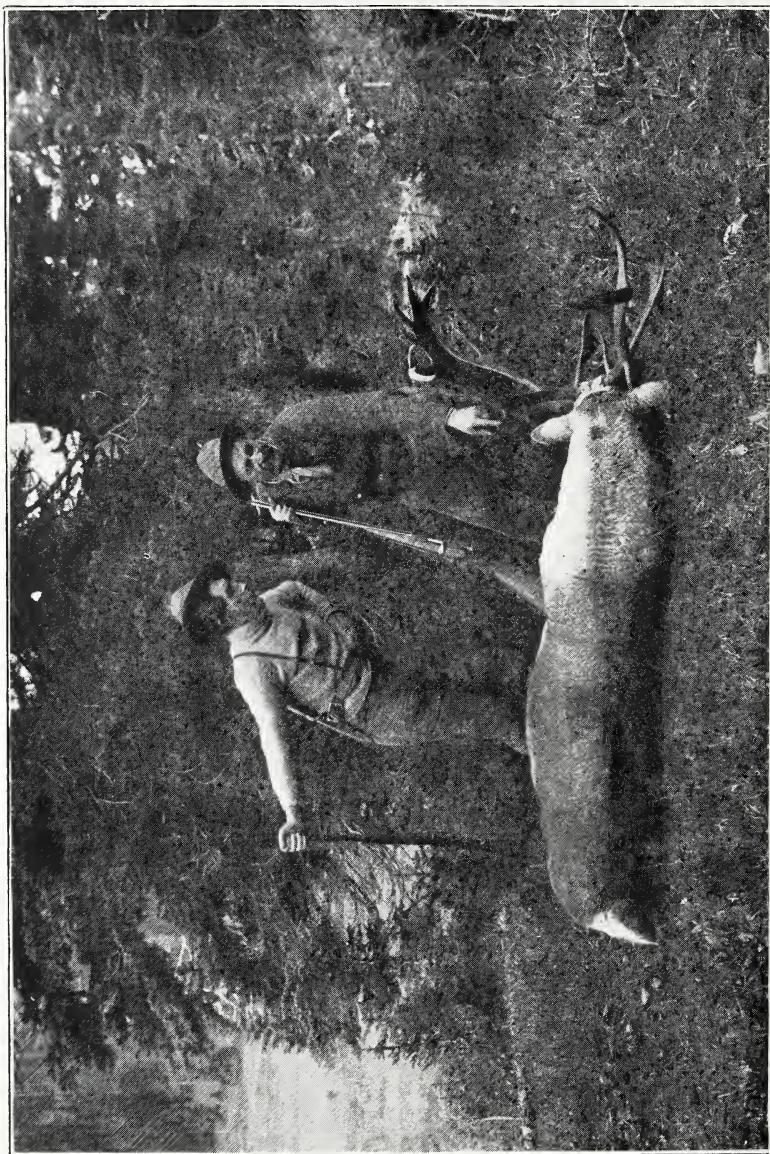
Beaver have been increasing very rapidly within our borders, whole colonies being at work in many places. At the last session of the Legislature a Statute was enacted under which, if, after an investigation by this Department, it was found that they were damaging valuable properties along our streams, a permit could be issued to the owners of those properties to kill a certain number of them and turn their pelts over to the State. Complaints have come to this office that in some places they were cutting down fence posts and trees, building dams and flooding valuable low-lying ground; but it would seem that in many instances, when complaints were made and the complainants advised that the pelts must be turned over to the State, nothing further was done. Possibly the fact that the pelts could not be retained made the damage seem less real and extensive then than at the time the complaints were made.

Caribou.

Only along the Canadian border line, in Bonner County, can caribou be found. Even there they are very scarce and seldom seen. So far as can be learned, their protection has prevented their entire extermination.

Bear.

Throughout the Bitter Root Mountains and the Saw



CARIBOU
"The end of the chase."

Tooth Range, nearly every specie of bear abound, and in nearly every county of the State can they be found. Especially are they very numerous in the Bitter Root Mountains of the North. There we find the silver tip as well as the



BEAR, BITTER ROOT MOUNTAINS

cinnamon and brown bear. In the hills along the Clear-water many grizzly are seen. Many are the reports received of the great numbers of all kinds found within the State.

Predatory Animals.

Owing to the fact that this department is now not concerned with the extermination of coyotes, bob cats, cougar and wolves, it has been almost impossible to ascertain whether or not they are showing any decided decrease. Still, reports are received that would indicate that the animals that are not only a menace to sheep and stock, but to our protected game and birds, as well, are at least holding their own. Were it not for the fact that sheep and stock men are co-operating with the State in their extermination, they would undoubtedly show a decided increase.

Upland Game Birds

Possibly one of the most vexatious questions to be dealt with by this Department is in relation to our grouse, sage hens, partridges and pheasants, as distinguished from prairie chickens and pinnated grouse. Under the existing laws, prairie chickens, pinnated grouse, English, Chinese and Mongolian pheasants are protected. Many hunters seem unable to tell the difference between the protected ones and th unprotected ones, and it might possibly be well to have them definitely defined in our laws. It has also been claimed by many sportsmen that the bird intended to be protected, the pinnated grouse, has been improperly named, and is in reality not the pinnated, but the "pin-tailed" grouse, which it is called in many localities.

Reports from various parts of the State show that all of the upland birds have been increasing very rapidly, especially during the year 1910, hunters reporting that they have been found in large numbers wherever they have hunted. Dry and sunny Spring weather has aided them materially in hatching their chicks and bringing them to maturity.

However, complaints have been received that the existing law in regard to the open season is not fair to all parts of the State, owing to the differences in altitude. In the higher altitudes the birds mature later than they do in the lower, so that, when those lower down have reached maturity and the season is open, those higher up can scarcely fly, and often not at all; but, so far as enacting a law to correct this feature is concerned, it would be a difficult matter to say just what adjustment could be made, or how different territories could be defined, because, even though

some apportionment were made, it would bring hunters into sections that were open to hunting, while the territory in which they lived was closed.

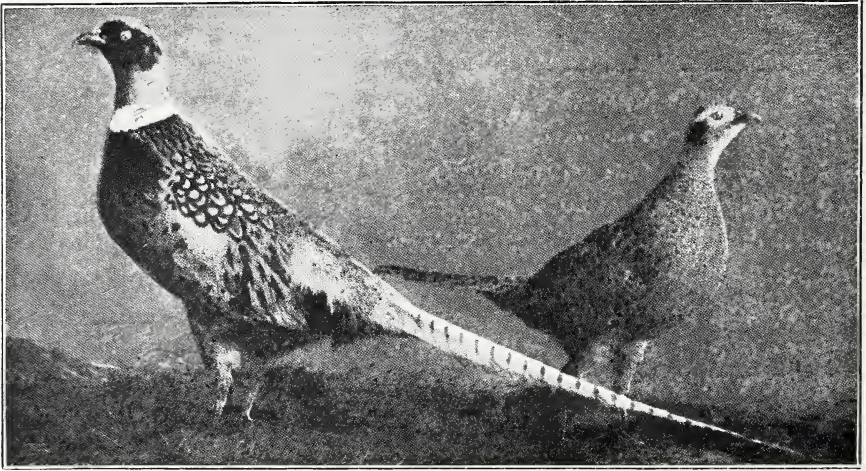
Quail, both the "Bob White" and the blue valley California quail, have increased in an encouraging way during the past two years. Both species have been transplanted under the direction of this Department from sections where they were very plentiful to sections of the State less favored by these gamey "little fellows." Some parts of the State report them in good-sized coveys, and many of them. In other places the severe Winter of 1909-1910 retarded any material increase. The transplanting of these birds has repeatedly brought commendation to the Department, and it is hoped the work may be carried forward on a more extensive plan.

From Lincoln and Cassia counties the blue valley California and from Latah and Nez Perce counties the "Bob White" have been transplanted in Fremont, Bingham, Elmore, Bannock, Oneida counties, and in all of these counties have they shown a decided increase.

Chinese Pheasants

During the past two years it has been the policy of this department to distribute these birds to settlers and gun clubs, who in every instance have taken a great interest in them, protecting them and seeing to it that they were properly fed, and it is also gratifying to know that even persons who had not been entrusted with the care of these beautiful game birds were equally keen in their protection and assist-

ing the department whenever it lay in their power to do so. Occasionally complaints have come to us that these birds were being killed by hunters, and nearly always have they come from the latter class of citizens mentioned. Even birds have been turned over to some of the prominent men of this



CHINESE PHEASANTS

State, such an interest has been taken in them. Whenever they have been thus protected they have increased very rapidly and it will be only a few years when we hope that they will be so plentiful that there may be an open season on them for sportsmen. In some instances it is known that a single pair hatched two coveys in one year, with about fourteen birds in each covey.

On March 30th, 1909, contract was entered into by this department to have one thousand birds delivered to us in September. In pursuance of that contract they were shipped from Corvallis, Oregon, on September fifteenth in a baggage car provided for that purpose by the Oregon Short

Line. A portion of these birds were distributed and liberated during that Fall in the counties of the State having the lower altitudes, and the rest were kept and maintained until the Spring of 1910 and then delivered in the higher altitudes. These latter ones were held over until Spring rather than to liberate them and permit them to be subjected to exposure of the cold winter, and we know that if they had been liberated when first received many of them would have died.

In the following statement we show how many birds have been turned over to the various people, to what counties they were taken and liberated, which we know will be of interest:

County.	Applicant.	Number.
Fremont.....	W. N. Stephens.....	15
Ada.....		40
Bannock.....	O. L. Cleveland.....	20
Bannock.....	Geo. Harrison.....	20
Blaine.....	Leo Cramer.....	40
Bear Lake.....	Jas. L. Dunford.....	40
Bonner.....	Mr. Button.....	15
Bonner.....	T. J. Hollinger.....	15
Canyon.....	Gun Club	40
Elmore.....	L. McLaughlin	40
Idaho.....	J. A. Wilkinson.....	30
Kootenai.....	J. V. Brown.....	32
Latah.....	C. B. Green.....	32
Lincoln.....	W. Van Iorns.....	20
Nez Perce.....	R. L. Pennell.....	30
Oneida.....	Whitehead & Tovey.....	40
Boise.....	George Prout.....	40
Shoshone.....	Abe Wyman.....	30
Bingham.....	F. A. Randall.....	16
Bingham.....	T. R. Jones.....	14
Cassia.....	A. Lounsbury	14
Fremont.....	R. S. Hunt.....	14

Fremont.....	Albert Beazer.....	16
Fremont.....	S. V. Raymond.....	8
Twin Falls.....	Gun Club	30
Lincoln.....	F. R. Gooding.....	11
Extra Cocks.....		20
Liberated and stolen.....		226
Twin Falls.....	Geo. Fraser.....	15
Lincoln.....	W. Van Iorns.....	15
Bannock.....	J. H. Brady.....	15
Bingham.....	T. R. Jones.....	8
Bingham.....	F. R. Prandal.....	7
Oneida.....	Abe Whitehead	15
Latah.....	R. C. West.....	15
Nez Perce.....	R. C. West.....	15
Idaho.....	R. C. West.....	15
Ada.....	Win Tatro.....	20
Canyon.....	Gun Club	15
Washington.....	Gun Club	15
R. C. West (various)		12
Total distributed		1090

Aquatic Fowl

Ducks, geese and swan are found in large numbers in the State, but this State can hardly be called the breeding place for them, even though there are places in which they breed. Large numbers of them, however, are found along the Snake River and its tributaries, but perhaps the greatest numbers are found in and around Bear Lake, Market Lake and Henry's Lake, and they have been very numerous in Fremont County.

During the Fall of 1910 it was found that in Utah thou-

sands of ducks were dying and were affected by some disease. Thinking possibly the same condition might exist in the Southeastern part of this State, an investigation was



W. S. McCREA FEEDING DOMESTICATED WILD GEESE.

at once started by this department and absolutely no diseased ducks were to be found.

Recommendations

Heyburn Park.

At the Tenth Session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho there was passed a bill appropriating \$15,000 from the Fish and Game Fund, or so much thereof as might be

necessary, for the purchase of approximately 7000 acres south of the St. Joe River in Kootenai County to be used as a public park, and to be known as Heyburn Park. This tract has been set aside by the United States Government, and is a part of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. So far it has been impossible to comply with this act for the reason that the funds derived from various sources for the maintenance of the Fish and Game Department and the improvement of the properties under its control have only been adequate for these purposes. As this would make one of the finest of natural parks, it is earnestly desired that its purchase be effected by the State, and as it can be purchased at approximately \$1.75 per acre, this should be taken advantage of. Therefore, as it would undoubtedly be some years before the necessary funds could be taken from the Fish and Game Department, and possibly not at all, I would heartily recommend that the Eleventh Session of the Legislature make an appropriation from the General Fund of the State of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to purchase this valuable tract of land.

White Fish.

It is known that white fish run in schools and lay on the spawning beds of the trout. Spawn is eaten by them in large quantities and in order to prevent this we feel that a section should be added to our statutes, authorizing the State Fish and Game Warden to issue permits to seine, under restrictions, for this excellent food fish. This will give the spawn of the trout protection from the depredations of this fish during the running and spawning season.

It has been found necessary on our best spawning beds in the headwaters of the Snake River for this Department to seine the streams and rid the trout of its natural enemy.

This fish also has the tendency to drive the trout from their own native spawning beds.

Shipping Permits.

Section 9 of the present law intended to provide that sportsmen should be permitted to ship the fish and game legally procured by them but unintentionally the word "fish" was omitted. This should be corrected so as to include it.

Elk, Deer and Moose.

Owing to the remarkable increase of elk, deer and moose, I would heartily recommend that there be an open season for the *next two years* on *bull* moose, not more than one to be taken by any one person during any year, and that the season be made the same as that for elk and deer, and that it be open from September first to December 15th on all three of these animals, as well as mountain goat and mountain sheep.

As our laws do not definitely state whether deer may be kept by private parties on private grounds or parks, some definite provision regarding this question should be made.

Prairie Chicken or Pinnated Grouse.

If this bird is to be protected by law it should be more specifically defined, as there has been no end of trouble to the Department in trying to protect the bird commonly known as the prairie chicken and intended to be protected by the legislators at our last session. The bird intended to be protected is called and pronounced by some to be the pin-tailed grouse. The western prairie chicken is far different from the prairie chicken of the Middle States.

As the bird that is commonly called in this State the "mountain quail" is scarce and not specifically protected, I

would suggest that it be given a close season the same as Chinese pheasants.

Chinese Pheasants.

In order to give the Chinese pheasants distributed in various parts of the State better protection, I would suggest that the penalty for killing or disturbing them be made heavier than it now is, and that a minimum of \$50.00 be assessed against violators upon conviction. This, I think, will have the tendency to cause hunters to adhere more strictly to law.



THE REAL THING.

Licenses.

While our law provides that sportsmen shall procure fishing and hunting licenses and as many of them take advantage of the technicality that our law does not define "game," we feel that this can be overcome by causing them to procure "rod and gun" licenses.

Trout.

Under the present law permitting trout to be caught the year round, there is an undersirable feature. I would therefore recommend that there be a close season on native trout during the running and spawning season, which is April and May, or at least that the State Game Warden be authorized to declare a close season on the streams where this department procures large quantities of spawn.

Financial

The receipts of this department during the past two years show a very material increase, and in the following statistics we show the amounts derived from each source, and also show the amounts expended and for what purpose. In order to demonstrate the growth of the Department in importance, as well as in a financial way, we are also giving the receipts for 1905-1906 and 1907-1908. We also show the balance on hand at the close of business on December 31st, 1910, all of which demonstrate that this Department is now on a self-sustaining basis.

RECEIPTS.

1909.

2,346	Class 10 (non-resident fishing).....	\$ 3,430.40
38,483	“ 10-A (resident).....	30,790.70
156	“ 10-B (non-resident bird).....	702.80
24	“ 10-C (non-resident big game).....	540.00
188	Shipping permits	47.00
6	Taxidermy licenses	150.00
8	Shipping permits private ponds.....	80.00
74	Fines	1,048.00
	Miscellaneous	54.70
Total		\$36,843.60

1910.

3,090	Class 10 (non-resident fishing).....	\$ 4,756.00
44,606	“ 10-A (resident licenses).....	35,688.80
178	“ 10-B (non-resident hunting).....	810.00
27	“ 10-C (non-resident big game).....	607.50
588	Shipping permits	147.00
7	Private pond permits.....	70.00
11	Taxidermy licenses	275.00
102	Fines	2,230.95
	Confiscations sold	247.90
	Miscellaneous	452.50
Total		\$45,285.65
Grand Total		\$82,129.25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Under this subdivision we show the disbursements for the past two years and the purposes for which they were expended, vouchers for the following being on file in the State Auditor's office.

1909.

Salary of State Game Warden.....	\$1,799.98
Traveling expenses Game Warden.....	677.15
Salary of Chief Deputy.....	1,200.00
Traveling expenses of Chief Deputy.....	387.20
Salaries of Asst. Chief Deputies (2).....	1,699.92
Traveling expenses of Asst. Chief Deputy.....	1,641.05
Salary of Chief Clerk.....	1,066.68
Other Clerk hire and office expense, including postage, printing licenses and filing devices....	3,258.17
Employment of local Deputies.....	4,974.00
Expenses of local Deputies.....	553.09
Salaries of Hatchery Superintendents (3).....	2,788.00
Salaries of Assistant Superintendents.....	937.50
Warm River Hatchery—Construction, maintenance, equipment and improvement.....	6,628.09
Hay Spur Hatchery—Purchase price of site....	1,620.00
Hay Spur Hatchery—Maintenance and improve- ment	893.81
Sandpoint Hatchery—Construction, equipment, maintenance and improvement.....	4,865.34
Cost and distribution pheasants and quail.....	1,972.45
Expense taking spawn and planting fry.....	2,596.47
Purchase of Eastern brook trout eggs.....	600.75

Total\$40,159.65

1910.

Salary of State Game Warden.....	\$2,166.63
Traveling expenses of State Game Warden.....	804.40
Salary of Chief Deputy.....	1,000.00
Traveling expenses of Chief Deputy.....	515.89
Salaries of Asst. Chief Deputies (2).....	3,316.67
Traveling expenses of Asst. Chief Deputies....	1,690.65
Salary of Chief Clerk.....	1,300.00
Salary of Stenographer and other clerical assist- ance	844.35

1910—(Continued.)

Office expenses, including printing of licenses, postage, etc.	2,604.25
Employment of local Deputies.....	10,494.00
Expenses of local Deputies.....	993.46
Salary of Hatchery Superintendents (3).....	3,550.00
Salaries of Asst. Superintendents.....	1,751.66
Warm River Hatchery—Maintenance, equipment and improvements	4,040.35
Hay Spur Hatchery—Maintenance, improvement and equipment	1,326.29
Sandpoint Hatchery—Maintenance, improvement and equipment	1,505.50
Spawn-taking Station—construction and equip- ment	1,491.32
Telephone Line—Warm River Hatchery.....	249.96
Cost and distribution of pheasants and quail....	212.10
Expense taking spawn and planting fry.....	1,922.08
Purchase of Eastern brook trout eggs.....	597.35
Total	<u>\$42,376.91</u>
Total Expenditure 1909 and 1910.....	\$82,536.56

Recapitulation.

January 1, 1909, balance in fund.....	\$ 4,276.38
Receipts January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1911....	82,129.25
Total	<u>\$86,405.63</u>
Disbursements during years 1909 and 1910.....	82,536.56
January 1, 1911, balance in fund.....	<u>\$3,869.07</u>

**Summary of Receipts for Six Years.
1905-1906.**

2,669 Class 10 (non-resident fishing).....	\$ 2,402.10
33,084 " 10-A (resident).....	29,775.60
143 " 10-B (non-resident bird).....	700.70
38 " 10-C (non-resident big game).....	946.20
1 box confiscated fish sold.....	4.00
3 hides confiscated and sold.....	2.50
46 fines collected, aggregating.....	575.00
87 copies of Game Laws sold.....	8.70
Total	<u>\$34,414.80</u>

1907-1908.

5,142	Class 10 (non-resident fishing)	\$ 4,160.00
59,271	“ 10-A (resident)	47,769.10
156	“ 10-B (non-resident bird)	720.80
38	“ 10-C (non-resident big game)	874.20
194	Fines collected	2,378.90
11	Shipping permits issued	110.00
5	Class 10-A (resident) receipts issued....	4.00
545	Predatory animal pelts sold	406.05
	Sales confiscated fish, game, etc	165.30
	Overbalances 1905-1906	2.28
Total		\$56,590.63

1909-1910.

Receipts from all sources, as previously shown	\$ 82,129.25
Total Receipts for Six Years	\$173,134.68

By comparing the figures shown for the years 1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910, we readily see that there has been a constant, gradual increase in the receipts of this office, and demonstrate that it has now become one of the most important of the State's departments. It is with a sense of gratification and pleasure that I submit them to you. At the time of my appointment to this office there was no property belonging to the State under the custody of this Department, while at the present time it is in control of properties, the conservative valuation of which is: 1381 acres of land at hatcheries, \$7,220.00; hatchery buildings, machinery, other equipment, live stock and office furnishings, \$28,583.12, a full and complete inventory of which is on file in the State Examiner's office.

In conclusion, I wish to state that in the foregoing pages I have endeavored to place everything before you as clearly as possible, and I trust that my efforts have not been in vain.

Respectfully submitted,

W. N. STEPHENS,
State Game Warden.

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 3597.50 \\
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FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
**FISH AND GAME
WARDEN**

OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO
1911-1912



FRANK M. KENDALL
STATE GAME WARDEN



Officials and Employes of Fish and Game Department

1911-1912.

F. M. Kendall.....State Game Warden, Twin Falls
F. C. Cliff,Chief Clerk
Geo. H. IsaacsSupt. of Fisheries

Assistant Chief Deputies.

R. J. Hanlon, Sandpoint
R. L. Pennell, Lewiston
W. H. Taylor, Thunder
L. C. Jones, Gooding
R. B. French, Bellevue
W. H. Mack, Idaho Falls.

County Deputies.

Bonner County—James J. McBride, Sandpoint
Kootenai County—J. R. Crews, Conklin Park
Shoshone County—S. C. Kincaid, Wallace
Latah County—Samuel T. Owings, Moscow
Clearwater County—J. D. Fairly, Orofino
Nez Perce County—G. C. Pennell, Lewiston
Idaho County—Joe B. Wade, Grangeville
Idaho County—A. E. Davis, Keoskia
Adams County—D. J. Yoakum, New Meadows
Washington County—R. E. Gilderoy, Weiser
Boise County—B. C. Benson
Canyon County—M. K. Madden, Caldwell
Ada County—C. L. Bowen, Boise
Elmore County—L. McLaughlin, Glenss Ferry
Elmore County—D. L. Gray, Atlanta
Owyhee County—M. M. Kreig, Delamar
Twin Falls County—C. W. Dyer, Twin Falls
Cassia County—B. A. Fritz, Burley
Lincoln County—J. M. Hyatt, Heyburn
Blaine County—John B. Cumins, Hailey
Custer County—M. A. Dillingham, Mackay.
Lemhi County—Owen Swift, Salmon
Fremont County—E. L. Stephens, Ashton
Fremont County—Sam Jones, Rexburg
Bonneville County—Sidney Whitehead, Idaho Falls
Bingham County—G. L. Braley, Blackfoot
Bannock County—L. A. Lehrbas, Pocatello
Bannock County—W. E. Gifford, Soda Springs
Oneida County—D. M. Thomas, Malad
Oneida County—Joseph Goaslind, Preston
Bear Lake County—J. G. Haddock, Montpelier



FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

1911-1912



FRANK M. KENDALL
STATE GAME WARDEN

To the Honorable James H. Hawley, Governor, and the members of the Twelfth Session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the laws of Idaho, I have the honor to submit for your consideration, this, the Fourth Biennial report of the Fish and Game Department, showing the receipts and expenditures, together with a full and complete statement of all transactions pertaining to this department; together with recommendations that I believe will be of benefit to the state and of greater protection to the fish and game.

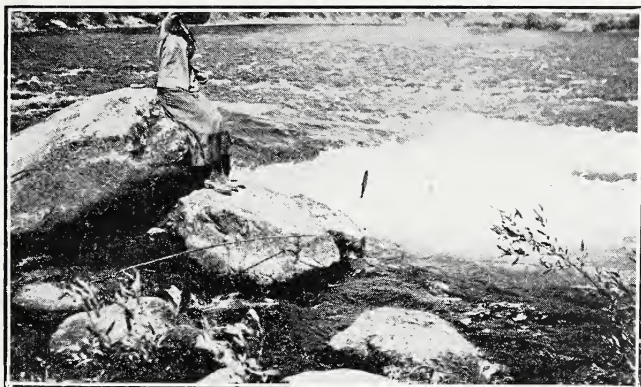
Note of Explanation.

Mr. Ben R. Gray was appointed State Fish and Game Warden on January 2, 1911 and acted during that year and part of 1912, and resigned from this office to take another position. Many of the policies of the present department were inaugurated by him and he should be given much credit for the efficient manner in which the affairs of the department were conducted during his term of office. I was appointed by Mr. Gray as his chief deputy and acted as such until he resigned when I was appointed State Fish and Game Warden.

In considering the object and aim of the creation of the Fish and Game Department, I believe it might be well to go back over a period of years so as to show the reasons for and the causes leading to the creation of this department.

Hunting a Human Instinct.

In every human being exists to a greater or less extent the instinct to hunt and kill, whether it be for the purpose of furnishing food or merely for sport, every member of the human family harbors an innate desire to roam the fields and forests in pursuit of game and birds.



To the less strenuous, whipping a whirling stream in the hope of being rewarded by a catch of finny beauties appeals the most, but the fact remains that man desires to hunt and kill.

That this desire exists is not strange when one considers that in the very earliest ages, and indeed, in our own country at a more recent period, man lived according to his skill as a huntsman.

Back in the dim distant past, in the paleozoic or stone age, the instinct to kill was particularly strong because at that time man was not only compelled to kill for food for himself and progeny, but was compelled to wage a relentless war of extermination upon the predatory beasts of his time, in order to protect his life from harm, and the early explorers who first landed upon the western continent and settled up what is known as the Thirteen Colonies were compelled, in a large measure, to depend upon the

wild game not only for food but the skins of the wild animals were used for clothing, and these early explorers, pushing forward into the trackless wilderness of the west, were fed upon the bountiful supply of wild game which inhabited these parts.



Earl Jones of Boise Returning from a Deer Hunt.

In later days, and especially in this section of the great United States, game and fish played an important part in the ultimate settlement of the west,—how great a part but few persons realize.

When the emigrants' trains set out from the stations along the Missouri and Mississippi, laden with the emigrants bound to the land of the setting sun, but a limited amount of supplies could be carried, and hence, the adventurers were forced to depend upon the fish and game for sustenance to be obtained along the way.

Food Supply of Early Explorers.

How many people have thought when reading of the exploits of the early explorers and emigrants of the west of the tremendous part the fish and game resources of the

west had in their undertakings? How many persons have realized that but for the boundless supply of game the exploration of the Northwest and its ultimate settlement and development would have been impossible or have been postponed for a number of years?

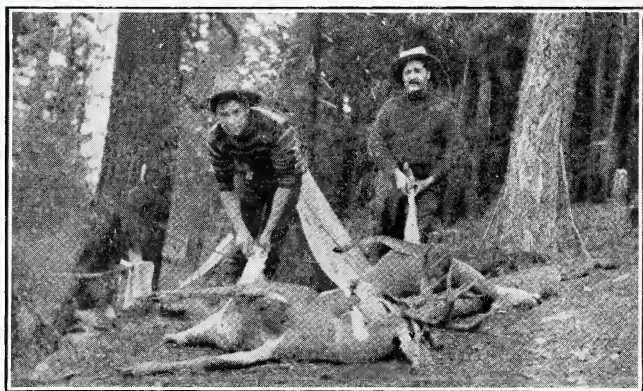
Probably few, but the fact remains that the explorers, the emigrants and the pioneers would have had to contend with almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of obtaining food had it not been for the wild animals, the birds and the fish they found in such abundant numbers in the territory, then a boundless wilderness, but now a veritable Paradise.



An Elk's Convention in Idaho.

It is a matter of history that when the Union Pacific Railroad was in course of construction, binding by ties of steel the older portion of our country with the new, the main portion of the food supply of the vast army of men engaged on the work consisted of game killed along the route by men engaged as professional hunters. Thus, the once huge herds of buffalo, now prac-

tically extinct, the antelope, deer and other game animals, once so plentiful in practically every section of the west, had an important part in the conquering the wilderness through railroad transportation. In those days the killing of game animals in large numbers was a necessity; men needed food and the distances to the base of supplies were so great as to prohibit the transportation of domestic food supplies. Consequently, game being so plentiful, and the numerous streams of the wilderness well stocked with fish, men killed and lived.



Of Help to Emigrants.

When the emigrants on their perilous journeys across the plains and over the mountains ran out of meat carried from their starting points, they too, killed large quantities of game and fish. Later, when the pioneers had located in some certain section of the newer country, the wild animals, birds and fish continued to furnish the main portion of the food supply. Still later, when the country became more thickly settled and the domesticated food animals took the place of the game as the main article of sustenance, the slaughter of wild animals and birds continued, until finally, the buffalo and the antelope became practically extinct, and the numbers of game

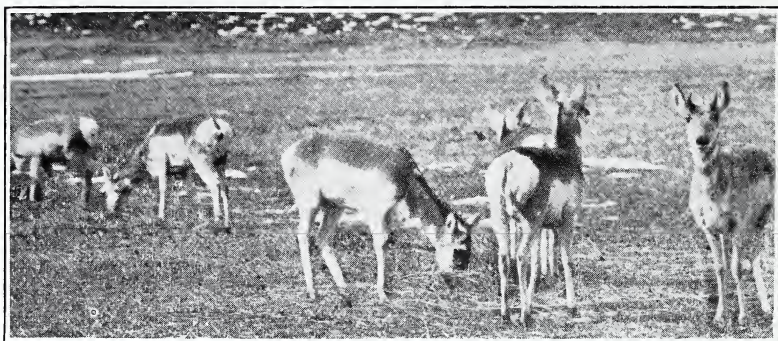
birds and fish became so depleted that the National and State Governments were compelled by statute to limit the huntsmen in their wanton destruction.

Idaho a Hunter's Paradise.



But a little over a decade ago our own state, Idaho, became famous as the Paradise of the hunter and fisherman. Within the boundaries of the state more different varieties of game animals were to be found than in any other single state in the Union; more fish were in our streams and more birds of various species found food on the mountain sides or in the grassy valleys than were to be found in any other single section of the country. Within the memory of even younger generations countless herds of deer came down from the hills in the winter months and browsed the length of the Snake River in the fertile valley to which it gives its name. Elk, moose, deer and other game animals were plentiful and in each sheltered valley were to be found large numbers of each. Antelope roamed the more level stretches, browsing upon the bunch grass, succulent weeds and young twigs, slaking their thirst in the streams, and in many instances, even

being so bold as to browse within sight of towns. The rivers and smaller streams fed by clear, cold mountain



Antelope.

springs furnished habitation for millions of game fish,—one had but to drop his line into practically any stream and in a short while obtain a good catch of trout.

But today things have changed; no more do the antelope lithely roam across the valleys; the elk, the moose and caribou have followed the buffalo and are in danger of total extinction, and the rigid enforcement of the game laws has been the sole means of preventing the extinction of the few remaining animals of this kind and the total extinction of deer, the better known game birds and fish.

Wanton Hunting—Its Results.

At the height of Idaho's fame as a big game state no restrictions were placed upon the hunter; all that was necessary was a firearm and the trouble of finding and killing,—truly an easy task in those days of plentiful game. From within the state and from without the hunters came in droves. The game in the portions of the state easier to access was rapidly depleted and those animals which escaped the ruthless aim of the hunter were driven into the fastnesses of the hills. From bands

numbering hundreds game animals were slaughtered until it became unusual to see more than a few single animals at one time. But the wanton destruction continued. Man killed without discrimination and manifested his innate desire for conquest. It became the fashion for hunters to kill deer and other animals and after taking the hind quarters leave the rest of the animal to rot. The question of food necessity did not enter into their calculations, in the least, because by that time the state had advanced to the stage wherein domestic animals had become plentiful and more than sufficient for food purposes.

Game Laws Enacted.

It was then that the people of Idaho, becoming awakened to a realization that their game resources were being rapidly depleted, caused, through their legislative bodies the enactment of those provisions of the statutes commonly known as "game laws." From time to time the original laws have been amended as the necessity for



changes occurred, but in their entirety, the present game laws of Idaho are essentially the same, with the addition

of later amendments, as those original enactments passed by the Fifth Session of the Legislature in 1899.

Thus, it will be seen that the restrictions were not placed on the hunter or fisherman in Idaho until the outrageous and unsportsmanlike actions of certain so-called "sportsmen" made them necessary.

Reasons for Laws.

When the laws were framed they were not enacted for the purpose of depriving any citizen of his rights and privileges, but rather to prevent such deprivation. Some persons, and to the credit of the sportsmen of the state, it must be admitted that the number is not large, who seem to feel that they as citizens of Idaho have the inherent right to go into the forests and kill game of any description whenever or wherever they chose to do so, irrespective of statutes notwithstanding. Such persons seemingly do not care whether the game becomes extinct or not,—they have no thought for tomorrow, and the generations of tomorrow, just so long as they are able to satisfy the promptings of their hunting instinct. Whether or not their children, or their children's children may be in a position to enjoy the sport of the hunt is not a matter of concern, and, it is to prevent such misguided "sportsmen" from killing off the species of game that such statutes as "game laws" were necessary.

Sportsmen vs. Sports.

In an experience covering a long period, most of which has been filled with incidents in connection with true sportsmanship, I have reached the conclusion that "sportsmen" are of two classes: First, the true sportsman who hunts for physical benefit to be derived from

time spent in the open under the refining influence of Nature, but, who, from his communion with the wild and the things of the wild has a horror of killing want-



An afternoon's Recreation on Trustle Creek, near Lake Pend O'Reille.

only, and, who is intensely interested in the enforcement of the measures calculated to propagate the game. In this class can also be included the man who hunts because of necessity and who, when he has killed sufficient meat for his needs, stops. These are true sportsmen and men to whom the game laws are a second creed. Such sportsmen are interested in the work of the game wardens and deputies and cooperate with the department in the enforcement of the restrictions placed upon the killing of game and fish.

To the second class belong that small army of individuals who take every opportunity to place obstructions in the way of the game officials, and who kill game in and out of season without respect to their needs or the rights of posterity.

Bag Limit Generous.

At first glance it would seem that a law which prohibits the settler in the remote districts from killing more

than two deer in one season or more than a certain number of birds of various species in one day and prohibits the killing either in certain seasons of the year, is unnecessarily harsh and tends to deprive the settler, but a close perusal of the law will show that the number of game animals allowed to be killed and the bag limit of birds is generous in the extreme, and is more than sufficient to furnish any family with flesh or fowl during the entire year.

Under the present bag limit allowed on game animals, birds and fish during the open season on each, a hunter who killed his limit on each could gather the following surprisingly large total: one elk, two deer, 1080 each of grouse, sage hens, partridges and pheasants, 540 quail, 3,600 ducks, 3,600 each of snipe, plover and turtle doves, 600 geese and 6,600 pounds of trout in addition to other fish and a mountain goat and a mountain sheep thrown in for good measure.

This tremendous amount of game and fish is permissible to be taken by one man during the season and is certainly more than enough to furnish provender for the largest single family in the state. A wise provision of the law, however, prevents one person from having more than a certain amount of each kind of game, birds and fish in his possession at one time, otherwise, many thoughtless individuals would kill the entire amount whether they needed it or not. The fact that such a large amount of game and fish can be taken during the season precludes the possibility of the game laws having been enacted,—as many disgruntled individuals hold, for the purpose of preventing the settler from killing meat for his larder.

Game Preservation Important Factor.

The preservation of game is indeed an important factor in the progress of our state, and one that calls for the co-operation and active support on the part of every

man, woman and child, to the end that the present quantity of game animals, birds and fish be increased rather than depleted.

When the Creator in his infinite mercy created man, the Book of Genesis tells us that he likewise created



Priest Lake

animals. Presumably, the animals were placed upon the earth to furnish food for man through the ages until the world endures no longer. But, at the present rate of slaughter, unless restrictions were placed upon the hunters, the generations to come would know of the animals of today only through legend. The deer, the elk, the moose, the caribou and the game birds and fish would have followed the way of the now strange animals who once inhabited the earth but became extinct at the hands of the pre-historic hunter, and indeed, elk, moose and caribou have to a great extent become so rare in most sections that the sight of one is an event.

Restrictions Prevent Extinction.

Even today, if the restrictions placed upon the hunter were discarded and the closed seasons abolished, it would

be but a matter of comparatively few years until the children of this generation would be regaling their children with tales of the deeds of their grandfathers in pursuit of game animals. Deer, the few remaining elk and caribou and the game birds now so plentiful would be occupying exhibition space in our museums, and the sole survivors of the ruthless devastation which would ensue would be the hardy mountain sheep and goats, who in their inaccessible retreats among the crags of our lofty snow-capped mountain peaks, might be able to defy the hunter.

Such condition of affairs would be unjust to future generations. When game and fish were placed upon the earth, they were placed by an all-wise Creator for the benefit of all humanity and not for one generation or several generations to the exclusion of the balance of mankind. This is the fundamental principle upon which all game laws are based,—conservation for the benefit of posterity.

Principle is Just.

That the principle is entirely just cannot be gainsaid. One must indeed be selfish to hold that future generations should be deprived of game, birds and fish. I do not believe that there is a man who would openly advocate the extinction of game and fish during this generation, but that in substance, is just what every person who violates the game laws laid down for the preservation of the species, practices.

False Impressions Corrected.

Since the establishment of the Fish and Game Department a false impression regarding the real object of

the establishment of the department has been engendered in the minds of many people of the state, and it has been the desire of this administration to correct such impressions. That we have succeeded, to a certain extent at least, is one of the most gratifying achievements of this department. Early in 1911, when the present officials took charge, it was found that many persons, especially farmers, were laboring under the idea that the department was solely created for the benefit of a comparatively few "wealthy sportsmen," who, when the hunting fever took possession of them, were to be allowed to wander at will throughout the state killing animals and birds, while the poorer members of the community were to be deprived of the right to hunt and fish. That such an impression was preposterous did not prevent its acceptance as "gospel" by many.

During the two years just closed, the members of this department have done much to correct these false impressions, we believe, through the fact that the records show that no discriminations have been made in the matter of arrests and convictions of game laws; that rich as well as poor have been treated alike and through personal visits to every section of the state, at which times every effort has been made to meet with the people generally, we believe that the people of the state today look with more favor upon the work of this administration than they have in the past.

Sportsmen Have Helped.

In this connection, I wish to say that this department has been helped to a great extent by the members of the State Sportsmen's Association and allied bodies in educating the people of Idaho to a proper and correct realization of the aims and duties of this department of the state government.



Mrs. Otto M. Jones of Boise, one of Idaho's Best Hunters.



Off for a Hunt in Idaho.

Despite the belief of the average person, to the contrary, there are but few officials of any nature who take delight in prosecuting offenders against the laws. It is really not a pleasant task to hale a man before a court and seek to deprive him of a portion of his wordly goods and mayhap his liberty, as a penalty for transgression,—rather would the officers have everyone obey the laws so that no arrests would be necessary.

The Aim of This Department.

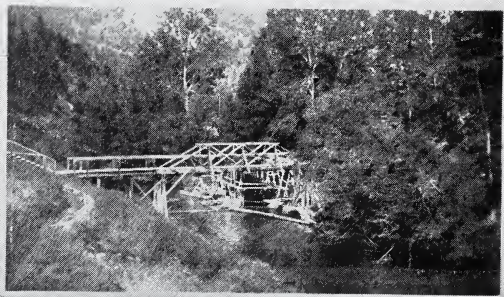
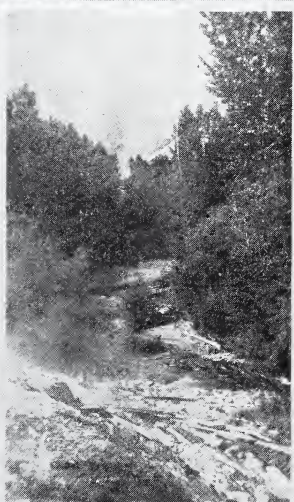
During the administration just closing, it has been our aim to secure the active co-operation of not only the individual sportsman of the state but of their organizations and of the people of Idaho generally, to the end that the people themselves may be awakened to a better realization of the necessity of censerving game and fish.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Game Warden Should be Elective.

Believing with many others of the state, and especially the members of the State Sportsmen's Association that the method of selecting a Game Warden could be improved in many ways, and for various reasons should receive careful consideration by the convening legislature in passing upon the game laws.

The revenue for carrying on the work of this department is raised independent of any appropriation of the state's funds. The office is absolutely self-sustaining and the funds to carry on the work are raised from those who are interested in hunting and fishing, and every per-



seon who purchases a license within the state has contributed to making the department a success, and is therefore, interested in the manner in which the funds are spent.

Under the present method of selecting a Game Warden the people have no choice as to whom will fill the office, or whether he is peculiarly qualified to fill this important position. And again, the objection has been raised repeatedly that under the present method of selecting a Game Warden the office has been used largely for political purposes, and with the object in view of removing as far as possible from political influences, I would recommend that the legislature propose a constitutional amendment making the office of the State Fish and Game Warden elective and for a period of four years, or, if possible, I would go still further, and urge for the interests of the department and the state at large, that this department be placed under civil service as is the case in New York and other states where excellent results have been accomplished.

The work of this department is entirely different from that of any other appointive office in the state, inasmuch as there is no routine of work that can be carried out from year to year which is the case with almost every other state office. The important work of this department deals largely with the subject of forest, field and stream, and in order to accomplish the desired results, one must be familiar with the fish and game conditions existing throughout the state. Owing to various changes of the altitude and climatic conditions, the seasons vary to a large extent in different portions of the state.

In some localities certain species of game are abundant and in many other localities, equally as well adapted to their necessary conditions, we find that there are scarcely none, and it therefore, becomes the duty of the State Game Warden to see that these conditions are remedied, and where game is scarce, restock it, and throw

a protection around the territory in order that the game might be allowed to accumulate in sufficient numbers, and no man who has not made a careful study of these conditions can step into the office and take up this work successfully.

Under the present system of selecting a Game Warden by appointment by the Governor at every change of the administration, it is probable and more than possible that the head of this department will change also, and I believe that better results, and a greater saving to



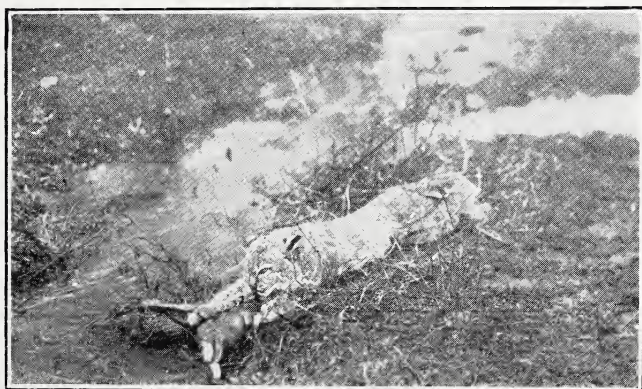
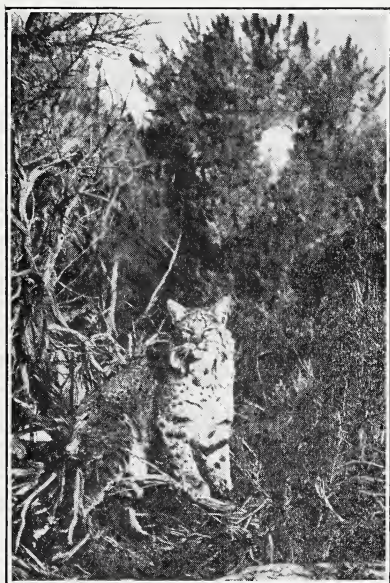
Fish Caught in the Salmon River near Salmon City.

the state could be accomplished by placing a competent men in charge who are familiar with all these conditions and keep him in office as long as he successfully carries out the work to the satisfaction of the public and the state at large, and for this reason, I would be glad to see this department placed under the civil service rule. And I would recommend further that the salary of the State Fish and Game Warden be increased to at least \$2,400.00 per year so that a competent man could afford to devote his time and attention exclusively to this office.

Appointment of Deputies.

I would recommend the abolishment of the office of Assistant Chief Deputy and that the Chief Deputy be made Assistant Game Warden and that he be compelled

to take the field at all times and visit each county in the state and confer with county deputies to see that they are doing their work in a proper manner and enforcing the laws. In this way a uniform system can be kept in all parts of the state, and the State Game Warden and office would be in closer touch with all branches of the work,



A Game Poacher.

both as to the protection of the game and the needs of the different localities.

The county deputy should be placed upon a proper paying basis so that good men can be secured and kept on the job at all times. If this were done much more good could be accomplished and better service rendered than by the District or Assistant Chief Deputies who only know the territory and conditions in a general way. The county deputy, if he is of proper kind, will soon learn who are the violators and where they are to be found, and can do much more effective work than one who is not familiar with the district and its people, and I would favor the abolishment of county lines bounding the districts in which the deputies would work, and make the lines solely by the accessibility of the territory surrounding him.

And, I would offer as a suggestion that the deputies be authorized to assist in the destruction of predatory animals, and it be made a part of their duty to assist in the trapping and killing of all animals destructive to our game. It has been estimated by those familiar with conditions in our mountaneous districts that hundreds of deer are killed each year by these animals, and I believe it is as much the duty to protect our game from animals as it is from human violators. I would also recommend that a bounty be placed on foreign sheepherders who make a business of robbing the nests of grouse, sage hens and other fowl, and who are continuously killing deer and other game out of season.

Forest Service.

The members of the Forestry Department of the U. S. Government have rendered this department valuable assistance during the past two years in protecting our game. Through their persistent efforts to enforce the game laws many violations have been prevented, and game poachers have a wholesome respect for the forest

ranger, and I believe, if possible, there should be a closer alliance of interest between these two departments.

The forest rangers are doing a work that would require the services of as many deputies game wardens to accomplish the same results. They are serving this de-



Returning from an Elk Hunt.

partment without pay, and I wish to express my thanks to them as well as the Forest Supervisors and assistants. for the service they have rendered and the many valuable suggestions given in other ways.

Superintendent of Fisheries.

Section 3 of the present game laws relative to the supervision of fishcultural matters, wherein it states that the State Fish and Game Warden shall have supervision over all fishcultural matters of a public measure should be changed to read as follows: "The Superintendent of Fisheries of the State of Idaho shall have direct supervision over all matters of a public nature pertaining to fisheries," and further, in Section 3, the law reads as follows: "he shall appoint a superintendent for each hatchery and such assistants as may be necessary. In order to comply with the

requirements dealing with Superintendent of Fisheries, the law should be changed to read as follows: "The state game warden shall appoint a Superintendent of Fisheries, who, in turn, shall appoint the superintendents of the hatcheries and such other assistance as may be necessary."

Our fisheries have grown to such large proportions and are of such vital interest to the success of the department that it has become necessary to place it in the hands of one man who is thoroughly familiar with this line of work. Fisheulture in itself occupies a distinct place aside from the propagation and protection of game and requires the experience and attention of a man thoroughly familiar with this line of work. The present



Silver Creek in Blaine County.

and former method of handling this branch of work has been done in a haphazard manner without considering the results, and in many instances that have been called to my attention, the time and money of the department has been absolutely wasted. Some of our best fishing streams have been seriously damaged in the taking of spawn from them year after year, while the fish that have been spawned have not been injured to any great extent, the continued practice of taking the spawn in the same place each year has a tendency to keep the fish from returning.

These things referred to in the foregoing, and many others bearing on the subject, have been brought very forcibly to the attention of this department from time to time, and while the game warden himself appointed by the Governor, his qualifications for handling this line of work is very seldom taken into consideration. This is one of the most important elements that enter into the consideration of making this department a success, in a large measure, and again, it requires careful and conscientious work upon the head of the department, not only in the hatching and rearing of fish to the proper size for distribution, but in the placing of same in the streams peculiarly adapted for the fish to be planted.

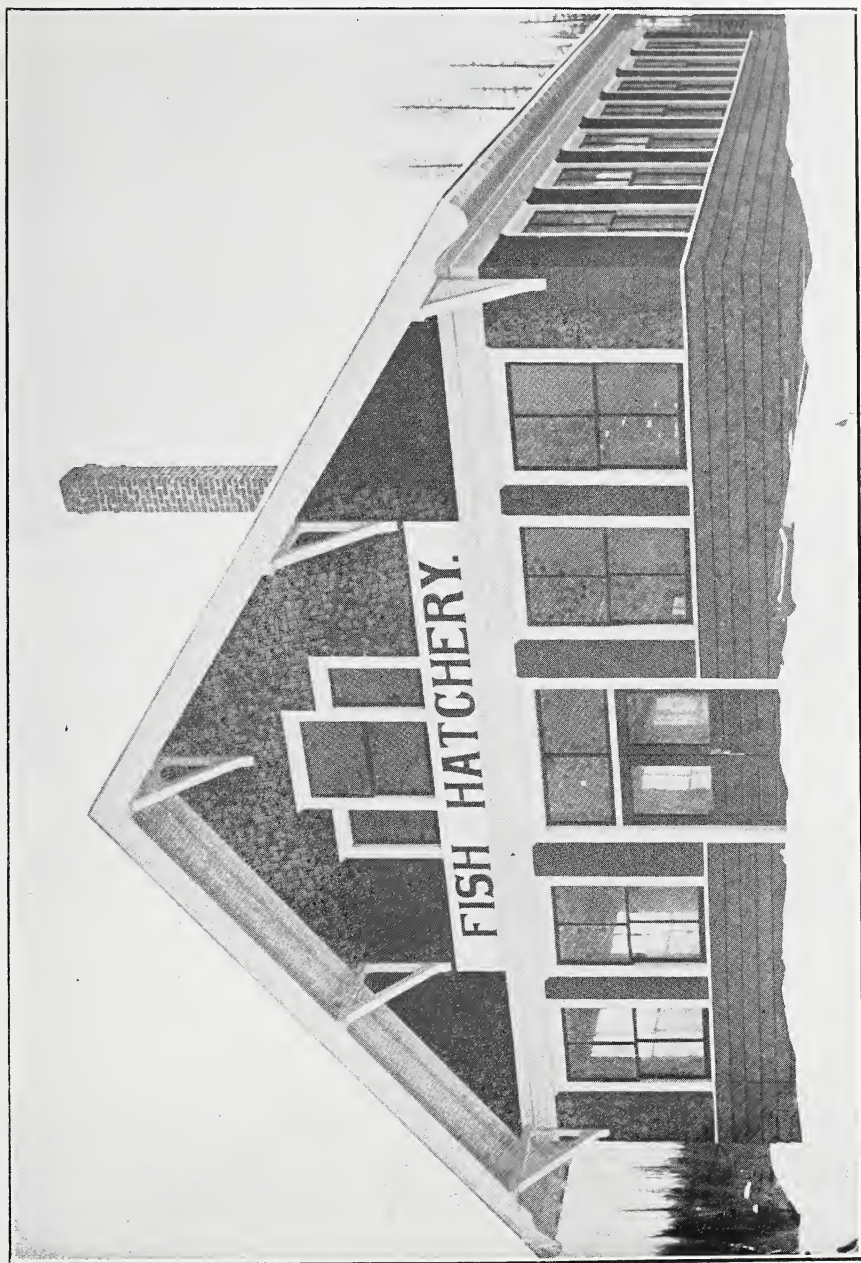
For instance, some of the streams in the state, especially in Southern Idaho, contain such a large number of destructive fish that are of no food or game value, and to place trout in them would simply be to furnish feed for these cannibalistic fish. Many of our waters contain mineral substance, and the temperature of the water is so warm that trout will not do well in them and become diseased, and in the end, the department is condemned for allowing these diseases to appear in our fish family. As an illustration, I will take the condition existing at Henry's lake: the average depth of this lake is 5 feet, and the average temperature of the water during the summer months is 72 degrees, and as those familiar with trout know, to produce fine flavor and healthy fish, clear, cold water is necessary, and a man familiar with such conditions would never waste time or money in propagation in such waters as Henry's lake.

The U. S. Government has expert men in the field collecting data on the conditions existing in the waters of the country, and in the last few years have visited the lakes and streams of this state, analyzed the water, taken the temperature, and the amount and kind of food contained therein. And, it is important that we follow the example of the U. S. Government in this line of work by placing the fish department of Idaho on a scientific basis, and in order to do so, we must have men who have made

this a study and are familiar with the needs and requirements of this line of work, regardless of his political affiliations, and to this end, I would recommend that, in as far as possible, we follow the lines adopted by the U. S. Government and many other states doing effective work, and place the members who are directly in the fish and game department under a civil service ruling and retain them as long as they do good work.

In changing the fisheries department in the past for political reasons, we have hampered the growth to a large extent as we are compelled to lose too much valuable time in training men for this special work, and in this connection, I would recommend that the office of Superintendent of Fisheries be created during the Twelfth Session of the Legislature, and this office be placed in the hands of a thoroughly competent fishculturist, giving him sufficient authority so that he can be held responsible for the proper conducting of the affairs of the office. A man well equipped with a thorough knowledge of fishculture in all its branches, and having executive ability, can take the great resources of Idaho and cause them to produce much revenue and pleasure to the people of the state, as well as those coming from other parts of the country.

Another matter of vital interest to the department of fisheries is the closing of the streams at proper seasons during the spawning time of trout, and taking into consideration the varied climatic conditions in the streams which cause the fish to spawn at so many different periods in the season, and would recommend that the matter for closing the seasons for fishing be given in the hands of the state game warden. I would also recommend that the Superintendent of Fisheries be paid a salary of \$1,800.00 per year and actual and necessary traveling expenses, and be subject to the state game warden.



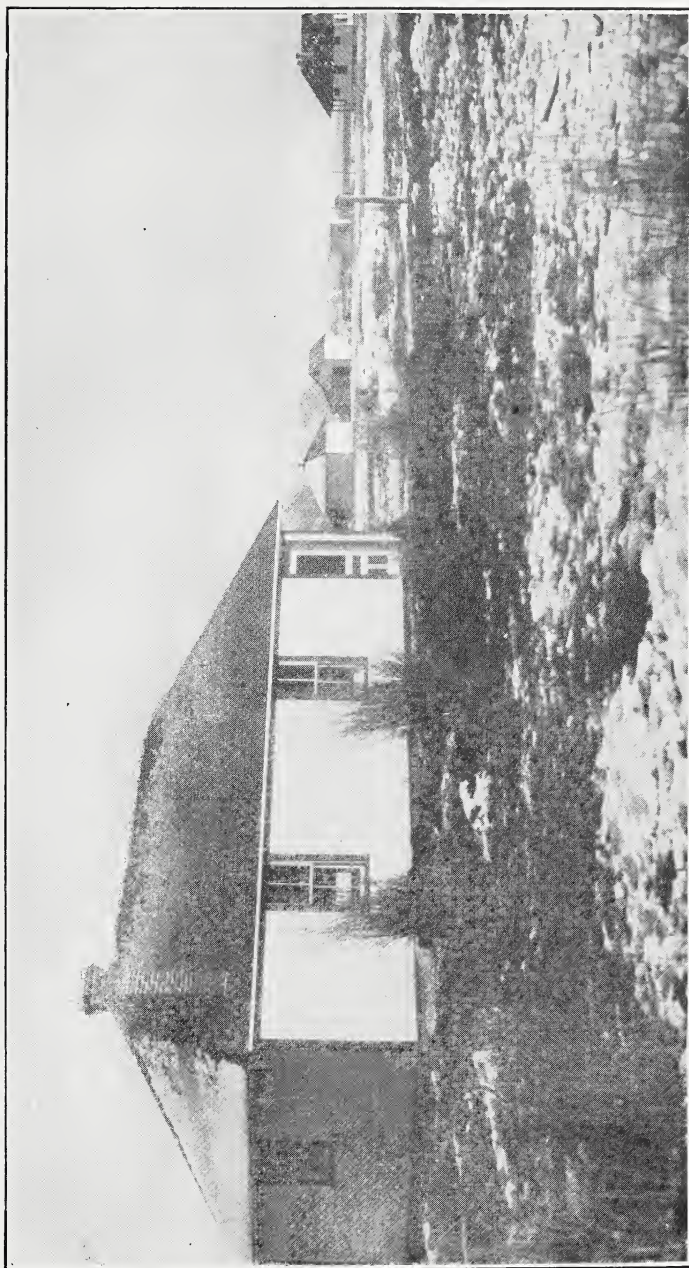
Sandpoint Hatchery, Bonner County.

Hatcheries.

Our hatcheries today are in a splendid condition and many improvements have been added during the past two years. The capacity of the Sandpoint hatchery has been doubled and approximately three million trout fry have been delivered from this station to different sections of north Idaho during the past two years. At this station we have built ponds for retaining spawners at a cost of \$900.00. These ponds are cemented and will be permanent, and more should be provided so that we would not be compelled to take spawn from any public waters of the state, and in this way much expense would be saved. By keeping the supply up at Sandpoint, Northern Idaho streams should be well supplied in a few years.

The Hay Spur hatchery is the smallest in the state at present and has never received the proper attention and improvement that it should receive. The water at this station is ideal for hatching and raising trout, the temperature being 52 degrees, and there is an abundance of it, enough to hatch five million trout each year. It is the best located hatchery, being one eighth of a mile from the railroad station, and on the Wood River branch of the Oregon Short Line, which gives daily service to entire year. Fry may be shipped from this station to any point in southern Idaho without any loss of time, and I would recommend that a new hatchery be built of a capacity of three million and other improvements added.

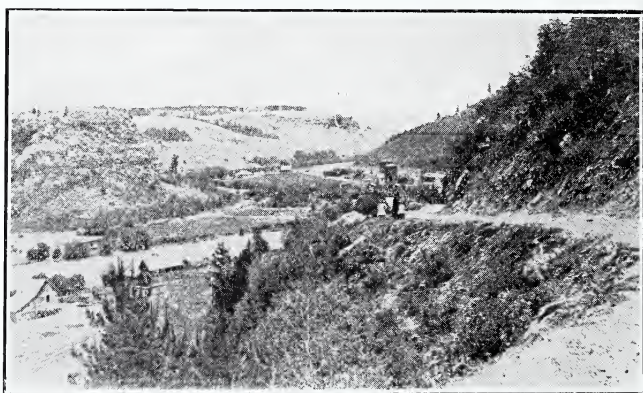
We have also built ponds at this station during the past two years and more should be constructed. A lake for bass spawners should be constructed in order to supply southern Idaho with this specie of fish which are suitable for many streams in this section. The Superintendent's resident and hatchery building have been painted, and the land has been fenced and other improvements made. Permanent ponds for keeping spawners should be made at this station, and Silver Creek should not be molested at all for taking spawn.



Hay Spur Hatchery, Blaine County.

Warm River Hatchery.

I am in favor of disposing of the Warm River hatchery for the following reasons. This hatchery is located 21 miles from Ashton and can only be reached by train service three months in the year during the time when the Yellowstone Park train is running, and on account of the lateness of the season, it is impossible to hatch fish to a proper size for distribution before the park train stops running. The water at this hatchery is 42 degrees which is entirely too cold for hatching trout and stunts the growth of the fish after they are hatched. The winter season begins there on November 1st., and last year it was



Warm River Station and River in the distance emptying into the Snake River.

the middle of May before the snow was gone sufficiently to run a speeder to the head waters of Snake river where the spawn is taken.

It will be impossible to ever establish spawning beds or ponds at this hatchery on account of the long, cold seasons and the impossibility of getting feed, as all supplies would have to be taken in from Ashton either by snow shoes or dog teams. And, it is absolutely impossible to get more than one hatch each season. Were you hatch Eastern Brook trout, they could not be taken out in time

to restock the hatchery with natives on account of train service, and for these many reasons, I would recommend that the state sell this hatchery and the money placed at the Hay Spur hatchery which is an ideal location and can be reached every day in the year, and which, if proper facilities were added, could hatch all the trout needed in Southern Idaho and at a saving of the expense of two extra men which is required at the Warm River hatchery during the summer months.

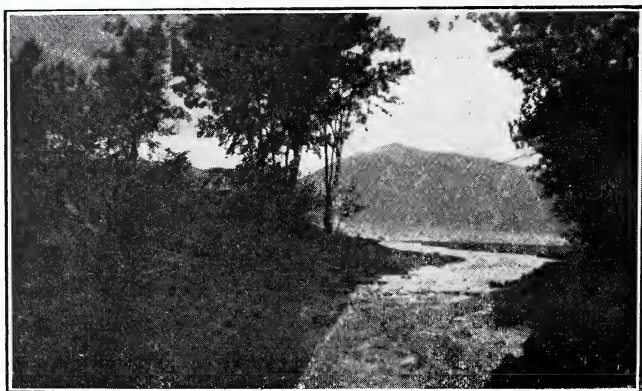
Fishing for Commercial Purposes in Public Waters of the State.

Section 4 of the present game laws provides that fish may be seined or caught and sold from the waters of Bear Lake upon permit issued by the State Game Warden. My attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that the trout are becoming more scarce in this lake each year and numerous requests have been made to this office that the practice of selling fish from this lake be abolished. The Fish and Game Department of the State of Utah has asked this department to co-operate with them in the formation of a uniform law governing this lake, which lake lies on the boundary line of Utah and Idaho, and a good portion of the lake being within the state of Utah. They are seriously objecting to the state of Idaho seining and selling these fish from this lake. In the last two years the state of Utah has planted in Bear Lake 150,000 trout fry, and the law of that state does not permit her citizens to sell fish from this lake, and I would therefore, recommend the abolishment of the law permitting the sale of trout from Bear Lake, but would grant the privilege of selling carp or other fish that are destructive to the trout.

Lake Pend O'Reille Whitefish.

Our law provides that whitefish may be caught through the ice in Lake Pend O'Reille and sold for com-

mercial purposes upon a permit issued by the state game warden. A number of people have attempted to say that it is not necessary to take out a permit to sell whitefish from this lake, and I believe the law should be more clear-



Granite Creek, Pend O'Reille.



State Launch at Sandpoint on Lake Pend O'Reille.

ly defined on this subject, and would recommend that the law be made to read as follows: "In order to sell whitefish from Lake Pend O'Reille, it will be necessary for the person or persons engaged in fishing for commercial purposes to procure a permit from the Fish and Game De-

partment, which permit shall cost \$25.00 per year and will entitle the holder the privilege of fishing and selling said fish, and any person shipping said fish must also have one of these permits. Thousands of pounds of these fish are caught each year and many men make a business of catching and selling them, and I do not believe it is unjust to ask that they be compelled to contribute a certain amount of their revenue toward the maintenance of the fish and game department of this state, and I would also recommend that whitefish in Priest Lake may be caught, sold and shipped under the same conditions as the whitefish from Lake Pend O'Reille, and I would further recommend that the Kootenai River Ling fish be sold under permit issued by this department.

Redfish Lakes.

In what is known as the Redfish Lakes, Idaho possesses one of the wonders of nature. There is not known at the present time but one other body of water in the



Both Fruit and Game are Abundant in Idaho.

world of a like nature, and there is not another body of water in the United States containing the redfish, or

(*Oncarhynchus-Nerka*, or large redbfish, and the *Oncarhynchus-Kennerlyi*, or small redbfish). Numerous parties make yearly pilgrimages to these lakes and catch them by the thousands as there is no law protecting them, and each year they are becoming more scarce, and unless some protection and restriction is placed upon the catching of these fish, it will only be a matter of a few years until these lakes are depleted. Some of the societies and a number of other people of the state of Idaho have interested themselves in these lakes and have asked that a law be enacted closing them to fishing for a period of two years, at least, and are urging that a large body of land surrounding the lakes be created into a park or game preserve and be placed in the same class as the Yellowstone National Park. I believe this matter is worthy of consideration.

Were it not for the protection that the government places within the Yellowstone National Park, the elk, the moose and other animals would be driven from that section of the country, and they would become as scarce in Wyoming and Montana as they are in Idaho and other states, and I believe it is the duty of the State of Idaho and the Fish and Game Department to provide places of retreat where these animals may be safe from the relentless enroachments of the hunter, and I would recommend that the legislature take the necessary steps to procure this land and create a state park, and if this cannot be accomplished, I would urge that the Redfish Lakes be closed to fishing for a period of not less than two years in order that the fish might be given a chance to accumulate. and if this cannot be done, the fish should be placed in the protective class the same as trout and only a limited amount allowed to each person.

Promiscuous Planting of Fish.

It has been the custom in the past, and it at the present, for any person to plant in the streams or other waters

of this state any kind of fish they desired and as a result of this condition several of our streams, especially those in southern Idaho, contain fish absolutely useless for food purposes, among which is the notorious carp. The fish are destructive to the game fish and are taking entire control of the streams in which they have been planted, and I would recommend that a law be enacted that would prohibit the planting of fish in the public waters of this state unless approved by the State Game Warden, and



Superintendent of Fisheries, if this office is created, and in this way the Fish and Game Department would have a complete knowledge of the stocking of the different streams and waters of the state. People are in the habit of making requisition to the Government for different kinds of fish to be planted in the lakes and streams of this state, and I believe these requisitions should be made

through the State Fish and Game Department so that suitable fish may be secured for the waters to which they are adapted.

Disposing of Fish Detrimental to the Trout Streams.

A large number of our best fishing streams contain large quantities of whitefish, or mountain herring, which are very destructive to the trout, inasmuch as they con-



Otto M. Jones and Pal.—It was through the courtesy of Mr. Jones that we are permitted to present many of the hunting and other views in this report.

sume large amounts of food, which would otherwise go to the trout, and also eat the spawn of the trout. During the past year this administration has made a determined effort to rid our trout streams of these fish and over five

tons have thus far been seined and sold, and as the fish were caught at spawning time, approximately one billion eggs were destroyed. This work was done at no cost to the department and has increased the revenue of the department about \$225.00, and I believe this work should be carried out with more vigor and determination, and carp and other destructive fish should be included as well as whitefish. Payette lakes should receive serious consideration in this regard and an effort be made to stock these beautiful lakes with trout.

Fish Screens.

There is another condition pertaining to the protection of fish that I wish to call attention to which is of vital importance in the saving of thousands of fish that are destroyed in our irrigating ditches throughout the state, and this subject should receive careful consideration, for to adopt a stringent policy in connection with the screening of ditches in some instances, might work a hardship upon many ditch owners and private individuals who are using water for irrigating purposes.

The present game law provides that all irrigating ditches must be screened, and then provides that a screen must be installed that will not retard the flow of water. There is not now nor never will be a screen that will not retard the flow of water to a certain extent, and the law should be amended in this particular so as to read "that a suitable screen must be provided that will not retard the flow of water only in a given amount," and that amount should be specified in the law, so that a definite action might be taken in regard to carrying out the law pertaining to the screening of ditches.

During the past two years I have investigated every fish screen that I have been able to find. There is manufactured a revolving screen of one or two patterns that will afford absolute protection to fish and will not clog

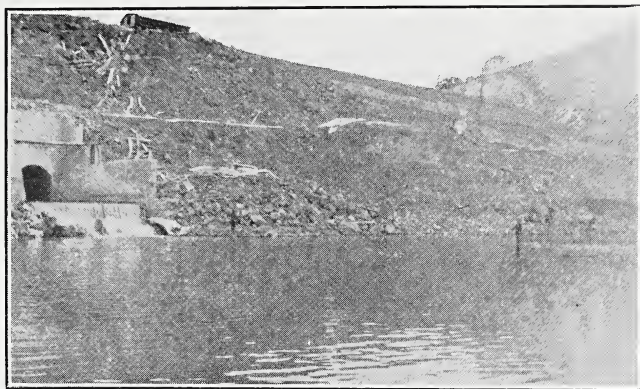
up with trash or debris, and will only retard the flow of water to a very limited extent, if properly placed in the ditches and canals.

This department is spending thousands of dollars each year in hatching and propagating trout in our hatcheries, and the fry are placed in our streams, but most of them get into the canals and irrigating ditches and are carried to the fields and meadows where they die by the thousands, and this constant drain upon our fish resources should be stopped. It is estimated that five times as many fish die in this manner as are caught with a hook and line, and unless this waste is stopped, the streams that are diverted for irrigation will be completely depleted of any kind of fish that inhabit these waters.

Fish Ladders.

Section 14 of the present fish and game laws reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful to maintain a dam in any stream in the state unless a proper fishway is maintained and kept there at all seasons of the year, and at the owner's expense and of sufficient kind and capacity to allow the fish uninterrupted passage up and down the stream." This department has endeavored to enforce this law in every case that has been called to our attention. In many cases we have been compelled to forego the compulsions of carrying out the provisions of the law on account of the impractical results that would be obtained, and especially in dams constructed for storage purposes. The water confined by these dams are never at any given height for any length of time, and to compel a fish ladder to be installed in such places would only be of service for a week or ten days while the water was flowing over the spillway, and would be of no further benefit after the water had gone below the level of the spillway, and in my judgment would only be a waste of

time and money to compel dam owners to comply with the law in constructing a fishway, and would recommend that the present law be amended so as to give the State Game Warden discretion in matters of this kind.



Magic Dam on Wood River.

There are dams in some of the streams of the State where fishways have been constructed that have proven to be absolutely useless, especially the fishway in the Sunbeam dam in the Yankee Fork of the Salmon river. Numerous complaints have come to the office concerning this dam, and I believe the State should take some action regarding this matter. A ladder was constructed in this dam by the owners under the supervision of the former administration, and accepted, but it is of no benefit and is absolutely impossible for salmon to pass up the stream, and I would recommend that the Fish and Game Department install a suitable fishway in this dam at the department's expense, of size and capacity to allow salmon to get to their spawning grounds where in former years they spawned by the thousands.

Sale of Minnows for Bait.

Numerous requests have come to this office asking for permission to seine and sell minnows for bait, and I

would recommend that this be allowed, providing a \$10 permit is procured from this department, and no protected fish can be caught for this purpose.

Length of Fish to be Caught.

The law regarding the length of fish to be caught should be changed to read "not less than six inches with the head on, instead of four."

Bag Limit.

Many fishermen throughout the State are advising that the bag limit on protected fish is too high and should be reduced, and I would recommend that the amount be reduced to 15 pounds in any one day and 25 pounds in possession at any one time, dressed, head on, the same as are sold on the market.

Fishing Near Fish Ladders and Oother Obstructions.

The present law reads "that it shall be a misdemeanor to fish within 300 feet of any fish ladder in any stream," and I believe this should be made to read "within 300 feet of any impassible obstruction," for the reason that during the spawning season trout will crowd up against these dams and obstructions in such numbers that they can be caught with the hand or killed with clubs or pitchforks. Our attention has been called to the fact that in many cases at these obstructions fish have been thrown out on the bank with pitchforks, and the law should deal with this subject more fully.

Depositing Sawdust and Minerals in Streams.

Section 6 of the game laws should be more definite in regard to running sawdust and chemicals into our streams. This matter should be placed in the hands of the State Game Warden and Superintendent of Fisheries who should be allowed to use their own judgment in enforcing the law where it pertains to mining companies. The reason for this is that the enforcement of this law would prove an absolute detriment to the locality in which the mines are located, and to enforce this law would compel the mines to stop.

Sale of Salmon.

I would recommend that a law be passed permitting the sale of salmon in Snake, Clearwater and Salmon rivers. This subject is not covered in the game laws and

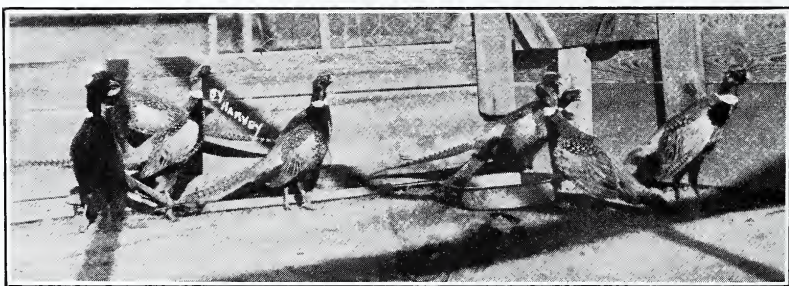


Salmon Caught in Salmon River at Salmon City.

this office has received inquiries as to whether or not salmon may be sold, and I believe that this should be permitted in order to conform with the laws of Oregon and Washington, giving the people of our own State the same priviledges as the people of Oregon and Washington.

Birds.

In Section 7 of the game laws, the words "prairie chicken or pinnated grouse" should be stricken out and the words "sharp-tailed or willow grouse (*Pedioecetes Phasianellus*)" be inserted with the following provisions



"it shall be lawful to kill the sharp-tailed grouse, or the above described birds in Adams, Boise, and Washington Counties (where they are abundant), open season to be from August 1 to December 1.

I would recommend that a closed season be declared upon all variety of quail for a period of two years.

Shooting of Water Fowl.

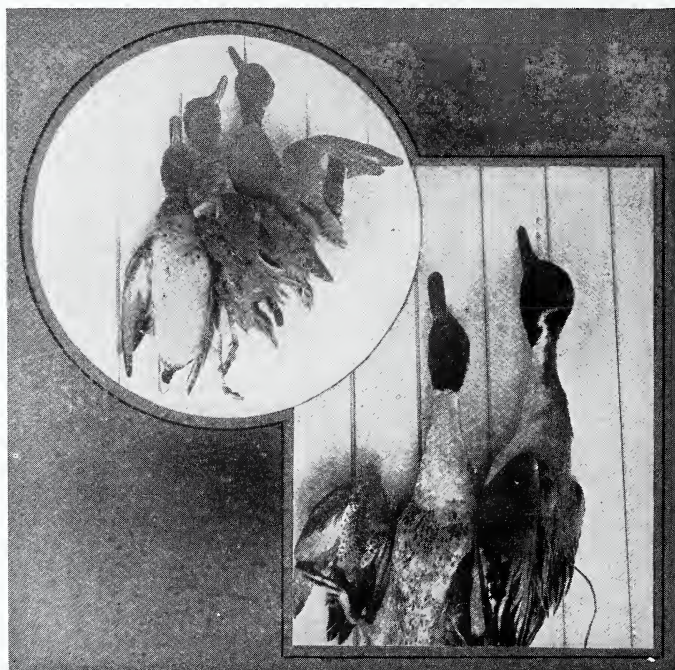
Our present law does not deal with the subject of night shooting, and almost every state in the Union has a law which protects the ducks and geese while roosting, and I would recommend that a law be enacted making

it unlawful to shoot water fowl one-half hour before sunrise and one-half hour after sunset, and for further pro-



Domesticated Wild Geese.

tection of these fowl, I would recommend that a law be passed making it unlawful to shoot water fowl from any



launch or boat using motor power, or to shoot any game birds with a swivel gun, or cannon, or any gun except that which is held to the shoulder.. I would also recommend that the open season on ducks and geese be changed from September 15th to February 1st. This change will



Returning Home from a day's Hunt.

protect the young ducks that are not able to fly on September 1st in many localities in the State. I would further recommend that the bag limit on ducks be reduced to 15 in any one day and not more than 24 in possession at any one time.

Trapper's License.

Complaints are continually coming into this office that trappers throughout the state, who claim to be trap-

ping muskrats and other water animals, are also trapping beaver which is prohibited by law, and in order to cover this matter, I would recommend that a law be passed providing that anyone trapping any water animals be compelled to take out a trapper's license, and execute a bond to the State of Idaho in the sum of \$250.00 as a guarantee for a strict compliance with the law, and where beaver is found in his possession, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and his permit shall be forfeited and he be held liable to the State for the amount of his bond.

I am not in favor of an open season on beaver at any time, for were such the case, there would not be a beaver in the State in two years, as beaver hides at the present time are very valuable and are becoming more so each year. If they are allowed to be caught, trappers would go into the localities where they are found and destroy every family. Owing to the fact that a person is not allowed to trap beaver without first obtaining a permit from this department, and when trapped the furs must be turned over to this department, I would be in favor of a law making it the duty of this department to send a competent man to trap beaver when it is found they are doing damage to the property of any person. I would also favor a closed season on otter.

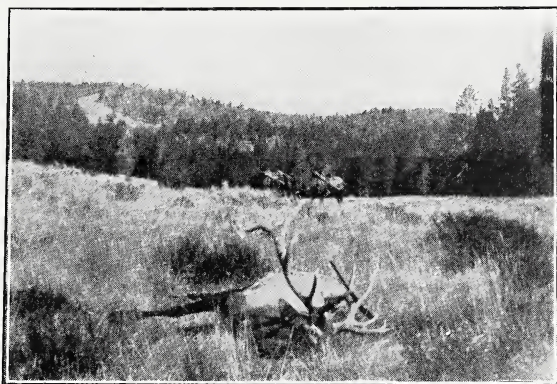
Open Season on Moose.

A great deal has been said recently in regard to an open season on moose, and after a very careful investigation of the number of moose that inhabit the different sections of the State, I am of the opinion that it would be unwise at this time to allow the killing of these animals. Some have asked for an open season of thirty days and on bull moose only, but were this to be allowed, hunters from all over the United States would flock to where they are found in order to bring back a trophy of the hunt in the form of a bull moose head, and I believe

this would have a tendency to exterminate this noble animal from our State, and I would recommend that this law remain in its present form.

Elk.

Elk are becoming more scarce each year in this State, with the exception of our State game preserve where they are protected. When this preserve was created, it was estimated that there were about 35 or 40 elk inhabiting it, and I have been informed by Mr. Grandjean, Forest Supervisor, that there are at the present time in



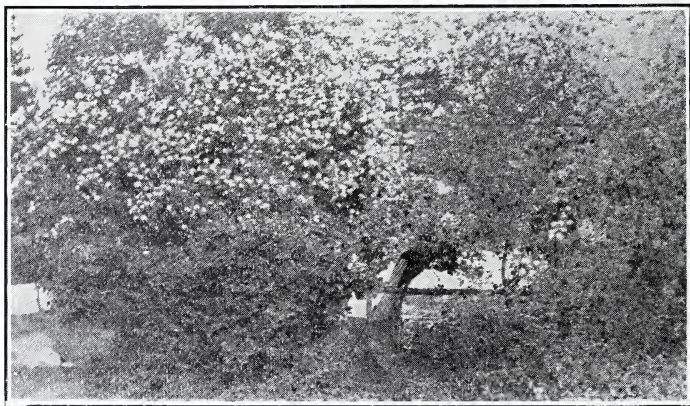
this preserve in the neighborhood of 150 elk. I would recommend that the season on these animals be changed in Fremont, Bonneville and Bingham counties from "September 1, to December 31." to September 15 to December 1st.

Heyburn Park.

A bill was passed by the Eleventh Session of the Legislature creating what is known as Heyburn Park,

and the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars was appropriated from the general fund of the State for the payment of the same, and then, in order that the bill might pass without opposition, a joker was added providing that the State should be reimbursed in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars per year until the entire amount had been paid back to the State.

The revenue of the Fish and Game Department in the past has not been sufficient to make any payment on the purchase price of this park, and if the department were compelled to pay for it, many needed improvements in this department would be omitted for some time to come.



The Syringa, State Flower of Idaho—found in Heyburn Park.

Former Game Warden Stephens in his last report deals quite fully with this subject, as a provision was made four years ago that the Fish and Game Department should purchase this park, but on account of funds were unable to do so, and the Eleventh Session again handed the department this lemon.

And in addition to this, the law as passed provided for a Superintendent of the park who was to be paid from the funds of the Fish and Game Department, and also provided for the payment of all other expenses which have amounted to \$5,531.86 in the last two years. This

amount has been taken from the funds of this department when it should have gone towards the maintenance, and improvement of the fish and game conditions, and I believe it is unjust to place the burden of a state park, which is of no benefit except to the community in which it is located, upon any department and especially the Fish and Game Department whose revenues are deprived wholly from the sale of licenses, fines, etc., and for which no appropriation is made from the State's funds. As stated before in my report, every person purchasing a license is interested in the disposition of the funds of this



Steamer George Oaks of Red Collar Line at Heyburn Park

department, and if we are going to be compelled to pay for all parks that the State may see fit to purchase in the future, it will seriously handicap the necessary developments that should be made both in our hatcheries and in protecting our game and fish.

On account of the distance and inaccessible position of Heyburn Park, Southern Idaho will not derive any benefit from it, and it is not just for those who purchase licenses in this section of the State to provide a park for the Coeur d'Alenes and Spokane.

The purchase of Heyburn Park was a good one from a financial standpoint and is well worth the money that was paid for it. The park contains 10,000 acres and it is

estimated that there are \$50,000.00 worth of saleable timber within its borders at the present time and will increase in value from year to year. The timber has been cruised by government experts, and according to their estimates, there is 5,000,000 feet of timber that is fully matured and should be sold while at its best. By cutting it would be a protection from fire and would not mar the beauty of the park, in the least. If the timber were sold



St. Joe River flowing between Chatcolet Lake on right, and Long Slew on left.

the park could be paid for and still have a balance of \$10,000.00 for improvements which are badly needed.

This department has spent over two thousand dollars in improvements, such as building roads, making trails and clearing off brush, and the total revenue from the park from all sources during the past two years has only been \$908.70.

I would further recommend that the payment of the park be made from the State fund, and not from this department, and if the park is to be made a part of this department, then, let it be under the supervision of the department and not under the supervision of a board as is the case at the present time which is comprised of the Governor, the State Game Warden and a third party appointed by the Governor and State Game Warden.

Under the present system, if any improvements are to be made, a meeting of the Board must be called, while at the same time this department must furnish the revenue to carry out the work, and I would favor a change in the affairs governing the park, and believe it should receive careful consideration by the present session of the Legislature.

Use of Dogs in Hunting.

Section 8 of the present law provides that "it shall be unlawful to hunt, capture or kill elk, or deer with dogs." We have labored industriously to enforce the provisions of this law as applied to this particular game. The present law is annuled as it is impossible to get a conviction in these cases except when the game warden can prove that the party permitted his dog or dogs to chase the animals above mentioned, or that the dog was caught killing the game, and I would recommend that every hunter using a dog be compelled to pay a license of \$5.00 per year for each dog in his possession, each dog to wear a metal tag or plate securely attached to a collar bearing the license number and name of the dog's owner. And any person convicted of a violation of this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This recommendation is a part of the law of the State of Wyoming, and has been very successful as a means of stopping hunting with dogs.

Much credit is due to the several railroads and steamboat lines in the State for the many courtesies and free service given this department during the past two years, the value of which cannot be estimated.

The Oregon Short Line has been particularly free with its good service, having equipped and furnished a fish car for distributing fish, and I wish to extend the thanks of the department, especially to Mr. Bancroft and his assistants, and from them down to the baggagemen and brakemen.

Fish Distribution for 1912.

County	Number	
Oneida	275,000	
Owyhee	25,000	
Bear Lake	200,000	
Canyon	40,000	
Bannock	196,000	
Elmore	42,000	
Bonnor	545,000	
Kootenai	336,000	
Shoshone	380,000	
Nez Perce	141,000	
Latah	125,000	
Lincoln	66,000	
Cassia	126,000	
Fremont	1,650,600	
Lewis	64,000	
Idaho	82,000	
Clearwater	24,000	
Twin Falls	50,000	
Blaine	50,000	
	4,417,600	
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Natives	2,965,600	
E. Brook	425,000	4,417,600
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	Native	E. Brook
Hay Spur	430,000	480,000
Sandpoint	520,000	972,000
W. Rriver	2,015,600	
	2,965,600	1,452,000

In addition to the above, approximately 200,000 big mouth black bass were seined from the streams of the northern part of the State, 100,000 being planted at the Barber Dam, 5 miles east of Boise and 100,000 planted in different lakes of the northern part of the State. Also

26,000 rainbow trout were planted in Lincoln and Bannock counties and about 75,000 liberated at Hay Spur in Silver Creek.

Fish Distribution for the Year 1911.

County	Number
Elmore	103,000
Washington	46,000
Adams	226,000
Lincoln	287,000
Oneida	322,000
Bannock	348,000
Bear Lake	74,000
Blaine	276,000
Boise	10,000
Ada	20,000
Canyon	25,000
Twin Falls	190,000
Cassia	70,000
Fremont	619,000
Lemhi	220,000
Custer	182,000
Bonneville	150,000
Bingham	268,000
Nez Perce	93,000
Lewis	39,000
Idaho	78,000
Kootenai	442,000
Clearwater	76,000
Bonner	570,000
Latah	30,000
Shoshone	306,000
	<hr/>
	5,070,000

Natives	3,925,000	
E. Brook	1,145,000	5,070,000
		<hr/>
	Native	E. Brook
Hay Spur	877,000	434,000
Warm River	2,060,000	211,000
Sandpoint	988,000	500,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,925,000	1,145,000

**Receipts of the Fish and Game Department for the Year
1911.**

2836 Class 10 (Non-resident fishing)	\$ 4,537.60
47306 Class 10A (Resident fish and game)....	37,844.80
175 Class 10B (Non-resident bird)	787.50
25 Class 10C (Non-resident big game)	562.50
520 shipping permits	130.00
110 fines	2,003.55
10 Taxidermist licenses	250.00
37 private pond permits, including Bear Lake and Pend O'Reille	370.00
Sale of fish and confiscated game	557.61
Heyburn park	258.50
Miscellaneous	137.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 47,439.61

**Receipts of the Fish and Game Department for the Year
1912.**

2341 Class 10 (Non-resident fishing).....	\$ 3,745.60
46753 Class 10A (Resident fish and game)....	37,402.40
154 Class 10B (Non-resident bird)	693.00
42 Class 10C (Non-resident big game)	945.00

451 shipping permits	112.75
54 fines	1,206.00
17 Taxidermist licenses	425.00
41 P. P. Permits including Bear Lake and Pend O'Reille	410.00
Sale of fish and confiscated game	877.55
Heyburn Park	650.20
Miscellaneous	325.16
	<hr/>
	\$ 46,792.66

Disbursements.

1911.

Salary of State Game Warden	\$ 1,999.85
Expenses of State Game Warden	959.20
Salary of Chief Deputy	1,441.65
Expenses of Chief Deputy	681.32
Salaries of six (6) Asst. Chief Deputies	5,953.95
Expenses of six (6) Asst. Chief Deputies	3,617.10
Salary of Clerk	1,200.00
Other Office Hire	225.00
Office Expense, including purchase of safe and adding machine	2,555.31
Employment of Local Deputies	14,066.75
Expenses of Local Deputies	874.00
Salaries of three (3) Hatchery Superintendents..	3,170.00
Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	600.00
Warm River Hatchery—Maintenance and Imp's..	1,770.81
Hay Spur Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,924.74
Sandpoint Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,341.39
Spawn Taking	941.22
Distribution of Fish Fry	731.53
Purchase of Eastern Brook Trout Eggs	625.00
Printing of Licenses and Game Laws	720.35
Miscellaneous Expense	158.65
	<hr/>
	\$ 45,557.82

54 Vouchers filed by former Game Warden W. N.

Stephens and chargeable to disbursements for the year 1910,	2,263.29
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Heyburn Park.

Salary of Superintendent,	\$ 700.00
Expenses of three Commissioners	346.91
Purchase of Launch and Row Boat	138.00
Surveying, Road Making and General Improvements	625.60
Timber Cruising	264.10
Printing and Supplies	116.31
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,190.92
Total	<hr/> \$ 50,012.03

Disbursements.
1912.

Salary of State Game Warden	\$ 1,987.68
Expenses of State Game Warden	852.50
Salary of Chief Deputy	1,199.58
Expenses of Chief Deputy	717.70
Salaries of six (6) Asst. Chief Deputies	6,500.00
Expenses of six (6) Asst. Chief Deputies	3,248.10
Salary of Clerk	1,200.00
Office Expense	1,009.88
Printing Licenses	600.00
Employment of Local Deputies	12,773.00
Expenses of Local Deputies	1,006.50
Salaries of Hatchery Superintendents (3)	2,966.65
Warm River Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,130.41
Hay Spur Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,202.95
Sandpoint Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,957.15
Salary of Superintendent of Fisheries	250.00
Expenses of Superintendent of Fisheries	136.85
Spawn Taking	487.30
Distribution of Fish Fry	667.12
Purchase of Eastern Brook Trout Eggs	600.00
Miscellaneous Expense	384.45
	<hr/>
	\$ 40,877.82

partment, and they are made without any prejudice or for any reason except as a conception of the needs and remedies that I believe will give better service and produce better results to the people of the state and this department.

I wish to thank Governor Hawley for the courtesies extended and for the kind consideration that he has shown to this department and myself at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK M. KENDALL,
State Game Warden.



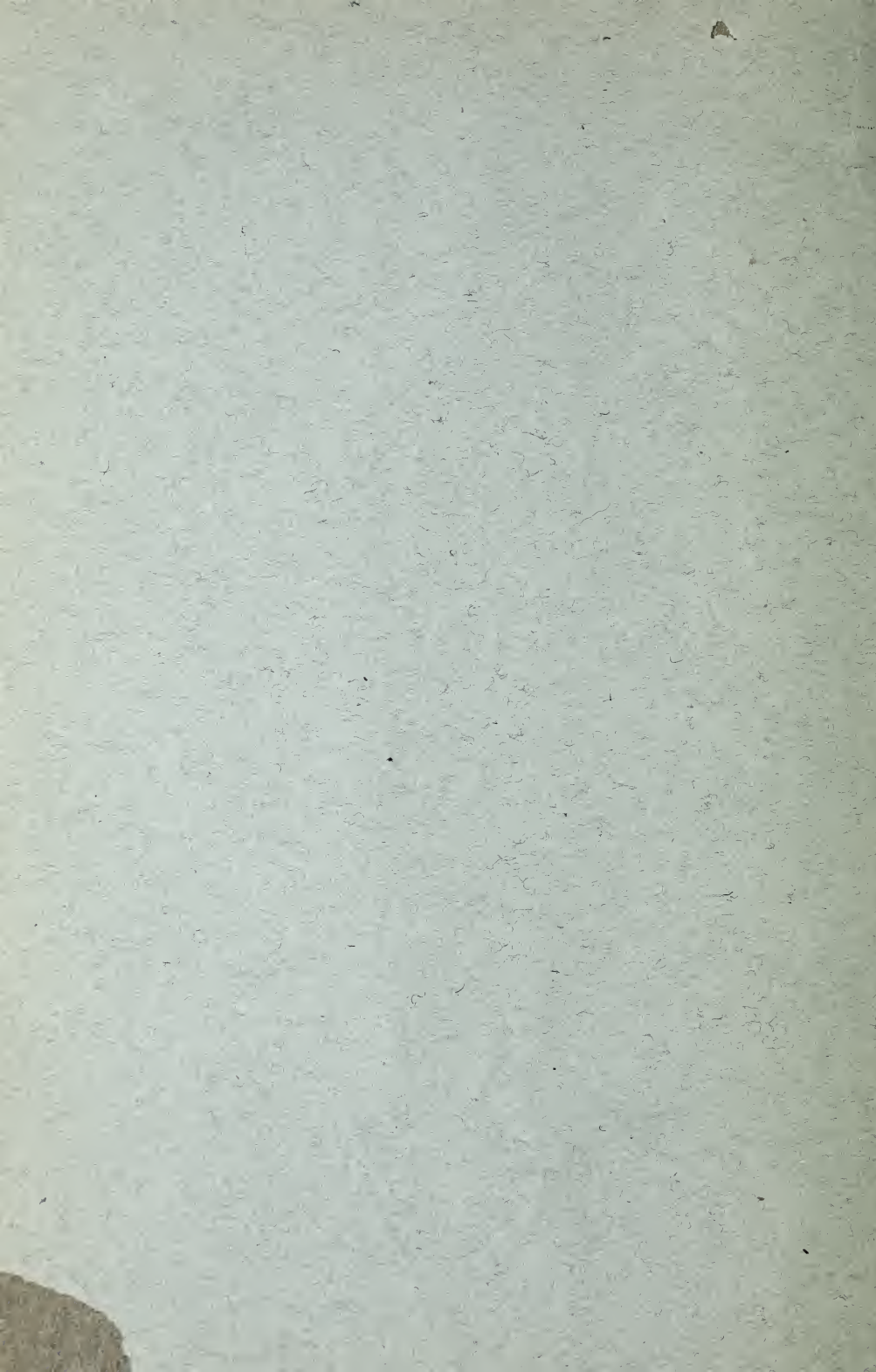
FROM THE PRESS
OF
THE CALDWELL TRIBUNE

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
FISH AND GAME
WARDEN
OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO

1913—1914



J. B. GOWEN,
State Fish and Game Warden.



OFFICIALS, FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

1913-14.

J. B. GOWEN, State Fish and Game Warden, Caldwell.
W. N. STEPHENS, Chief Deputy, Rexburg.
H. G. DIETRICH, Chief Clerk, Boise.

MISS LOIS FISK, Clerk, Parma.

Assistant Chief Deputies.

WM. SCHULDT, Lewiston.
R. C. WEST, Moscow.
D. P. RICH, Boise.
CLAUDE DUVAL, Nampa.
WM. G. SMITH, Liberty.

Officers.

D. L. OLIVER, Supt. of Hatcheries, Sandpoint and Coeur
d'Alene.
C. L. STEPHENS, Warm River.
J. A. HOWARD, Hay Spur.

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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE
FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO

1913-1914.



J. B. GOWEN
State Game Warden

Boise, Idaho, December 31, 1914.

To the Governor, the Honorable John M. Haines, and the
members of the Thirteenth Session of the Legis-
lature of the State of Idaho:

Gentlemen:

In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit
for your consideration a report of the receipts, disburse-
ments and transactions of the Fish and Game Department
for the biennial term January 1st, 1913 to December 31,
1914.

I also include my recommendations for such changes
in the law as I think will be for the best interest of the
people of Idaho in general and the Game Department in
particular, as well as some references to other states re-
garding fish and game regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. GOWEN,
State Fish and Game Warden

NOTE.

Mr. O. H. Barber was appointed State Game Warden February 28, 1913, and acted as such until July 3, 1914.

I had the honor to be appointed Game Warden on July 6, 1914. I am responsible only for the conduct of the office since the date of my appointment, except that I have been compelled, in line with my official duties, to approve many claims contracted before I assumed charge of the department.

These claims were a legal charge against the state and therefore required my approval, whether or not I agreed with the policy that resulted in such liability on the part of the State.

It should be noted also that the system of distribution and collection of licenses was in force at the time I assumed office, which was the middle of the season and therefore could not be changed until the end of the year. This remark also applies to the general policy of the department. The change coming in the middle of the season it was impossible to curtail the force in the field or reduce expenses to the extent desired without a complete reorganization of the department, which was not practicable considering the few months of the year remaining.

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SPORTSMEN PAY THE BILLS.

Certain people who do not know how the money is raised and others who do know and talk to mislead raise the cry against using a large amount of money in fish and game protection and propagation. The money in the Game Fund is spent in the employment of six chief deputies and about twenty local deputies, in the purchase, propagation and distribution of fish, game birds and animals, and is derived only from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, fines for violations of game laws and confiscations. Not one penny is paid out of the taxpayer's money. It is paid by those who love the great outdoors and those who like to hunt and fish and the money can be used according to law for game protection and propagation only and it should be carefully spent to advance the cause for which it is collected.

IS IT GRAFT?

Some people are finding fault with the administration of the game laws, and the spending of hunting and fishing license money in protecting game and restocking our streams with fish. They contend that the money should go into the general fund to pay other state expenses. It is said that in the past the Game Warden has spent the entire income of the Department in useless officials and employees. This is a favorable time to discuss how the game fund should be handled. The more discussion and the more interest in this matter the better. We would ask you to carefully study the detailed reports of receipts and disbursements on another page.

As more people become interested in hunting and fishing each year, the Game Fund is sure to increase annually, providing there is game and fish for those who love outdoor life. There are about fifty thousand men in Idaho who are interested, from a recreation standpoint and they could express a decided opinion on this question.

PROTECTION AND PROPAGATION.

There has been more money spent during the past two years in fish and game protection and propagation than in any previous two years, and it is also a fact that far greater results have been accomplished and it is a fact that the hunters and anglers of the state who pay all the bills are not the ones who are finding the most fault.

There has been more active game protection among farmers, business men and others, than ever before. They are wanting more fish to plant in our lakes and streams than our hatcheries can raise, they are wanting game birds of all kinds to put in our fields, and they are also wanting more protection given our game and song birds. They are also killing wolves, coyotes, cougar, bob cats, and other predatory animals which are the greatest destroyers of our game. The economic value of our wild birds and
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our public schools, as game protection and preservation is an educational question.

We may have the very best of laws but if we do not have the moral support of the farmers and sportsmen the Game Department cannot have wardens enough to prevent law violations.

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO.

The Game Department is trying to make Idaho a better place to live, make it more attractive to our own people who need outdoor life and recreation, make Idaho more attractive to the tourist who has money to spend and invest, in fact we are trying to capitalize our climate, mountain scenery, beautiful lakes and streams, and that which above all will attract the pleasure seeker, our fish and game. Money spent in game and fish protection and propagation is a business proposition to all our citizens.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

But few people realize the amount of money spent

with our merchants, by those who hunt and fish. We have accurate information that the amount of goods sold by Boise merchants in 1914, in guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, traps, hunting clothing and supplies for hunting parties was One Hundred Thousand Dollars and the total in the State will amount to at least One Million Dollars. In addition to this the amount spent for livery horses, pack animals, automobiles and auto supplies, railroad fares, hotel bills, guides, and the money spent by the tourists, amounts to Three Million Dollars per year. Every city and hamlet in the State benefits by this business. These figures are based on information obtained from manufacturers and wholesale dealers of sporting goods, as well as reports from merchants and hotel keepers in twenty different places, from Bonners Ferry in the north to Bear Lake in the southeast. Thus the better fishing and hunting we have, the more we will attract the tourist, and the better business we will have. Fish and Game propagation and protection is a business proposition.

FOOD VALUE OF FISH AND GAME.

Our fish and game have a large food value. During 1914 there were killed approximately five thousand deer and the value of the meat is at least twenty cents per pound, whether eaten in camp or on our tables. These deer are worth Twenty Dollars each. Two hundred and fifty elk were killed, worth at least eighty dollars each. One hundred mountain sheep and goats were killed, worth ten dollars each. The above figures are food values only, the hides and heads mounted as trophies have a value of many thousands of dollars.

Fifty thousand men bought hunting licenses in 1914 and it is a low estimate to place the game birds killed, which includes ducks, grouse of all kinds, and quail at four per man which would make a total of two hundred thousand birds killed, worth at least fifty cents each for food.

The revenue from white fish in Lake Pend O'Reille during the winter of 1913-14 was over forty thousand

dollars and as much more was caught in Bear Lake during the past year.

In the Wood River country from Shoshone to Ketchem, there were two tons of trout caught every week from May first to November 30th, making a total of sixty tons with a food value of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

During the summer months thousands of people visit the upper Snake River country from Pocatello to the Yellowstone Park. They catch many thousands pounds of trout.

In the lower Boise, Payette and Weiser Rivers many thousands of black bass are caught and the lower Snake River is the home of the sturgeon. The upper Boise, Payette and Weiser Rivers and the head waters of all the Salmon Rivers abound in trout. In the Clearwater and Salmon Rivers also many thousands of dollars worth of salmon are caught annually. In the Coeur d'Alene, Chatcolet and Heyden Lakes large quantities of black bass, perch and trout are caught. In the beautiful Pend O'Reille Lake, Priest Lake, Kootenai Lake and the streams of that section, trout, white fish, char and ling have a food value of many thousands of dollars. Thus it will be seen that every county in Idaho derives a direct benefit from our fish and game.

In order to keep our lakes and streams stocked we must plant many millions of fish fry annually, and it is necessary to have many game wardens patrol the streams.

When we consider the food value of the fish and game taken from the whole state and in addition the value of the hides and heads of our large game animals and the number of fur bearing animals that are taken, a low estimate of these resources is One Million Dollars per year. The value to health and happiness from a recreation standpoint is incalculable.

The fact is often overlooked that our fish and wild game have been an important factor in the early development of our state; and today in some parts of the state homesteaders derive a great part of their living for their families with their rods and guns.

Besides the protection of our fish and wild game birds

the work of the Game Warden embraces the protection of song birds that live upon insects and weed seeds. These have a large economic value to the farmer, orchardist and timber man. These birds work with and for mankind, they keep the insect and weed pests in check. The food of the quail, mourning dove, meadow lark, robbin, wood pecker, warbler, tree sparrow, killdeer and many others consists of ninety per cent of weed seed and insect pests. The protection of these birds is of vast value to our state.

THE GAME DEPARTMENT AND THE TOURIST.

What better crop can be raised in Idaho than the tourist crop? California has capitalized her fish and game and climate—Colorado receives her greatest revenue from the tourist and her fish and game have been the means of getting this travel.

We wish to quote Honorable L. T. Carleton, Game Commissioner of Maine, for fourteen years, for the year 1910:

“Maine was the first state to pass laws protecting her fish and game. The terrible slaughter of the moose and deer and the destruction of the fish forced the people to take action, the game and fish increased so rapidly that the vacation travel was increased and developed year by year until over 350,000 persons now annually visit the Maine woods and lakes, spending between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000. During the years of great panics and business depression in the United States, Maine was very little affected because of the amount of money left by tourist visitors to her inland streams, lakes and woods. There are two thousand and twenty-three licensed guides in Maine, who earned in wages \$567,000. No industry in the state equals her fish and game, it outranks in importance the products of her cotton, woolen and pulp mills. Not only do wealthy persons come to the state as visitors, but they often invest in property and erect handsome summer homes. In Maine we cater to the vacation tourist business,” continued he, “just as a manufacturer and a merchant caters to trade and we find it a good business pro-

position. We make our game and fish laws for the city dudes, if you wish to call them such, and we have taken a census of these visitors and find that they equal one-half of our ordinary population, the business is increasing each season. We do not guess at these figures. We figure them up as we do our other business affairs. We know of visitors who spend \$10,000 per year with us, but we have placed our estimate at about \$50.00 per visitor and this adds up about \$18,000,000 annually left in the state. The state owns the fish and game as an asset, and we are using it to sell to hunters and thereby get the most out of it. At first the farmers fought the game and fish laws, but they are exploiting them now, like the hotels and railroads are doing. We forbid the sale of trout, salmon, moose or deer."

Idaho could well profit by the experience of Maine. Our fish and game should be made to bring a revenue of millions of dollars to its citizens.

Fish and game protection, hunting and fishing is a business proposition to every land owner and business man in the state. Idaho has the climate and scenery. We have good fishing and hunting, our citizens should See Idaho First. Our scenic wonders are becoming better known to travelers and tourists who have money to spend. We should encourage them to come and fish in our streams and hunt on our plains. Let them see our irrigation projects in southern Idaho; let them travel in the Upper Snake River Valley and see the Tetons; let them fish in Henry Lake and at Big Springs, and Buffalo, and after seeing the wonders of the Yellowstone National Park let them wander through the Sawtooth Range and camp at Stanley Lake, Red Fish Lake, Alturas Lake and many other places. They may stand on Galena Summit and look at the Sawtooth peaks and down the valley and see thousands of shapes and colors as far as the eye can reach, a panorama of beauty seldom seen and never surpassed. In the Sawtooths can be found specimens of antique interest, ruins of the ancient mound builders, and a vast field for research for the student.

When they are ready to travel let them go through

the Stanley Basin to Cape Horn and to the headwaters of the Payette into Boise. From Boise let them go up the Payette Lakes, one of nature's beauty spots, and if our tourist travels by automobile he can wander down the Little Salmon and across the great wheat belt of Camas Prairie to Lewiston, on through the granery of the west—the famous Palouse. Let him see our wonderful forests of fur, tamarack, and white pine, and from thence to that beautiful spot, Lake Chatcolet and the park named after our great senator, Heyburn Park, here is one of nature's resting places, beautiful scenery, good boating, and if he likes to fish, the trout, black bass and yellow perch, are there. Let our traveler go by boat up the shadowy St. Joe, and back across the Coeur d'Alene, to the city of the same name. Let him visit Heyden Lake, where he can still fish to his heart's content. If our traveler wishes to see industry let him visit the famous lead mines at Wallace and Kellogg, and the great lumber mills scattered all over North Idaho. Upon his return let him go by train or automobile to Sandpoint and take a steamer around the Pend D'Reille Lake and from there to Priest Lake, where he can view the wonders of the Rocky Mountains.

Columns could be written on the natural scenery of this trip. It makes no difference where one goes in Idaho, nature has her attractions.

The tourist travel is something we must strive for and we can get a great deal of this by furnishing good fishing and hunting.

RESPECT FOR THE LAW.

There is nothing that will destroy respect for the game laws and prevent law enforcement more than favoritism. The old idea of having sheriffs and constables enforce the game laws has been abandoned and the system has proved a failure in all states that have effective game laws. Elective officers make inefficient game wardens. They will often prosecute non-residents, but residents upon whose votes they depend for re-election can often violate the game laws and yet go free. The warden system

is the only one that has proved effective, and this is subject to the criticism of favoritism, where local or county wardens sometimes favor their neighbors and friends. A paid warden system has proved the best, but in order to get good service it is necessary to send wardens away from their home communities, those who hunt and fish willingly pay a license fee of one or two dollars a year for this privilege and the propagation and protection of game and fish, but it is both unfair and discouraging to have the money thus raised turned into the state treasury and diverted to pay for other state expenses.

Another serious drawback is the question of politics which often plays an important part in the selection of game wardens. Peculiar fitness, a love for outdoor life and the knowledge of animals and birds and good common sense, coupled with honesty and integrity should be the qualifications in determining appointments.

SALE OF LICENSES BY COUNTY DEPUTIES.

I cannot too strongly condemn the present law and system of giving county deputies the entire control of the sale of licenses.

The Game Law of 1907 designated the Justices of the Peace, Probate Judges, as license sellers, and allowed twenty per cent commission on one and two dollar licenses. Under the present law local deputies are given the entire sale of licenses in their territory, and they retain the full commission of twenty per cent, and they in turn appoint local agents and give them five and ten per cent commission for selling, this, on the face of it, looks like graft to most of the selling agents, and causes confusion and misunderstanding and trouble between the office and the selling agents.

County deputies are only required to give a bond in the sum of \$50.00, this should not be less than \$500.00, and as much more as the State Game Warden would require to safeguard the funds. We have accounts against county deputies during the past year that showed a balance due the Game Fund of over Three Thousand Dollars.

and this secured by a bond of only Five Hundred Dollars.

Further, by the present system the local seller will sometimes report his sales the first of the month to the local deputy then the deputy will report the sale the first of the next month to the State Game Warden, making two to three, and often four months, after the license is sold before the money is deposited with the State Treasurer.

The present system of selling licenses was inaugurated by a former state warden on account of a change in the law, which required all licenses to be signed by a deputy game warden, and which, from a business standpoint, is an entire failure.

License sellers should be appointed direct by the State Game Warden, be required to give a bond to cover the gross amount of licenses received and be required to make prompt monthly reports and receive twenty per cent commission on sale of one and two dollar licenses and five per cent commission on all licenses above two dollars.

The present law provides for the appointment of county deputies who are paid Three Dollars per day for actual time on duty, and they pay their own expenses. This system does not bring results.

We cannot expect men to do good work unless they receive living wages, and Three Dollars per day will not pay railroad fare, horse hire and feed, and board for themselves, and leave anything for salary.

It is almost impossible to get local deputies who are poorly paid and under no particular responsibility, and nothing to work for in the way of advancement, to go into the field and arrest their neighbors and friends for violations of the game laws. Twenty eight local deputies were employed during the past two years and the time allowed varied from three days to thirty days per month. The total wages paid local deputies in 1913-14 amounted to Twenty-one Thousand Five Hundred Thirty-seven Dollars and Eighty-five Cents, (\$21,537.85), and the expense of local deputies, when ordered out of their district for special work and distributing fish amounted to Two Thousand One Hundred Sixty-six Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents, (\$2166.28), which gives the average monthly wage

per man, Thirty-two Dollars and Five Cents, (\$32.05).

I do not want to convey the impression that local deputies do not do good work during the time they are employed, but I do think all deputies should be employed by the month and be subject to travel to any part of the state, the department would get better results and accomplish more, get more and better service for the dollar paid.

Regular salaried men could also be employed, during a part of the year, around the fish hatcheries and in fish distribution, and save at least Two Thousand Dollars per year in that item.

I strongly recommend that the appointing of local deputies who are paid per diem be discontinued, and that all deputy wardens be paid a monthly salary and actual traveling expenses.

I would further recommend that the Chief Deputy Warden be made Deputy State Game Warden, with the same salary, One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per year, and that his office be in Boise. By making this change the office of Assistant Clerk could be abolished, thus saving Nine Hundred Dollars per year.

I find there is plenty of time for the State Warden or his deputy to attend to all the office work with the assistance of a stenographer, who is an accountant, who should receive One Hundred Dollars per month.

I would recommend that the present Assistant Chief Wardens be made Deputy Game Wardens and that the Department be authorized by law to employ not more than twelve men, at a salary of One Hundred Dollars per month and be allowed actual traveling expenses.

The result, based upon 1913 and 1914 disbursements, by abolishing the office of local deputies, we would have saved Twenty-three Thousand Seven Hundred and Four Dollars and Thirteen Cents, (\$23,704.13) saving in wages paid for fish distribution, Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, (\$3,500.00), saving in office force, One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, (\$1800.00), saving in traveling expenses of Chief Deputy, One Thousand Dollars, (\$1,000.00), making a total saving of Twenty-nine Thousand

Four Dollars and Thirteen Cents, (\$29,004.13). Increase of four Deputy Game Wardens, Twelve Hundred Dollars, (\$1200.00) per year, Nine Thousand Six Hundred Dollars, (\$9600.00), traveling expenses, Eight Hundred Dollars, (\$800.00) each. Six Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, (\$6400.00), total increase for two years, Sixteen Thousand Dollars, (\$16,000.00). A net saving by making the above changes in deputies for the two-year period would be about Fourteen Thousand Dollars, (\$14,000.00), and the business of the Department carried on in better shape and the laws better enforced.

MOOSE.

After a careful investigation I am of the opinion that moose are increasing in numbers but not to the extent that it would be safe to allow them to be killed. Moose are only found in small numbers in Bonneville, Madison, Fremont, Lemhi, Idaho, Clearwater, Shoshone, Kootenai and Bonner Counties along the continental divide. I am of the opinion that it would be unwise to allow the killing of these animals, for if the season was to be opened, hunters from all over the United States would come where they could be found, for a trophy of a Bull Moose head, and the Moose would soon be exterminated.

I would recommend that the season on moose remain closed.

ELK.

Of the thousands of elk that formerly ranged in our state, we now have but a few scattered bands, feeble reminders to fill us with remorse for the protection we did not give such magnificent game. If it were not for the protection given this animal by the Federal Government in the Yellowstone National Park and the stringent laws of the State of Wyoming, but very few elk would be found in Bannock, Bonneville, Madison and Fremont counties, but on account of this protection elk are fairly numerous in these counties.

A few scattered bands are reported in Lemhi county, and a marked increase is reported in the Payette Game Reserve, by Forest Supervisor Grandjean. When the Payette Reserve was made in 1909, about twenty-five head of elk were there, in 1912 the Forest Service reported one hundred and fifty head, at this time they report at least two hundred head scattered over a wide area.

I mention this to show that with proper protection, in a very few years, our mountain ranges could be well stocked with elk. In the counties of Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Latah, Nez Perce, Clearwater and Idaho, where elk have been protected since 1911, a marked increase is reported and I would recommend that the closed season be continued until the end of the five-year period, and I would further strongly recommend that the open season in all counties where elk can now be killed, be changed, to one bull elk in one season for one person, and the killing of cows and calves be prohibited, and the open season be changed to September 15th to November 30th inclusive.

Recently this Department made application to the Secretary of the Interior for seventy head, or two carloads, of elk from the Yellowstone National Park. The application was passed upon favorably for fifty head, to be turned out on the Weiser National Forest, providing the Department would furnish a deputy to be in charge to prevent the elk from being killed until such time as the legislature would pass a law making the Weiser Reserve a permanent game preserve. This Department has had the active co-operation of all the citizens of Washington and Adams counties in this matter. They have agreed to furnish winter feed and corrals for elk, and it is the intention to turn the elk loose in two bands, one west of Council and another west of New Meadows in the Seven Devils Mountains. This is an ideal elk range and by making a permanent game preserve, and with the assistance given by the Forestry Department, in a very few years this part of Idaho will be restocked with this valuable animal.

ANTELOPE.

It is reported that a very few antelope are in southern Owyhee county and in portions of Blaine and Lemhi counties. Of the thousands of these animals that formerly roamed the Snake River valley but very few remain. There should be stringent laws passed for their protection.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP AND GOAT.

Mountain sheep and goats still abound in considerable numbers in the Sawtooth range of mountains, on the head waters of the Boise, Payette and Salmon Rivers, their numbers are fast diminishing and I would recommend that these animals be protected for a five year period.

DEER.

Deer are reported to be quite plentiful in Blaine, Lemhi and Custer counties, and increasing in the Cassia and Payette Game preserves. The number of deer are decreasing in the other parts of the state. The legislature acted wisely in creating game preserves and more of them should be established. In view of the great number of hunters and the number killed by predatory animals, there is no question that deer are fast decreasing in numbers.

I would strongly recommend that the law be changed to only two bucks to be killed in one season, that the killing of does and fawns be prohibited, and the open season be changed to September 15th to November 30th inclusive, and the penalty be made from twenty-five dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars for violation, together with imprisonment, and that a person so convicted shall be deprived of his license and be prohibited from hunting during the season for which the license was issued.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Few people realize the importance of the fur bearing animals in our state.

Each year, fur, worth thousands of dollars, is shipped to the various fur purchasing centers. Under our present law none of the fur bearing animals are protected, except beaver. The killing of these unprotected animals is allowed in every season of the year. They are worthless during the summer months but exceedingly valuable during the winter. The killing of the more valuable and least predatory species should be prohibited when the fur is of no value. The law should require all persons trapping and hunting for any fur bearing animals to take out a license and put up a bond and make reports to the State Game Warden of the number and kind of animals taken.

In Oregon last year one thousand four hundred and fifty-one trapper's licenses were issued by the state game commissioner, showing that trapping was one of the important industries of the state.

Our laws should protect otter, mink, fisher marten and muskrat, beaver and wolverine, making a closed season during the time the fur is not prime, as well as providing regulations governing trapping, which gives the licensed trapper needed protection. The law should also provide that the trapper must furnish the State Game Warden with a sworn statement of his fur catch at the end of each trapping season, the object of the report being to determine the value and kind of fur caught, so as to determine the best means of conserving this important industry.

The hunting with dogs is getting to be a serious matter with the Game Department, our laws do not cover this manner of hunting. Men go out with dogs under the pretext of hunting bear and predatory animals and chase deer and other game animals and we cannot prevent it.

BEAR.

There are a great many people in this state who believe bear should be protected, at least that the killing of bear should only be allowed during the time that the fur is prime. The pelt of a well colored bear in prime condition is worth from Fifteen Dollars (\$15) to Fifty Dollars

(\$50). It is certain that bear should receive some consideration from a game standpoint, as it is a valuable game animal, and under present conditions it will only be a few years until they will become extinct.

The Grizzly Bear is now practically extinct, the Cinnamon Bear is very scarce, the common brown or black bear is quite numerous in some parts of the state, this is a harmless specie feeding on roots, berries, grubs and insects. Rarely does a bear kill domestic animals. Occasionally a bear will get into a band of sheep and do some killing, but it is an exception. They are naturally timid animals and at the least unnatural sound will run and hide, they only become vicious when cornered or wounded.

The receipts of the Game Fund would be materially increased by classing bear as a game animal and this would not work any injury to the live stock interests of the state. Many hunters go into the mountains bear hunting without a license, using dogs, and kill all kinds of protected game, and this makes more expense to this Department for additional deputies.

PREDATORY ANIMALS.

The worst game destroyers that we have are the mountain lions, coyotes and bobcats. The lion works chiefly on deer, the coyotes and bobcats on fawns and small game.

It has been estimated by Government officials that every mountain lion will kill at least twenty-five deer a year, and it is safe to estimate that there are five hundred mountain lions in the state, that would destroy twelve thousand five hundred deer and the coyotes and other predatory animals would destroy as many more.

It seems impossible to devise a bounty law through which the state would not be robbed. Almost every state in the Union has tried it at different times and nothing but failures have resulted. All these species of varmints do damage, not only to the game of the state but to the live stock and poultry interests, hence, some system should be adopted to exterminate these animals.

At this season of the year deputy game wardens have little to do looking after game violators, but there is plenty for them to do in destroying the enemies of the game, and if he was under a regular monthly salary he could be required to spend his time in this direction.

Hawkes, crows, magpies, coyotes, weasels, timber wolves, mountain lions, bobcats, the half-starved homeless house cat, and self-hunting cur dogs destroy more game in a year than hunters kill during the open season, besides these animals and birds kill many thousands of dollars worth of live stock and poultry each year for the farmer. These enemies of game and live stock hunt the year round. The deputy game warden during the closed season could much more than earn his salary by being in the field six days in the week in clearing the fields and forests of game and live stock destroyers by shooting and trapping. He should make a report to the Game Warden once a month giving in detail the amount of work done, and the number and kind of predatory animals he has killed.

The law should give the Game Warden power to protect the large game animals from destruction by predatory animals. Forest Supervisor Grandjean reports in the spring of 1913 the remains of more than fifty deer found within a territory of a mile square along the north fork of the Boise River. In the territory between Twin Springs and Alexander's Flat a large number of deer are destroyed annually, more in fact, than are killed by sportsmen.

BAG LIMITS FOR GAME BIRDS.

Considering the fact that there are more hunters each year, and more good roads and the automobile makes it possible to cover a larger territory, it is necessary to reduce the bag limit on all game birds, if we expect to have good hunting in the future. I would strongly recommend that the bag limits be reduced on bob white and California quail, from eighteen to ten birds, and to have more than ten quail in possession at any one time.

On any species of grouse the bag limit should be reduced from twelve to eight birds in any one day.

Wild ducks, snipe, and plover should be reduced from twenty four to fifteen in any one day and wild geese from four to two in one day.

The entire bag limit allowed to be killed in one day or to have in possession at one time on all kinds of game birds should be reduced from twenty-four to eighteen.

WILD DUCKS.

There is no question but that those who enjoy hunting get more real sport in duck shooting than can be had in hunting any other game birds. The most abundant game birds in the state are ducks, but they are not nearly so numerous as they were in former years. Ducks are found in nearly every county in the state and they breed quite extensively in Bear Lake, Gray's Lake and the upper Snake River country and in Pend O'Rielle and Coeur d'Alene Lakes. Mallards and teads are the varieties that are natives to this state.

Our laws have become entirely obsolete in the protection of ducks on account of Federal laws that are in conflict. It will be necessary to make our laws to conform to the Federal Statutes and the bag limit should be reduced to not more than eighteen birds in one day and the bag limit on wild geese should be reduced to two birds in one day.

BOB WHITE QUAIL.

Known everywhere by the clear whistle that suggests its name, the Bob White is loved by everybody, and is better known to more hunters than any other game bird. It is no less appreciated on the table than in the fields, owing to the high esteem in which its flesh is held as food, and the development of facilities for easy travel into all sections where quail are found, which results in much hunting, they are slowly decreasing.

One cause of the decrease of quail has been attributed to inbreeding, inbreeding is caused by too much shooting, reducing the number of birds below the safety point. Another cause for the decrease in quail is attributed to the Chinese or Mongolian Pheasant. There are numerous affidavits on file in our office from reliable citizens that claim the Chinese Pheasants destroy the nests as well as the young quail and we have ample evidence that as the Chinese Pheasants increase in numbers the quail decrease. The quail is by far the most valuable of any known bird to the farmer.

The Biological Survey Department of Agriculture report experiments as follows: The stomachs of thirteen birds taken contained weed seed to the extent of sixty-three percent of their food, such weeds as rag weed, tick, trefail, locust seeds, sheep sorrel, climbing false buckwheat, turnip, creeper, pigeon grass, fox tail, pig weed and jewel weed. About fourteen percent of the quail's food consists of insects and their allies, prominent among these were potato beetle, squash beetle, chinch bug, grasshoppers, wire worms, cut worms, and clover leaf weevils. One stomach was found nearly filled with chinch bugs. As a weed and insect destroyer the quail has few, if any, superiors. It is a good ranger, and if let alone will range over the whole farm in search of food.

I strongly recommend that the open season for shooting quail be changed to November 1st, to November 15th inclusive, and that the bag limit be reduced from eighteen to ten to be killed in any one day.

California quail are found in considerable numbers principally along the foot hills of the Snake River Valley. This species is sometimes called Plumed Quail. This beautiful game bird is somewhat different in habits from its cousin, the Bob White, but it should receive the same protection for it is fully as valuable to the farmer.

MOURNING DOVE.

The food of the mourning dove is practically ninety percent vegetable matter, the principal and constant diet

being weed seeds, which are eaten throughout the year, and which constitutes sixty-four per cent of its annual food supply. Such noxious weeds as wood sorrel, foxtail, paspalum, hawk weed, panic grass, hoary vervain and forty various other weeds were found in the examination of two hundred and thirty-seven stomachs. One stomach contained six thousand four hundred foxtail seeds. This record places the mourning dove among the most valuable for the farmer as a weed destroyer. The dove does not eat insects or other animal food. In some states the dove is entirely protected, and the Federal law classifies it as a migratory bird.

The dove is far too valuable an auxiliary to the farmer to have it classed as a game bird. Its value consists in its weed destroying activities and not in the few ounces of food it may furnish if shot as a game bird. I trust that the time is near at hand when the farmers will protect the dove as carefully as they do their domestic fowls and animals.

RUFFLED GROUSE OR MOUNTAIN PHEASANT.

Ruffed grouse are fairly abundant in the mountain and timber sections of Idaho. This is the famed Drummer, and, next to the quail, the finest game bird in the state. On account of the heavy brush and timber where these birds are found they are not hunted extensively, but it is a bird that should be carefully protected.

GROUSE.

The past season has been very favorable and grouse are reported to be plentiful in all parts of the state.

There are several different species of game birds that are of the grouse family. The blue grouse is numerous in nearly all sections of Idaho. The sagehen is found mostly along the Snake River Valley, and, as its name implies, lives mostly in the sage brush. The pin tailed or willow grouse is quite numerous in the grain raising sections of the state, it closely resembles the eastern prairie chicken, and is a bird that can easily be exterminated.

The present law is entirely inadequate to protect the grouse, in that it does not name the different species. The Franklin Grouse, or fool hen, is not mentioned in the law and this bird above all, should be protected the year round. It is what its name implies, it is a fool, it can be easily killed with a rock or stick. This bird inhabits the timbered foot hills and mountains.

It is impossible for the Game Warden to protect the game birds and enforce the law on grouse with the open season on two different dates. I would strongly recommend that the law be changed, making the open season on all grouse the same date. August 15th to October 30th inclusive.

It is evident that when our present law was enacted it was intended to protect the pintailed, or sharp-tailed grouse, (*Pedioecetes Phasianellus*), and I would recommend that these birds be protected all the year, except in Adams, Boise and Washington counties, where they are very plentiful, and that the open season be from August 15th to October 30th and the bag limit not more than ten birds.

CHINESE OR MONGOLIAN PHEASANT.

This beautiful game bird was first introduced by the Game Department in 1909, when about one thousand birds were liberated in different parts of the state. The increase is now quite noticeable in Nez Perce, Lewis and Latah counties in north Idaho and Washington, Canyon and Ada counties and the Hagerman Valley in southern Idaho.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the value of the Chinese pheasant and we have received many complaints from farmers that they destroy more grain than they are worth, and also that the cocks are great fighters and will, in the farmers' chicken yards, kill roosters, and that they are very destructive generally. Again, other farmers like them. We also have many complaints from hunters that the Chinese pheasants kill the quail and destroy the nests of other game birds, and I am inclined

to believe that this is a fact. I know from experience in hunting in other states, that where the Chinese pheasants are thick quail and grouse decrease.

But there is another side of the question, this bird is large and an easy mark and this Department has been to heavy expense in its introduction, and it has some good qualities. A limited bag limit with a short open season, would not do much harm.

If the season is to be opened, I would recommend it to be for only two weeks in Ada, Canyon, Elmore and Nez Perce counties, from November 1st to November 15th, and that nothing but males could be killed and the bag limit not to exceed one each day. A longer season and a larger limit would exterminate the bird.

INSECTIVOROUS AND SONG BIRDS.

Through the Bureau of Biological Survey we are beginning to learn that our Song and Insectivorous Birds are of immense value to our farmers.

Such birds as the Bob White and California Quail, Mourning Dove, Meadow Lark, Killdeer, Robin, Brewer, Black Bird and numerous other species feed largely on noxious weed seeds, bugs and insects. There should be a law protecting song and insectivorous birds at all times of the year.

FISH LADDERS.

A fishway has been constructed at Little Salmon Falls in Adams county, thus opening up that stream for salmon and other fish. This work was done on contract at a cost of Seventy-five Dollars, (\$75.00), from the Game Fund, and a like amount donated by the citizens of New Meadows.

The citizens of Upper Squaw Creek have been complaining for years that there was no fishway through the Sweet Mill Dam. This matter was taken up with the board of directors of the company and a fishway was constructed by blowing out a rock wall, making the spill-

way a fishway, thus opening up that stream for fish from the Payette River to its source. This was done without expense to the Game Department except the expense of a deputy to examine and report on the work.

A former Game Warden had constructed a fish ladder in the Black Canyon Dam on the Payette River, which was paid for by the Canyon Canal Company of Emmett. This ladder was not constructed properly and acted as a fish trap. We sent a deputy there who rebuilt this ladder and fish now can go through. The cost to the Department was \$29.01.

When the Idaho-Oregon Light & Power Company built their power dam at Horseshoe Bend a fishway was constructed but the same was not successful. We made a request upon this company that a suitable fishway be constructed. The company built a new fishway under the supervision of a deputy warden, without other expense to the Department. This work opens up the Payette River from the Snake River to the Upper Payette Lakes. We are informed that there is now good fishing at Horseshoe Bend, which they have not had for several years.

There are numerous other dams in this state where fishways should be constructed and others where ladders have been built that are entirely useless. We have many complaints on file regarding the Sunbeam Dam in the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. A ladder was constructed in this dam by the owners, under the supervision of a former deputy game warden and same was accepted by the Department, but it is impossible for fish of any kind to pass up stream. The Game Department should build a new fishway in this dam at their own expense, thus opening up this fork of the Salmon River, so that salmon can get to their spawning grounds where in former years they spawned by the thousands. On account of the barriers built in our streams but few salmon now get into their old spawning grounds. If there were suitable fishways built the salmon fishing would again be an important industry in our state.

FISH SCREENS IN IRRIGATION DITCHES.

Fish screens in irrigation ditches are a very important question. It is absolutely impossible to enforce the present law. It is not necessary to retard development by the installation of screens, but if a proper law is not enacted, giving some official or board the power to install screens, this Department may as well stop spending money in the propagation of fish. We are spending many thousands of dollars each year in buying eggs, hatching them and planting fry in our streams. There is no doubt that as many fish are destroyed in the irrigation ditches in Southern Idaho as we plant each year in the whole state.

Early this fall we wrote to all water commissioners in the state to have the ditch companies use every precaution possible to save the fish when the water was turned off in the fall. This was done, but withall, many tons of trout were lost. In the Idaho Irrigation Company's ditch in Blaine county, thousands of trout, minnows up to three pounds died and there was no way to save them. The ditch and overflow ponds could not be seined. People carried them away by the tons and then only a small per cent was used. A fish screen in this ditch would have saved the Fish and Game Department many thousands of dollars this year. These fish were all of spawning age, hence the increase will be materially cut down next year.

Another place where there is a great loss is the Big Lost River Ditch. This year we sent a deputy, who seined all of this ditch that was possible and the citizens volunteered their services and many thousands of trout were taken to the river, but with all this work the loss was heavy.

It is impossible under present conditions to enforce the present law for screening irrigation ditches.

BAG LIMITS OF FISH.

If Idaho expects to have good hunting and fishing

in the future, and to make our fish and game a medium to draw tourist travel, and provide recreation for our own citizens, now is the time to call a halt. Many thousands of dollars can be saved for the future by reducing the bag limit on all fish and game. The bag limit on game fish is now twenty pounds in one day or thirty pounds in possession at any one time. This should be reduced to ten pounds in any one day and twenty pounds in possession at any one time, of trout, bass, catfish, greylings, perch or sunfish, respectively.

CLOSED SEASON ON TROUT.

The present law making the closed season on trout does not go far enough. This Department has spent thousands of dollars stocking our streams with eastern brook trout, these fish spawn in November and December, and they should not be allowed to be caught during that time.

The rainbow and native trout spawn in March, April and May and the season should be closed during that time. The law should be made so that the Game Warden could close any stream or lake during spawning time for the reason that spawning time varies to some extent according to the climatic conditions and it also varies in different parts of the state on account of altitude and temperature of the water.

RED FISH LAKES.

The Red Fish Lakes situated in the Sawtooth Range of mountains is one of nature's wonders. These lakes contain a species of fish not found elsewhere in the United States, the (*oncarhynchus-Nerka*) large red fish, and the (*oncarhynchus-Kennerlyi*) small red fish. This fish is so rare, and the surroundings of this lake so beautiful, that hundreds of people visit this place in the summer. There is no law protecting these fish and if the catching of red fish is not put under regulation Idaho will soon lose one of her natural wonders. These fish are not pro-

lific spawners and for that reason they can soon be caught out.

I would recommend that the red fish be put on the protected list. If allowed to be caught at all the season should be short and the bag limit small.

BEAR LAKE.

The present law provides that Bear Lake trout may be caught with a seine and sold upon the permit issued by the State Game Warden, upon the payment of a fee of Ten Dollars.

This famous fish, sometimes weighing twenty pounds, is getting scarce. The catching of this fish for commercial purposes should be prohibited, at least the catching with seines should be prohibited by law. It is not fair nor right that we should allow only this species of trout to be sold and we have many requests from Idaho citizens that commercial fishing for Bear Lake trout be prohibited.

Bear Lake being part in Utah it is quite necessary that uniform laws be enacted governing the fishing in these waters, in order that enforcement may be had with a minimum expense. The present law makes the closed season on Bear Lake trout from April 1st to June 1st. This should be changed, making the closed season April 1st to July 1st., for the reason that the spawning season of these fish is during that time.

LAKE PEND O'REILLE.

The present law governing the catching and sale of white fish in Lake Pend O'Reille should be made more definite. Many men make it a business of catching white fish during the winter months and one man will take out a Ten Dollars permit and sell what a dozen or twenty men catch.

The law should clearly state, "In order to sell white fish, or, fish for commercial purposes from any of the lakes or streams of Idaho, it will be necessary to take out

a permit from the Fish and Game Department and the fee for this permit should not be less than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00).''

The law for catching this valuable fish ought to be extended to all the streams and lakes of the state under regulations of the Fish and Game Warden.

The Kootenai Ling Fish should be allowed to be caught under the same regulations that are given for white fish.

MAGIC DAM.

When the Magic Dam was built in Big Wood River there was no fishway constructed nor is it possible to build one. The dam is one hundred and fifty feet high and no fish could swim against the current that would come through a ladder. This dam is a barrier in the stream and thousands of trout come up to this point and wear themselves out trying to get through the spillway. People from all over Southern Idaho flock to this place to fish and tons are caught every week. One Sunday in August one hundred and twenty-seven people were fishing there in a distance of less than a quarter of a mile. This should not be allowed to continue. The Game Warden should have the power to close a stream like this to all fishing. It is not sport to catch trout under these conditions and it is a slaughter of fish besides.

I would strongly recommend that a law be passed giving the State Game Warden the power to make the Wood River a fish preserve from the Magic Dam to the Diversion Dam of the Idaho Irrigation Company.

INTRODUCTION OF PREDATORY FISH.

There is grave danger in planting fish in our streams and lakes other than species recommended by the United State government. A few years ago carp was introduced in some of our streams and now they abound. Game fish have almost disappeared. A strict law should be passed prohibiting any person from introducing species of fish

that would be injurious to our valuable food fishes, and I would strongly recommend that the Legislature make it a misdemeanor for any person, company or corporation to introduce, plant, carry, transplant, distribute or ship into the State of Idaho any live fish or fish eggs, without first having obtained a permit in writing from the State Fish and Game Warden..

INCREASE CAPACITY OF HATCHERIES.

With the rapid increase of population and the increase of good roads, making most parts of the state more accessible, a proportionate increase should be made in our fish hacheries. When we consider the enormous amount of trout that are caught it is a wonder that our streams are not depleted. A larger number of fish should be planted each year to meet the increased demands. No less than ten million trout fry should be planted each year.

NEW VARIETIES.

There are several varieties of food and game fish that would not interfere with the trout that could be introduced, especially in our mountain lakes. The species that would be most adapted to our lakes would be the land locked salmon or leaping ouananiche (one-an-inch). This is a species of trout and is especially adapted to our mountain lakes, they are not quarrelsome and never drive out other trout.

This fish can be caught by fly as they will rise freely and put up a stiff fight, and before fly season begins they would take bait or trool raidily. This fish reaches a size of about seven pounds and is more of a game fish than our common trout.

This Department has taken steps to introduce the land locked salmon in Idaho. One million eggs have been ordered from the United States Government by Honorable J. G. Hedrick and Mr. S. B. Lock, of Hailey, with the understanding that these eggs would be hatched at the Hay Spur Hatchery.

By handling the three different varieties of trout, the hatcheries could be kept in operation the year around, thus reducing the relative cost per thousand of fry planted. The eastern brook, spawn in November and December, the rainbow in early spring, and the native in early summer, giving both summer and winter hatch. In this way we would be able to plant at least ten million fry in our public waters each year, and this could be done with no more cost for employees, and by having rearing ponds to raise them until they reach the fingerling stage, the losses after planting would be much less. All species of trout are voracious and cannibalistic, and the young should not be turned out until they can rustle for themselves.

STATE FISH HATCHERIES.

The operations of our hatcheries during the past two years have been in the main successful, but we will never reach the degree of success we should, considering our natural advantages as long as those in charge are changed with each administration.

Hatching and raising fish is a profession and to learn it takes long study and natural ability for this work. When the present administration came into power in January 1913, the hatcheries were not in the best of condition; the equipment was run down, the Warm River hatchery was virtually closed for the want of eggs and the other two hatcheries only partly supplied with eggs. A new warden taking charge under those conditions, not being well informed in the business, and not knowing where to get eggs, works under difficulties.

The fixed overhead expense for operating a Fish Hatchery is just the same in hatching fish continuously as it is in hatching once a year. Hatcheries can be operated continuously by having your own spawners and buying some eggs from private hatcheries and handling different species of fish which spawn at different times of the year. When we get men who are competent, who understand the business, they should be retained regardless of politics.

The taking of spawn from public streams is meeting with much opposition from some of our citizens. In some localities they have torn out our fish racks and destroyed the live boxes; thus making it almost impossible to take spawn and adding greatly to the expense.

HAY SPUR HATCHERY.

Hay Spur Hatchery was the first to be built in the state by this Department; it is the smallest. This Hatchery has never received the attention that it should. There should be a new hatchery built of not less than two million capacity, and with very little more expense this station could be made to furnish all the rain bow trout eggs that would be required for the Sandpoint and Warm River Hatcheries. The water at this station is ideal for hatching and raising rainbow trout. There is an abundance of spring water fifty-two degrees temperature and trout will hatch in about half the time that they will at either of the other stations. Hay Spur is located on the Wood River Branch of the Oregon Short Line, easy of access at all times and the distributing of fish costs much less than from the other state hatcheries. This station would also be ideal for the raising of black bass.

During 1913 one large and two small dams were built, making three ponds, sufficient to hold spawners enough to supply the three state hatcheries with rainbow trout eggs. During 1914 we caught over one thousand large rainbow spawners and planted them in these ponds and these will furnish eggs enough to supply this hatchery at its present capacity.

Five rearing ponds were constructed sufficient to hold one million fry up to the fingerling size. Fish can be raised at this station to the fingerling size cheaper than at any place in the state.

There is a good seven room and a half story houses, a good barn, ice and coal house, and hatchery, forty by sixty feet, these buildings are all in good repair and have been painted this year and new walks have been built.

The water for the Hatchery is piped from a large spring over a mile from the building. The pipe line, having been laid several years, was giving away, this year all leaks were repaired and every thing put in good shape, for this reason the maintainance and improvement item in our disbursements are more than will be necessary for the coming term.

WARM RIVER HATCHERY

Warm River Hatchery is located at Big Spring near the head of Warm River in Fremont County on the Yellowstone National Park Branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The buildings consist of a good five room cottage, ice house, supply house and small stable. The Hatchery is a commodious, one and one-half story hewed-log building, having a capacity of two million fry. The upper story is partly furnished for living rooms. When the present administration took charge in January 1913, no provision had been made to supply this hatchery with eggs, hence the cost per thousand for raising fish for last year was considerably in excess of what it should have been.

Warm River and the Upper Snake River is the home of our native trout and no better food fish grows, and is game enough to suit the most ardent angler. The water for this hatchery is furnished from a big spring piped into the building and the temperature is forty-three degrees. It takes some time longer to raise fish in cold water but they are much healthier and the losses are not so heavy in planting. This station should be devoted entirely to the raising of native and eastern brook trout.

During the present term improvements have been made to the extent of \$2510.26, consisting of four ponds for spawners and five small concrete rearing ponds, and a concrete wall around the big spring. The rearing ponds have a capacity of four million fingerlings, which will relieve the hatchery and provide for the raising of the fry to a size that they can be planted without loss.

This hatchery was located at this point by an act of Congress which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the State of Idaho one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, for the purpose of a Fish Hatchery and game preserve. It has been surveyed and the plat sent to the Land Commissioners for segregation in 1909, but the final purchase has not been consummated.

I would strongly recommend that the final purchase of this tract be made at an early date, for the location is in the track of elk and moose when the deep snow drives them from the Yellowstone National Park to their winter range, and on this site, and in this vicinity are found some of the best native trout spawning beds in the state, besides being a very desirable place to go for camping and recreation. This property would make a valuable addition to the Fish and Game Department.

SANDPOINT HATCHERY.

The Sandpoint Hatchery is located on Lake Pend O'Reille just across the river from the city of Sandpoint. This is the least equipped and has the largest capacity of any of our hatcheries. This station has an excellent water supply, being piped from a large spring for about a mile and a half. Improvements during the past two years have consisted of a semi-circular concrete wall below the spring to prevent loss of water by seepage. The wall extends to a depth of from five to eight feet below the surface and about two and one half feet above and one hundred and five feet in length. The flow of water has been increased about fifty per cent by this improvement. One hundred and twenty-five feet of new floating dock was added in order to enable boats to reach the hatchery during the low water period.

It is an absolute necessity that this hatchery be operated by the Department. It is owned in North Idaho, and the receipts from the sale of fish and game licenses is greater in proportion to population than in other parts of the state.

The people of North Idaho are entitled to more service from the Game Department, and I suggest that the operations of the Sandpoint Hatchery be extended to cover the propagation of Pend O'Reille white fish, as the fishing for and the marketing of this valuable food fish amounts to many thousands of dollars each year.

COEUR D'ALENE HATCHERY.

In 1913 the citizens of Coeur d'Alene and Wallace subscribed to a fund and built a fish hatchery in Coeur d'Alene, at a cost of about three thousand dollars.

Former Warden Barber entered into a verbal agreement with the subscribers to this enterprise that the Fish and Game Department would operate this hatchery when built. This hatchery was operated by this Department during 1914 at a cost of equipment and improvement of nine hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty cents (\$996.60), labor of employees, four hundred sixty seven and eighty one hundredths dollars, (\$467.80), total \$1434.40.

The operation of this hatchery during 1914 was not a big success. While the location is good and there should be more fish planted in the lakes and streams of that locality, before this hatchery can be made a complete success it will be necessary to install a filtering and aerating system. The water for this hatchery is pumped out of Coeur d'Alene Lake, one hundred and fifty feet below the surface and does not contain air enough. It is necessary in hatching fish that they have air as well as water.

The Superintendent of the Sandpoint Hatchery had charge of the operation at Coeur d'Alene thus reducing the labor expense.

As to the future operations of this hatchery, I would suggest that the improvement be made, that a satisfactory arrangement be entered into with the owners, and the hatchery be operated to its capacity as a hatchery station. There is urgent need for more fish to be planted in the streams and lakes adjacent to Coeur d'Alene.

HEYBURN PARK.

Heyburn Park is one of the beauty spots of the North Land, situated in Kootenai county, commencing at a point near where the t. Joe River empties into Coeur d' Alene Lake and extends up that river for about four miles. Embraced in the Park is Lake Chateolet, Hidden Lake and Benewah Lake(Chateolet being the largest, and is one of the finest bodies of water in Idaho and abounds with trout, black bass, and perch. Hundreds of people go there in the summer to camp and for recreation, it is a place where the poor man can go with his family and enjoy nature's bounty. This park is so situated that people can enjoy boating on Coeur d'Alene Lake and the St. Joe River, on the shores of Chateolet can be seen numerous house boats, where people live with their families the entire summer, and it will only be a few years until the people of Idaho will realize that they should have provided more playgrounds, where the poor as well as the rich can go and find rest and recreation.

The park is a valuable possession of the State, not only from a recreation standpoint, but it contains much valuable timber. Competent men have been employed to cruise the timber and the reports show that there is about fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) worth of ripe saw timber that could be sold, and the cutting of this would not in any way detract from the beauty of the park. There are some improvements that should be made, such as cleaning out the springs and conveying the water through pipes, thus making the domestic water supply sanitary. Roads should be built so that teams and automobiles could get into the Park, a good boat dock should be built, and a channel should be dug from St. Joe River into Lake Chateolet, thus enabling boats to get into the lake. In all, these improvements would cost about ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000.00), and by selling the ripe timber these improvements could be made, the purchase price paid back into the Game Fund and a balance of about thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) could be a perpetual fund to be loaned out and only the interest used in

the maintainance of the Park. This is an opportunity to reduce expenses by increasing income.

Heyburn Park contains over nine thousand (9,000) acres, and was a part of the Coeur d' Alene Indian Reservation. It was created by an act of the Eleventh Session of the Idaho Legislature and cost exactly eleven thousand three hundred and seventy nine dollars and seventeen cents, (\$11,379.17). The law provided for an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00), or as much as was necessary, to be paid out of the General Fund, with the provision that the Game Fund should reimburse the General Fund, in payment beginning 1911, three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00), 1912, three thousand dollars, (\$3,000.00), 1913, three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00), and 1914, two thousand three hundred seventy nine dollars and seventeen cents, (\$2,379.17).

During the administration of 1911 and 1912 no payments were made as provided by law. The reason for this we are unable to say. The present administration paid into the General Fund in 1913 six thousand dollars, (\$6,000.00), the payments due in 1911 and 1912 and in 1914 three thousand dollars, (3,000.00), the payment due in 1913, leaving a balance due the General Fund of two thousand three hundred seventy nine dollars and seventeen cents, (\$2,379.17).

The following is a report in detail of the receipts and disbursements of Heyburn Park since it was created:

RECEIPTS:		DISBURSEMENTS:	
		1911.	
1911	\$258.50	Salary Supt.	\$ 700.00
1912	650.20	Expense of Com's .	346.00
		Purchase of launch	
		and row boat	138.00
		Timber cruising ..	264.10
		Printing & supplies	116.31
		Surveying, road bldg	
		and improvements	625.00
			\$2190.32

		1912.	
		Salary Supt.	900.00
		Expense 3 Com's ..	322.50
		Roads and imprvts.	1490.00
		Maintainance and equipment	428.44
			<hr/>
			\$3340.94
	1913.	1913.	
Sale of Timber...	\$9394.09	Paym't on purchase price, due 1911-12	\$6000.00
Leases	161.00	Salary Supt.	900.00
Hay	8.00	Launch	200.00
	<hr/>	Miscellaneous, labor, fire fighting, etc..	737.04
	\$9563.09		<hr/>
			\$7837.04
	1914.	1914.	
Permits & Timber	504.00	Paym't on purchase price	\$3000.00
Sale of Timber...	1000.00	Salary Supt.	1200.00
	<hr/>	Labor, fire fighting	155.00
	\$1504.00	Com's expenses	217.38
		Supplies	305.69
			<hr/>
			\$4878.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:			
Maintain'ee etc.	\$9246.37		
Purchase price paid in 1913-14.	9000.00		
	<hr/>		
	\$18246.37		\$18246.37.
TOTAL RECEIPTS			
Leases, etc.	\$ 1081.70		
Sale of timber ..	10894.09		
	<hr/>		
	\$11,975.79		\$11,975.79
			<hr/>
		Disbursement more than Receipts	\$6270.58

FOREST SERVICE CO-OPERATION

The system of co-operation with the United States Forest Service has been very valuable to the Game Department. This gives us much needed warden service, and the violations in the Forest Reserves have been very few, and game of all kinds is increasing on account of the protection given. Some changes could be made by the Game Department in handling cases reported by forest officials that would be a benefit. Some reports of violations have been sent in by forest officials, that the offenders and witnesses had left the country, or the evidence destroyed before this office could act. In order to obtain convictions it is often necessary to make arrests on the spot, and forest rangers are not allowed to leave their reservations without permission, and then without pay, and we cannot expect men to spend their time for nothing and pay their own expenses. This co-operative service should be extended and this Department work closer with the forest officials.

We wish to express our appreciation for the services rendered by the forest service.

PAYETTE GAME PRESERVE.

The establishment of the State Game Preserve on the South Fork of the Payette River has met with very gratifying results, since all of the big game has increased owing to the protection given. This is especially true with regard to the Elk which range within this preserve. At the creation of the game preserve, which occurred on March 13, 1909, there were, according to the accounts of the Forest Officers, approximately 25 head of Elk, whereas the last reports indicate that there are approximately 200 head of Elk at the present time. During the last year quite a few Elk were found outside the preserve, on the headwaters of Salmon River, the Middle and North Forks of the Boise River, which indicates that in a few years there will be an increased overflow from the preserve in the adjacent territory.

This office, with the assistance of the Forest Officers, has placed about 1,000 pounds of stock salt at different points throughout the preserve, which has been freely used by all the big game.

One noticable effect of the protection given the big game is that their tameness is increasing, allowing travellers to approach them.

We have no records of any violations of the game laws within the preserve, and it would well repay tourists to make a visit to this beautiful preserve which can be easily reached from Lowman, Idaho.

The Forest Service has, during the past year, constructed a fine trail for a distance of approximately 40 miles, following the South Fork of the Payette River to a point near its headwaters.

This office has also, in conjunction with the Forest Service, maintained during the past winter a trapper for the destruction of the predatory animals which prey upon the Deer and Elk. This work met with gratifying results.

We greatly appreciate the assistance rendered by the Forest Service in enforcing the game laws within this preserve, as well as throughout the National Forests of Idaho.

CASSIA GAME PRESERVE.

The Twelfth Session of the Legislature passed House Bill No. 195, by Taylor, creating a preserve in Cassia, Twin Falls, Oneida and Bear Lake counties, for big game, and under this protection Deer have increased to a marked extent. These animals are now seen daily and are becoming very tame, which proves that with proper protection there would be such an increase of big game that it would be a valuable asset to the state.

NEW BIG GAME PRESERVE.

I would recommend that a big game preserve be created in that part of Washington and Adams counties, taking in the range of mountains between the Weiser

River on the east and the Snake River on the west and as far north as Landore. This section is mostly in the Weiser National Forest Reserve, and the deer are becoming scarce. Along the Snake River is the winter range for deer and poachers and non-residents come across the river at times and kill a great many deer. This section needs more protection which could be given if a game preserve was created. This has been recommended by many of the residents of that section.

The absolute necessity of the creation of this preserve is based upon the government placing fifty head of elk in this preserve and demand they be protected.

DEFINITIONS AND CONSTRUCTIONS.

In order that the fish and game laws may be more effective and violations be more restricted, as well as the enforcement more easily accomplished, the game code should be clearly defined. It is almost impossible to secure convictions under our present laws, even when they are violated, for the reason that **game, game birds, fish, game fish, trout, closed season, open season, hunt or hunting, fishing or angling, trap, possession** and other words and phrases are not clearly defined in meaning in the game laws.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the present Game Law be repealed and an entire new code passed.

That the Fish and Game Department be controlled by a Fish and Game Commission, consisting of the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and one citizen who is not an office holder, who shall appoint a State Game Warden. The State Fish and Game Warden to be executive head of the Fish and Game Commission. and term of office to be six years.

That there be one Deputy Game Warden appointed who is an experienced Fish Culturist to have charge of the

Fish Department under the regulations of the Fish and Game Commission.

That the meaning of words, phrases and constructions be clearly defined in the law.

That all Deputy Game Wardens should be paid a living monthly salary and placed upon civil service plan.

Game animals in the meaning of the law should be named.

Non-game animals that are protected should be named.

Predatory animals that are not protected should be named.

Game birds in the meaning of the law should be plainly named.

Non-game birds that are protected should be plainly named.

Song and insectivorous birds should be plainly named and protected at all times.

Birds that are considered injurious should be named.

Moose and Caribou should be protected at all times.

Antelope should be protected at all times.

Elk should only be allowed to be killed in Bannock, Bonneville, Madison and Fremont counties, and only one bull elk be allowed for each person in one year. The killing of cows and calves should be prohibited. In all the counties of the state elk should be protected.

Mountain sheep and goats should be protected for five years.

Deer—The open season on deer should be from August 1st to November 1st and only two buck deer be allowed to be killed by one person in one year. If the killing of does and fawns is not prohibited there will be but very few deer in Idaho in five years. Not more than forty pounds of dried or jerked venison should be allowed at any one time.

A stringent law prohibiting the hunting of any game animals with dogs at any time should be passed.

All fur bearing animals that are not predatory should be protected during the breeding time and when the fur is not in prime condition.

Bag limits on all game birds should be reduced: Bob White and California quail not more than ten (10) birds; all species of grouse not more than eight (8); wild ducks, snipe, plover, not more than fifteen (15); wild geese not more than two (2) in any one day. The entire bag limit to have in possession of all kinds at one time not more than eighteen (18) birds.

Open season on quail, November 1st to November 30th inclusive.

Open season on sage hens and all species of grouse should be uniform over the whole state, August 15th.

Migratory Birds—It is necessary to make our state law conform to the Federal Migratory Bird Law.

Mourning doves and the band tailed pigeon should be protected at all times.

Franklin grouse or fool hen should be protected at all times.

Pigeon—The use of live pigeons as targets should be prohibited.

Disguising of sex and species of birds and animals should be prohibited. A law of this kind should be passed if the killing of female animals is prohibited.

The use of power boats for hunting on lakes and streams should be prohibited.

The use of any gun or firearm except that held to the shoulder should be prohibited.

Open season on Chinese or Mongolian Pheasants in Ada, Canyon and Nez Perce counties and the Hagerman Valley in Gooding county, November 15th to November 30th, with a limit of one male bird a day, not to exceed seven in a season for one person. Penalty for violation minimum fine of Fifty Dollars (\$50) and forfeiture of license.

The capturing and keeping in captivity of wild ducks for the purpose of using for decoys should be prohibited.

Fish Screens—A law giving the Fish and Game Commission more power in placing suitable fish screens in irrigation ditches and canals should be passed, guarding the rights of the owners as well.

Game fish should be plainly named.

Bag limits on game fish should be not more than ten (10) pounds in one day and not more than twenty (20) pounds in possession at one time.

Closed Season on Game Fish—Owing to the temperature being different in the lakes and streams of the state and the spawning season of each species of game fish commencing in different months the Fish and Game Commission should have the power to close any lake or stream at any time of the year during the spawning period or for other sufficient reasons.

Red Fish—The catching of both species of Red Fish in Red Fish Lake should be under the control of the Fish and Game Commission.

Seining—The seining for any game fish in any stream and lake in Idaho should be prohibited.

White fish should be allowed to be caught for market purposes in any of the waters of Idaho under a permit issued by the Fish and Game Commission.

Bear Lake Trout—The catching of Bear Lake trout for commercial purposes should be prohibited and the open season be July 15th to April 1st.

Uniform laws governing Bear Lake should be passed between Idaho and Utah.

The fee for shipping white fish for market purposes should be not less than Twenty Five Dollars (\$25), this in addition to the regular fishing license.

The introduction of any new species of fish should be prohibited except on permit from the Fish and Game Commission.

Big Game Preserve should be made in the Weiser National Forest.

Private Game Breeding Farms should be allowed under regulations of the Fish and Game Commission.

Bull frogs are considered game, they are a very choice article of food and should be protected during the breeding season.

The words, shoot or shooting, and having in possession should be clearly defined and used in every section of the law here applicable.

The carrying of a loaded gun or rifle in any vehicle should be made a crime and be prohibited by law.

The catching of game fish under six inches long should be prohibited.

The Fish and Game Commission should have power to enter any lake or stream of the state to take spawn to supply their own hatcheries, or to catch fish to supply their own ponds for spawning and breeding.

No person under fourteen (14) years of age should be issued a hunting license or be permitted to hunt with a gun on lands other than his own premises or those of a parent, relative or guardian.

Any person who shall make a false statement in regard to his place of residence or who should loan or transfer to another or alter or change his license, or any coupon thereof, should be guilty of perjury.

It should be made unlawful for any unnaturalized foreign born person in the State of Idaho, who has not legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States to hunt, trap or angle any wild animals, birds or fish in the state or have in his possession any shot gun, rifle, or any firearms while in field or forest or in any tent, car or camp in the state without having first secured a gun license.

Trappers and hunters for fur bearing animals should be required to take out a license and make reports to the Fish and Game Warden the amount of their catch.

Any person who carries a gun outside incorporated towns should be required to take out a license whether they are hunting predatory animals or protected game. The carrying of a gun or having animals or birds in their possession should be prima facie evidence.

Minimum fines should be: Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) for birds and fish; Fifty Dollars (\$50) on deer; Two Hundred Dollars (\$200) on elk and Three Hundred Dollars (\$300) on Moose.

If a combination license is issued to residents it should be Rod and Gun License. The present form of Fish and Game is very indefinite.

Strongly recommend the coupon form of license for big game.

Recommend that game animals and birds be tagged when shipped or put in storage.

FORM OF LICENSES.

All licenses to be Rod and Gun.

Resident Combination Rod and Gun License	\$ 1.50
Resident Gun Big Game License	1.00
Resident Rod Fishing License	1.00
Resident Trapper's License	5.00
Non-resident Gun Bird License	5.00
Non-resident Rod Fishing License	2.50
Non-resident Trapper's License	25.00
Non-resident Gun Big Game License	25.00
Alien Gun License	10.00
Alien Rod Fishing License	5.00
Alien Gun Big Game License	50.00
Alien Trapper's License	50.00
Market & Shipping Fish License	25.00
Private Fish Pond License	10.00
Shipping and Storage Permit, for fish and game . . .	.50

PURCHASE OF FISH EGGS AND FRY.

In order that our hatcheries might be operated the full year and also that the incoming administration might assume charge with all departments in working order, we purchased four million (4,000,000) brook trout eggs from private hatcheries at fifty cent (\$.50) per thousand. A part of these eggs are now in the Sandpoint and Warm River hatcheries and the balance will be delivered during January, this together with three hundred thousand (300,000) that will be taken from the Warm River ponds will supply the hatcheries, and the relative expense for raising the fry will be materially decreased the coming year, and the incoming administration will have time to somewhat familiarize themselves with the fish department before it is time to fill the hatcheries with other species of trout that spawn during the spring months.

We also purchased from a private hatchery at Logan, Utah, that was closing out its business, one hundred thousand, (100,000) Rainbow Trout at a price that was one-half of the cost of raising, namely, four dollars (\$4.00) per thousand. These fish consisted of about twenty-five thousand fry two inches long and seventy-five thousand from two up to six inches long. We planted these fish four thousand in Franklin County, forty-six thousand in Wood River in Lincoln County and fifty thousand in Wood River in Blaine County.

The following will show the different species of fish distributed for planting in the lakes and streams of Idaho during 1913-14 from the various State Hatcheries; Sandpoint, Coeur d'Alene, Warm River and Hay Spur:

	Natives	Steel Head	Eastern Brook	Rainbow	Bear Lake
1913	234,000	257,640	745,500	780,000	241,000
1914	180,000		3,283,700	1,383,750	25,000
Total of					
Kinds	414,000	257,640	4,029,200	2,163,750	266,000
Total fish planted in 1913-14, 7,130,590.					

DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

The present accounting system of the Game Department is altogether bad and inefficient and can be materially improved to the benefit of all concerned.

The time of my incumbrance as State Game Warden has been too short for me to remodel and perfect this system as it needs.

Under the present condition of accounting it is impossible to determine at the close of any business day or fiscal period, a correct balance, either with the State Auditor, Treasurer, or license seller.

From the available records of this office I cannot verify the cash balance in the Fish and Game Fund reported by the former Game Warden in his biennial report January 1, 1913, as being \$4062.08.

Instead of this amount being a true cash balance the report from the State Auditor's books verified by the State Examiner shows the cash balance January 1st, 1913, to be \$72.73.

To ascertain a true status of the Fund it would be necessary to check the entire business of the department from the time of its inception to date.

Consequently I herewith submit, only, a correct accounting of the Department for and during the present administrative term, beginning January 1st, 1913, and ending December 31st, 1914.

In order to show the increase of business we give the following table showing receipts for the past eight years.

RECEIPTS.

January 1, 1907, cash in fund,	\$25,525.77
1907-08,	56,590.63
1909-10,	82,129.25
1911-12,	94,232.27
1913-14,	113,234.10

\$371,712.02

The above figures, excepting 1913-14, are taken from the reports of former wardens and are not verified.

The following statement shows the amount derived from the sale of licenses in the various counties of the state for the license years, beginning April 1st, 1913, up to and including December 31st, 1914, which is three-fourths of the license year of 1914.

	1913	1914
Adams,	\$ 592.55	\$ 660.35
Ada and Canyon,	5129.05	5534.95
Bear Lake	964.80	890.30
Bannock,	2926.95	2885.35
Bingham	1277.95	1196.05
Blaine,	2589.90	3230.85
Boise,	1076.35	612.80
Bonner,	2656.60	2664.15
Bonneville	1758.95	1229.90
Cassia	947.20	880.80
Clearwater	318.95	790.85
Custer	879.75	692.20
Elmore	873.60	874.10
Franklin	733.00	680.50
Fremont	3253.70	1895.15
Gooding	485.25	560.80
Idaho	1454.60	1064.60
Jefferson		812.75
Kootenai	7131.40	7847.50
Latah	1224.55	1401.50
Lincoln	973.60	344.00
Lemhi	969.40	950.00
Madison	56.00	770.60
Minidoka	28.80	457.60
Nez Perce and Lewis	2701.00	1471.85
Oneida,	425.60	305.60
Owyhee	193.60	87.30
Power	507.60	540.40
Shoshone	2192.10	2346.10
Twin Falls,	1745.55	2035.15
Washington,	1163.15	1239.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$47,231.50	\$46,954.85
Total	\$94,186.35	

Note:—The receipts from Kootenai County are excessive for the reason that the sale of all licenses from Spokane are credited to this county when they should be apportioned to the three northern counties.

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1913.

2598 Class 10 Licenses, (Non-resident fishing)	\$ 4,156.80	
45196 Class 10A Licenses, (Res. fish and game)	36,156.80	
134 Class 10B Licenses, (Non-res. bird)	603.00	
20 Class 10C Licenses, (Non-res. big game)	450.00	
232 Shipping Permits	58.00	
27 Private Pond Permits, including Bear Lake and Pend O'Reille	270.00	
16 Taxidermist Licenses,	400.00	
Sale of white fish and confiscated game.	106.50	
Sale of beaver hides,	101.50	
Heyburn Park:		
Sale of timber,. \$9394.09		
Leases,	161.00	
Hay,	8.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$9,563.09	9,563.09
Fines,		1,160.65
Commission saved,		462.70
Miscellaneous, . . . . .		.25
		<hr/>
Total		\$53,489.29

COLLECTIONS IN 1913 FOR YEAR 1910.

1 Class 10A License, (R. fish and game)	\$.80	
2 Shipping permits, . . . . .	.50	\$1.30

COLLECTIONS IN 1913 FOR YEAR 1911,

43 Class 10 Licenses, (N.-R. fishing) .	\$68.80	
91 Class 10A Licenses, (R. fish, game)	72.80	
1 Class 10B License, (N. R. bird).	4.50	
1 Class 10C License (N.-R. big game)	22.50	168.60

COLLECTIONS IN 1913 FOR YEAR 1912.

103 Class 10 Licenses (N.-R. fishing)	\$ 164.80	
2857 Class 10A Lien's (R. fish, game)	2285.60	
30 Class 10B Licenses (N.-R. bird)	130.50	
9 Class 10C Lien's (N.-R. big game)	202.50	
171 Shipping permits	45.25	
1 Taxidermist License,	25.00	
16 Private Pond Permits,	160.00	
Sale of white fish; confiscations	346.26	
Heyburn Park Leases,	14.20	
Fines,	220.00	
Commission saved,	1.15	3,595.26

Total amount collected in year 1913, \$57,254.45

DISBURSEMENTS, 1913.

Salary of State Game Warden,	\$ 1,999.85
Expenses of State Game Warden,	1,198.08
Salary of Chief Deputy	1,375.00
Expenses of Chief Deputy	625.91
Salary of Five Asst. Chief Deputies	4,655.04
Expenses of Asst. Chief Deputies	2,367.31
Salary of Clerk	1,200.00
Salary of Asst. Clerk	487.50
Office Expenses:	

Stamps,	\$ 225.00	
Telephone,	204.65	
Telegraph	150.59	
Clerk Hire,	371.50	
Supplies,	458.83	
Corona Typewriter,	54.00	
Maps,	15.00	
Badges,	110.00	
Bonds,	101.00	
Printing licenses, etc.,	1156.30	2,847.37
Employment of Local Deputies		9,938.00
Expenses of Local Deputies,		1,091.12
Salary of three Hatchery Superintendents		3,177.30
Salary of three Asst. H. Superintendents,		1,450.00

Warm River Hatchery:

Maintenance,	\$1830.26	
Improvements,	2510.26	4,340.52

Hay Spur Hatchery:

Maintenance,	\$1705.89	
Improvement,	81.65	1,787.54

Sandpoint Hatchery:

Maintenance,	\$1766.24	
Improvements,	437.48	
Boat,	500.00	2,703.72

Spawn Taking and Fish Eggs,	3,696.36
Distribution of fry,	2,037.36

Heyburn Park:

Payment on purchase price, for years 1911-12, \$6000.00	
Salary of Sup't.,	900.00
Launch,	200.00
Miscellaneous, labor, etc.,	737.04
	7,837.04

Miscellaneous:

Catching beaver,	21.00	
Blowing log jam,	49.50	
Miscellaneous,	55.85	
Seining and shipping white fish, 1912 acct.,	500.05	
G. H. Isaac, Supt. of Hatcheries, 1912 acct.,	274.70	891.10
		<hr/>
		\$55,706.12

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

3220 Class 10 Licenses	\$ 5,152.00
50622 Class 10A Licenses	40,497.60
166 Class 10B Licenses	747.00
22 Class 10C Licenses	495.00
253 Shipping Permits	63.25
12 Taxidermist Licenses	300.00
21 Private Pond Permits, including Bear Lake and Pend O'Reille,	210.00
29 Beaver hides	288.00
Sale of white fish and confiscated game, elk rug,	215.50
Heyburn Park Timber and Permit	504.00
Commission saved	17.20
Report not segregated	81.20
Fines	734.50
Miscellaneous	160.50
	<hr/>
	\$49,465.75

1913.

124 Class 10 Licenses	\$ 198.40
5196 Class 10A Licenses	4156.00
22 Class 10B Licenses	99.00
6 Class 10C Licenses	135.00
Shipping Permits	27.25
3 Private Pond Permits	30.00
Heyburn Park Timber	1000.00
2 Taxidermist Licenses	50.00
Sale of white fish	5.50
Report not segregated	277.80
Miscellaneous	2.00
Commission saved	31.15
Fines	280.00

\$ 6,292.10

1912.

4 Class 10 Licenses	6.40	
253 Class 10A Licenses	202.40	
2 Class 10B Licenses	9.00	
16 Shipping Permits	4.00	
		<hr/>
		221.80
		<hr/>
		\$55,979.65

DISBURSEMENTS, 1914.

Salary of State Game Warden	\$ 1,999.81
Expenses of State Game Warden	755.21
Salary of Chief Deputy	1,500.00
Expenses of Chief Deputy	734.25
Salary of Five Asst. Chief Deputies	5,638.51
Expenses of Asst. Chief Deputies	2,873.00
Salary of Clerk	1,200.00
Salary of Asst. Clerk	907.26

Office Expense:

Stamps,	234.00
Telephone	289.16
Telegraph	190.11
Dictograph and supplies,	150.00
Office supplies	201.98
Printing licenses	673.08

\$1,728.33 \$ 1,728.33

Employment of Local Deputies	11,676.85
Expense of Local Deputies	1,264.41
Salary of Three Hatchery Superintendents....	3,300.00
Salary of Three Asst. H. Superintendents	1,807.50

Warm River Hatchery:

Improvements	290.36
Maintenance	1282.95

\$1,580.72 \$ 1,580.72

Hay Spur Hatchery:

Improvements	626.21	
Maintenance	1499.97	
Horse, Wagon, Sleigh,	160.40	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,286.58	\$ 2,286.58

Sandpoint Hatchery:

Launch and House	750.00	
Maintenance	1670.81	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,420.81	\$ 2,420.81

Spawn taking and fish eggs

Purchase of fish 400.00

\$5,610.07 \$ 5,610.07

Distribution of Fry 2,505.83

Heyburn Park:

Salary of Superintendent 1,200.00

Payment on Purchase Price,
due in 1913, 3,000.00

Fire Fighting 155.00

Commissioner's Traveling exp's 217.38

Supplies, etc., 305.69

\$4,878.07 \$ 4,878.07

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery:

Pump, fittings, labor, 892.80

Seines, nets, supplies, 541.60

\$1,434.40 \$ 1,434.40

Miscellaneous:

Fish Ladder, Mackay Dam, 221.82

Little Salmon, ... 75.00

Black Canyon, ... 29.01

\$325.83 \$ 325.83

Catching beaver, hides turned in to Dep't., . . .	94.00
Special Deputy, patrol Clearwater Mts., for elk hunters,	175.00
One-half fines in deer killing case	75.00
Miscellaneous,	321.00
Expense with prisoner,	17.00
	<hr/>
	\$57,109.44

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts, January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1915, \$113,234.10	
Disbursements during years 1913 and 1914, . .	112,815.56
	<hr/>
	\$ 418.54

NOTE: 1913 disbursements include \$6,000 paid to General Fund in part payment on purchase price of Heyburn Park that was due in 1911-12.
1914 disbursements include \$3,000 due in 1913, leaving a balance due the General Fund on purchase price of \$2,379.17.

REPORT FROM STATE TREASURER AND STATE AUDITOR, GAME FUND.

December 31, 1914.

Cash in Game Fund, State Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1914, apportioned	\$3,419.18
Cash in Game Fund, State Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1914, unapportioned	702.45
	<hr/>
Total	\$4,121.63
Less unpaid Warrants, Dec. 31, 1914	1,375.59
	<hr/>
Net Cash in Fund, Dec. 31, 1914	\$2,746.04

The following is a condensed statement of the business of the Game Department under my direction, from July 3, 1914 to January 1, 1915.

Department Receipts, July 3, 1914, to January 1, 1915,\$38,056.05

Department Disbursements, July 3, 1914, to January 1, 1915:

Vouchers\$32,776.95

Transferred from Game Fund

to the State General Fund,

payment upon purchase price

of Heyburn Park 3,000.00

\$35,776.95 \$38,056.05

Fund balance 2,279.10

Included in the Department disbursements account since July 3, 1914, is the payment of unpaid vouchers incurred prior to my appointment, July 3, 1914, amounting to \$5,762.95.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are under many obligations to the different transportation companies of the state for the courtesies extended by them to this Department. Under the ruling of the Inter-State Commerce Commission the railroads were allowed to give free transportation, both State and Interstate, for our fish and the messengers in charge.

The Red Collar Line of boats at Coeur d'Alene, the Spokane & International, the Washington & Idaho Northern, Northern Pacific, C. M. & St. P., and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Railroads rendered valuable assistance.

We wish to especially thank the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Both management and employees were at all times courteous and ready to assist this department. They furnished a baggage car and transportation free, this materially aiding in the successful distribution of fish.

APPRECIATION.

We wish to express our appreciation to Governor Haines for his courtesy and consideration in the management of the affairs of this Department. Receiving my appointment as Warden after three-fourths of the administrative term had expired left me but little time for improving the business management of this Department. Working in conjunction with the Governor it has been a pleasure to me in my endeavor to place the State Game Department upon an economical and business footing.

CONCLUSION.

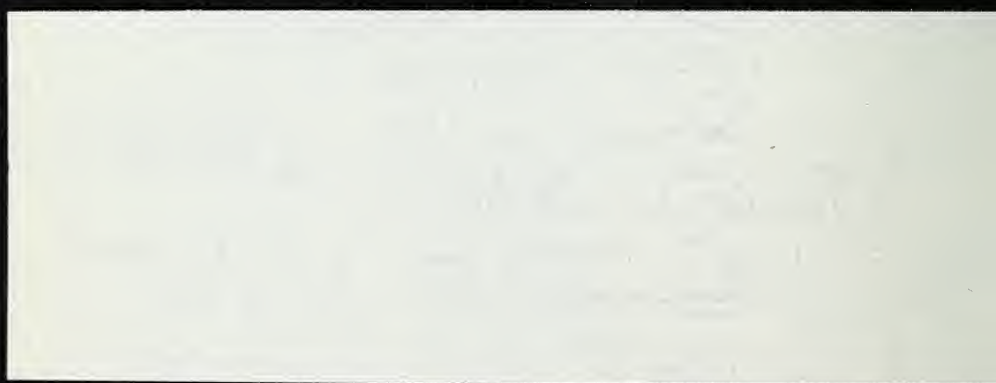
I have made a careful study of the present operative system of this Department and I find it totally inadequate in its operation. This is in no way a reflection on any administration, but on the laws that govern its operation, and the lack of system.

The business of the department has increased to a point where it is now one of the most important of the

ERRATA

The last paragraph on page 13 should read: "County deputies are only required to give a bond in the sum of \$500.00, this should not be less than \$500.00" etc.

The last line of the third paragraph on page 14 should read: "10 per cent commission on all licenses above two dollars."



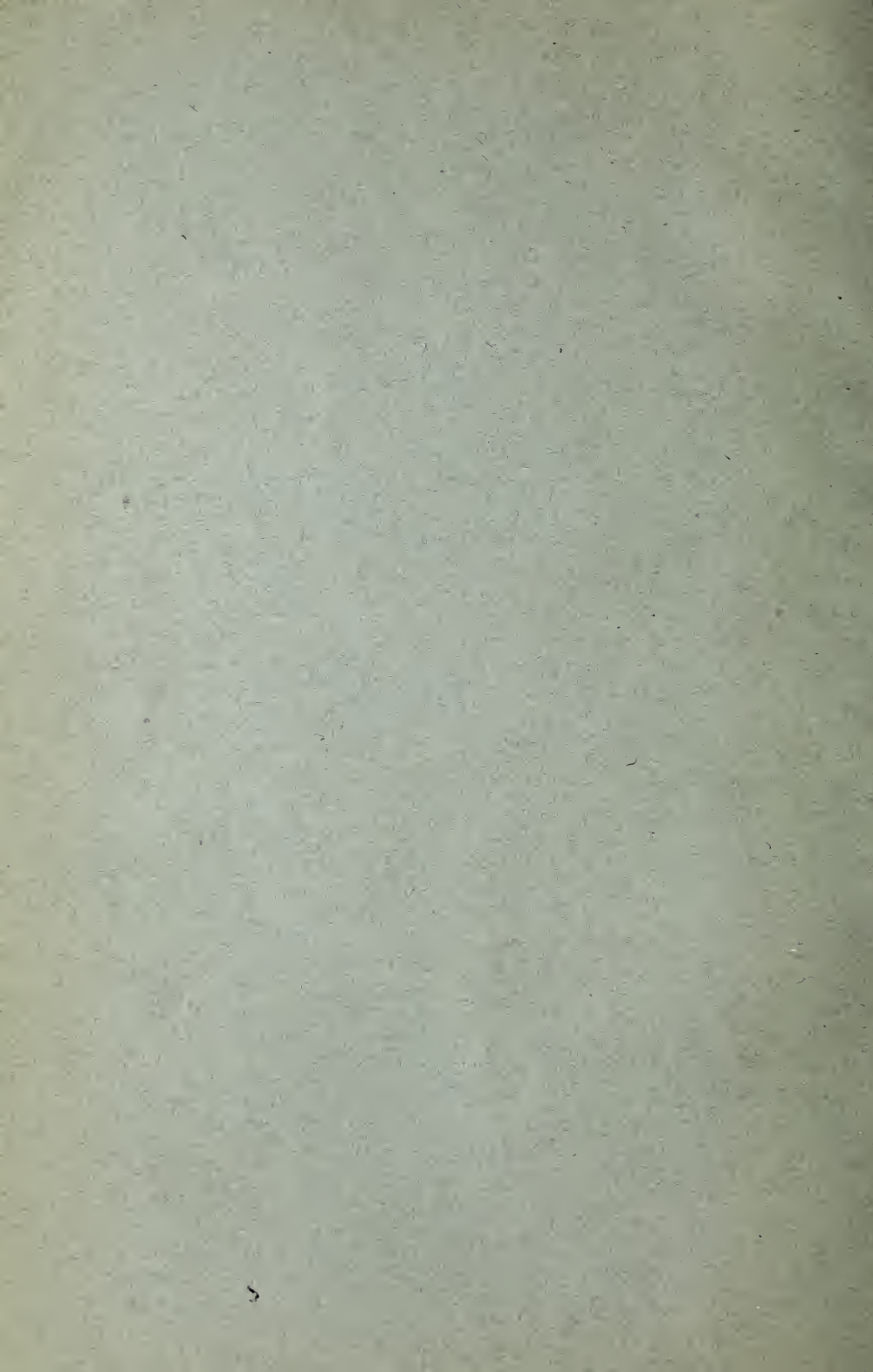
State, and by removing it as far as possible from partisan politics, and the retaining in office of competent men in charge of its affairs, the Fish and Game Department can be made a most important adjunct to the Emigration Department, and its business interests, besides being of inestimable value to the recreation and health of our citizens.

I have recommended such changes in the laws as seem necessary for the economical administration of the department. A better method of reports and records in this office and a better accounting system between this department and the Auditor's office, would put the Fish and Game Department upon a far better basis.

The detail of the business shown in this report is the best I can give from the incomplete office records. My report is made without prejudice or political bias, keeping in mind the best interests of the people of the State of Idaho.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. GOWEN,
State Game Warden.



SIXTH
Biennial Report

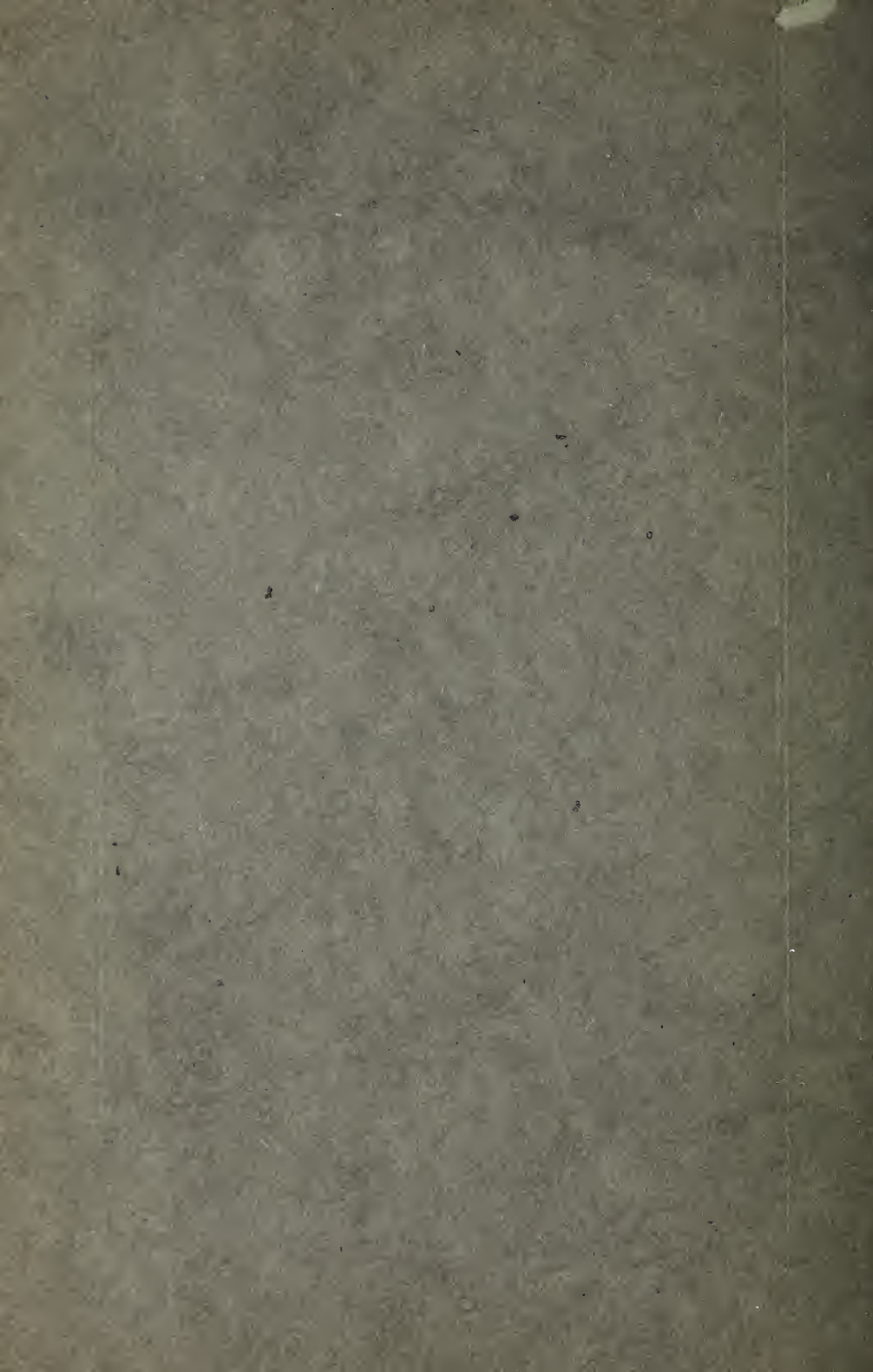
of the

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

of the

STATE OF IDAHO
1915 - 1916

LEROY C. JONES
STATE GAME WARDEN



SIXTH
Biennial Report

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of the

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

of the

STATE OF IDAHO
1915 - 1916

LEROY C. JONES
STATE GAME WARDEN

OFFICIAL ROSTER

OF

DEPARTMENT

1915 - 1916

State Game Warden,

LEROY C. JONES.

Chief Deputy.....W. H. Thorp

Chief Clerk.....F. C. Cliff

Assistant Clerk.....Anna Ryan

Assistant Chief Deputies: Superintendents of Hatcheries:

J. J. Keane, Moscow.

E. B. Mathews, Ashton, Warm
River.

G. L. Braley, Blackfoot.

J. M. Hammond, Gannett, Hay
Spur.

Sidney Whitehead, Idaho Falls.

J. F. Roeder, Coeur d'Alene.

W. H. Taylor, Cascade.

H. B. Garrison, Sandpoint.

R. J. Hanlon, Rathdrum.

Assistants:

J. R. Fitzsimmons, Twin Falls.

Joseph Clark, Gannett, Hay Spur.

Deputy Game Wardens:

J. W. Davis, Council.

L. H. Bostic, Glens Ferry.

L. A. Lehrbas, Pocatello.

W. M. Grove, Kellogg.

Frank Shriver, Franklin.

D. W. Greenburg, Moscow.

John Devaney, Gooding.

George Cornell, Chatcolet.

W. M. Stark, Sandpoint.

Ira E. Smith, Grangeville.

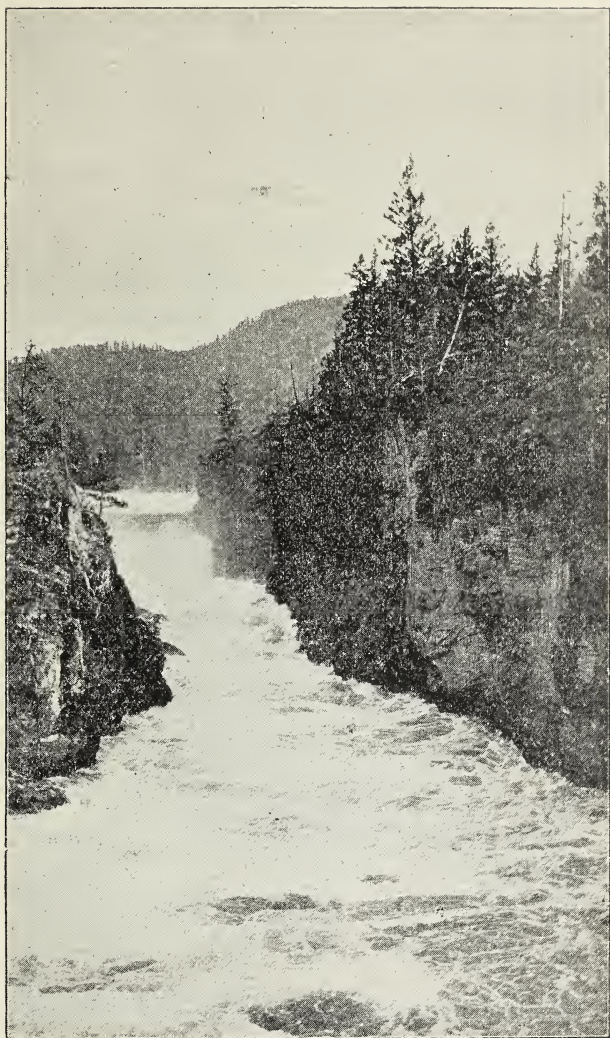
Owen Swift, Salmon.

F. F. Wilson, Coeur d'Alene.

E. J. McKinley, Ashton.

I. R. Crow, Orofino.

J. B. Cummings, Ashton.



TYPICAL DAHO SCENERY

639
Id
1915-16

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 1, 1917.

To His Excellency, the Governor, Hon. Moses
Alexander, and the Members of the Four-
teenth Session of the Legislature of the
State of Idaho.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to herewith submit the biennial report
of the state fish and game department for the years 1915-
1916, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of
Idaho.

• The operations of the department during the past two
years are fully covered in the report showing the receipts and
expenditures, the work done in protection, propagation and
preservation of fish and game within the boundaries of the
state, and such recommendations as I desire to submit for
your approval in order that our fish and game laws may be
strengthened.

Respectfully submitted,

LEROY C. JONES,
State Fish and Game Warden.

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FOREWORD.

"OUR VANISHING WILD LIFE" is a slogan that the true sportsman in Idaho would do well to ever remember, keeping in mind that preservation and propagation of fish and game is a duty they owe to the state, to future generations and to themselves. It can be said of the hunters and fishermen of this state, collectively, they are sportsmen in the true sense of the word. The preservation of animal and plant life has been one of the foremost duties of these men—and women. Wanton slaughter is neither condoned by them, or by this department.

Fortunately the tide of destruction is ebbing and the tide of conservation is coming in. Sportsmen are practical. They realize that laws for the protection of fish and game, enacted with the knowledge of actual conditions, are essential for the continued preservation of both. Idaho has not the wild life it once enjoyed. Conservation and protection will greatly improve conditions and continue this state as a hunter's paradise for many years to come.

Fundamentally the real reason for a fish and game department is wild life and animal preservation—not radical preservation preventing the hunting of surplus fish, birds and big game—but reasonable preservation, by which the stock of both fish and game may be maintained and increased in years to come. We may judge the future by events of the past, taking heed of the laws we make and administer. The outstanding fact must ever be kept in mind that millions of bison, antelope, mule deer and other big game species have disappeared. What might have been the case if during the years of their slaughter, they could have been given reasonable protection?

Co-operation means success. It means even more—preservation of one of the state's greatest assets—fish and game. It has been this department's good fortune to enjoy this co-operation in the past. We are confident it will continue in the future.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE FISH AND GAME WARDEN OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, 1915-1916.

AT the outset I wish to say this department is indebted to His Excellency, Governor Alexander, for the close co-operation he has extended on every occasion. It has made the management of the department's intricate affairs and the administration of the fish and game laws pleasant, and, we feel sure, profitable to the sportsmen of the state as a whole. The desire of the governor the department be maintained and operated on a business basis, without favoritism and without malice, has made it possible during the past two years to guide the department through untroubled waters. With full management, therefore, of the department's affairs in my hands I have endeavored to administer the laws as I construed them, with preservation and propagation of our present resources in fish and game ever in mind.

SPORTSMEN OF STATE CO-OPERATE.

To the sportsmen of the state I must at this time express my deepest thanks for their support. The great majority of the sportsmen of Idaho are a credit to the name and title. They take as much individual interest in the administration of the fish and game department as though each was personally responsible. The true sportsmen of Idaho have a horror for wanton slaughter of our game birds and animals. They hunt mainly for the physical benefits to be derived from the exercise, for the desire to commune with nature, to feel the exhilarating effects of a day or a week's tramp through the wilds. It is to them the department feels indebted. To those who have in the past and will continue in the future to place obstructions in the path of the game officials, who kill game in and out of season, who treat lightly the idea of preservation, we are out of sympathy, as is a vast majority of the great army of sportsmen in this state.

WHEN DEPARTMENT WAS CREATED.

This department was created by an act of the Fifth legislature. Since 1899, when the first warden, Charles H. Arbuckle, assumed his duties as directing head, it has been in constant operation. Prior to the creation of the office, various laws for the protection of game and fish were on the statute books. All were practically inoperative, although

framed with the best intent, because upon no central head fell the duty of enforcing them. Convictions were almost impossible; to become an informer was not popular. To fish and hunt without limitations was considered the right of anyone. It can therefore be readily seen that when Warden Arbuckle assumed his duties he had a task cut out that required not a little diplomacy and firmness. To the first fish and game warden of the state the sportsmen are indebted. He placed the first check on the slaughter of birds and game animals and did the pioneer work in laying the foundation on which the department could grow to its present proportions.

SUCCEEDING WARDENS ENFORCE LAWS.

Having once been established the department was soon recognized as one that should be maintained. Those who had given game conditions study foresaw that if the wild life which abounded was to be preserved, it should have protection. Thomas W. Bartley, who succeeded as warden, was one of these. He ably administered its affairs during the years 1901 and 1902. W. VanIrons was ushered into the office as official head, carrying on the work thoroughly during 1903-1904. From 1905 to 1910 W. N. Stephens directed the affairs of the department as warden. Under his guiding hand the work of the office grew, the support of sportsmen over the state multiplied, wise laws were passed and the influence of the department was greatly advanced, especially in the establishment of fish hatcheries. There was found a greater disposition on the part of the courts and their officers to fearlessly subject violators to fine or punishment. Ben R. Gray followed Mr. Stephens as warden and held office during 1911 and part of 1912, resigning to take another position. He was succeeded by Frank M. Kendall, chief deputy under him. To both Mr. Gray and Mr. Kendall, the sportsmen of this state gave their hearty support. They advanced wise policies that tended to and did strengthen the department.

On Feb. 28, 1913, O. H. Barber was appointed state game warden to succeed Mr. Kendall and served in that capacity until July 6, 1914, when he was succeeded by J. B. Gowen to direct the department's affairs for the balance of the year and until succeeded by myself. Mr. Barber and Mr. Gowen took great interest in the department's affairs. True sportsmen themselves, they never lost an opportunity to work out the difficult problems the office was constantly facing.

DEPARTMENT BIGGER THAN ANY MAN.

I feel that the department as well as myself owe much to those men who, at various periods, had charge of the administration and enforcement of the fish and game laws. The department and its affairs have always been held as bigger than any one man or set of men, and that is a wise policy that I will be justified in following in the future as I have in the past. Those of us who become directing heads realize more each day of our administration that co-operation is not a meaningless word and that the department has grown into a big institution that ranks as one of the most important in connection with our system of state government. Former wardens have felt keenly the good results obtained by the efficient forces under them, and I feel that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not express at this time my appreciation of those who have so loyally worked with me during the past two years in caring for the department's affairs. They have all done their duty and done it well.

IDAHO A HUNTER'S PARADISE.

Idaho is a hunter's paradise. Few states can boast of such a variety of game. It covers an area of 84,600 square miles and in each of its 37 counties game and fish abound. Its vast wooded areas and prairies are prolific of game, so much so in fact that after centuries of relentless hunting by Indians and white men who followed, elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep and goats and bear still abound. Protected seasons have been thrown about much of the big game and many of the rarer species of birds, with the result they are gradually increasing in number. Additional protection should be given these birds where there is a possibility that they may be hunted out.

Lakes and streams are incomparably rich in the choicest of finny inhabitants; bass in some localities, several varieties of trout, including the native, brook, steelhead, rainbow; white fish, salmon, sturgeon, perch, char and ling. Their food value runs into the thousands of dollars; from a sportsman's standpoint the variety and the gameness of these species of fish offer inducements that few other states have. The turbulent mountain streams, the broad rivers and the hundreds of beautiful lakes, many of which as yet unnamed, surrounded by the most magnificent scenery, rivaling that of the Alps of

Switzerland, sets Idaho out as the future playground of sportsmen.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO FAVORS GIVEN.

It is to propagate the game in our mountains and the fish in our lakes and streams, that this department aims. Certain restrictions are needed and yet there must be sufficient liberality to those who hunt and fish, to obtain their hearty cooperation. There are no favors given. The rich as well as the poor have the same rights in the hunting of game, providing they remain within the law. Both are punished alike for violations.

The relative importance of protection and propagation of the fish and game of Idaho, and the necessity for wise legislation on the part of those elected from among the great masses of the people, in order that this broad and general policy may be carried out in the future as it has since the establishment of the fish and game department, can quickly be grasped by a brief review of the fish and game history of Idaho.

WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT PROTECTION.

The territory comprised within this state was the last in the Union to be trodden by the foot of man. The French and Canadian "voyageurs" were the first, probably, to look upon Idaho's magnificent mountains, trail along the shores of its lakes and streams and through its forests. They were the original trappers—the vanguard of the Hudson Bay company. History dates, however, from 1804-05, when Lewis and Clark, with their exploring expedition, entered Idaho and penetrated this region from the northwest. Game abounded then in Idaho as it did over the entire territory west of Ohio, and even east of there. Trapping for furs became a profitable industry. It was followed on through succeeding years, including the territorial days. Protection of game and propagation of fish was unheard of. In fact, without the fish and the game many a hardy pioneer who blazed the trails across Idaho would never have survived. The native Indians considered the fish and game their own. On into statehood days this spirit of freedom prevailed until the time came, within the memory of many of our present residents, that thoughtful men saw there must be a check made. The rarer species of wild game were being seen no more. The liberties taken with

fish and game by the growing population threatened an extermination of game birds and game animals. Thoughtless slaughter, when game was not necessary for food, thinned the ranks of the antelope, the deer, the elk, moose and mountain sheep.

WANTON SLAUGHTER PROHIBITED.

The time came when it was necessary to legislate and restrict. Various laws for the protection of game were passed by legislatures. Prior to 1899 most of them remained as dead letters on the statute books. With no directing head to enforce them, but each law expected to become selfoperative it followed that neither game nor fish were protected.

The legislature acted wisely and with forethought when it created the office of fish and game warden and directed that its head should see that the laws were enforced. From the time the first warden was appointed the fish and game history of Idaho conclusively proves that wanton slaughter of game ceased to a great extent and fish was permitted to propagate. From 1899 each succeeding year found greater power given to the game department for administration of the laws, multiplying of fish and game, and better protection. This has been the case up to the present time. Invariably the men who were selected as directing wardens proved to be personally interested in the task assigned them and did their utmost to continue Idaho as one of the choicest spots in the west in which to hunt and fish.

WELCOME CRITICISM AND SUGGESTIONS.

The period in the history of the state having passed when the population had to be more or less dependent upon the fish and game for food, conservation of both became a general policy from which much good has resulted. Not only are the people today enjoying the inauguration of this policy by having the liberty to hunt and fish within reasonable limits, but game and fish are both multiplying.

There is no one and no department that is free from criticism. So far as this department is concerned it has always welcomed fair criticism and is open to suggestions from the public at any time. We have made it a business to make the fish and game affairs our business. Every employe of the department is qualified to perform the duties put before them. They have devoted their time to the work. Nothing that I

know of has been left undone that could have been done. We are engaged strictly in the protection and propagation of fish and game—nothing else. That has been our work from one end of the year to the other. The result, we believe, is a better and stronger game department. To our unjust critics we have only condolences to offer—they know not of what they speak.

WHO THE REAL SPORTSMEN ARE.

The real sportsmen are the very bone and sinew of wild life preservation. They are the men who have red blood in their veins, who annually hear the red gods calling, who love the earth, the mountains, the woods, the waters and the sky. They are the men to whom "the bag" is a matter of small importance, and to whom the "bag limit" has only academic interest; because in nine cases out of ten they do not care to kill all that the law allows. The tenth and exceptional time is when the bag limit is "one." The real sportsman is he who protects game, stops shooting when he has enough, without reference to the legal bag-limit, and whenever a species is threatened with extinction refrains from shooting it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The state fish and game warden should be given the power to at any time he deems it advisable for the greater protection of any species of game animals, fur bearing animals, birds or fish, to suspend the open season in any county or district; also a closed season for the shooting of, or angling for, any such kind or species of wild game animals, birds or fish during such periods as he may designate. There are several reasons for this recommendation. In certain localities there is danger of certain species of game animals and birds becoming extinct. Heavy snows in 1915 almost obliterated quail on the Boise river near the Arrowrock dam. Spawning beds should also be protected during fish runs. Spawning in the various streams comes at different seasons of the year. The fish are entitled to this protection.

The department has been unable to enforce that part of the trout and whitefish license law relating to licenses, where the fish taken from Bear and P end d'Oreille lake, respectively, are sold. It was intended that licenses should be \$10 each, similar to private pond permits. Priest lake is also a producer of whitefish. The law should be amended to make this clear and include Priest lake as well.

The use of young perch for bait should not be permitted, and a law so specifying passed. Perch, like bass, whitefish, grayling and sunfish, are valuable for food and entitled to the same protection.

It should be made permissible to spear or catch whitefish with a snag hook, as they destroy the eggs of trout and are very plentiful in rivers. They are not attracted by a hook.

Provision should be made limiting the number of pounds of smoked or dried fish any person may have in his possession, setting forth a method of computing the amount, together with the number of pounds that may be caught. Fish should be weighed dressed, with the head on.

Fishing from the back of a horse should be made a misdemeanor. Traveling up and down streams with a horse destroys the trout eggs.

Sale of sturgeon and whitefish should require a \$10 selling and shipping permit, reports of sales being required to this department, so that a check may be kept on them.

Hungarian pheasants, Franklin grouse or foolhen should be protected with closed seasons. The former are rare; the latter practically extinct.

Chinese or Mongolian pheasants are becoming very numerous, as well as destructive to crops, especially in Ada, Canyon, Gooding, Nez Perce and Washington counties. A short open season of 10 days, bag limit to each hunter, or two in possession at any time, should be provided, the open season from Nov. 1 to 10, similar to quail, to thin them out.

Our game birds will become practically extinct unless prompt action is taken by passing new or amending our present laws. The limit on all game birds is entirely too large. It will be necessary to declare an indefinitely closed season unless the limit is cut. I would therefore recommend: A limit for quail of 8; partridge, pheasant, sagehen and grouse, 6; turtle dove, 12. It should also be made unlawful to kill a bag of more than 6 of any of these fowl except turtle dove or quail, and the bag limit on these should be the number allowed to be killed in any one day. It should also be made unlawful to have more than this number in one's possession at any time.

The open season for grouse and sagehen should be the same date, Sept. 1 to Nov. 15. The migratory bird law should be changed to comply with the federal law, which places the open season for ducks, geese, etc., from Sept. 7 to Dec. 20. The bag limit should be cut below 24, as now allowed.

An indefinitely closed season on otter should be provided. These fur bearing animals are becoming scarce.

Provision should be made to limit the number of pounds of dried, smoked, evaporated, or jerked venison, deer and elk meat any one person may possess at any one time to 20 pounds of venison and 50 pounds of elk.

It should be made unlawful for any person under the age of 12 years to have in his or her possession a shotgun, rifle or any other firearm while in field or forest, or in any camp in the state. It should also be made unlawful for any male person, except veterans of the Civil war, to hunt, trap or angle for, or take any of the wild birds or fish of this state, or have in his possession any shotgun, rifle or other firearm other than sidearms, while in the field or forest or in any tent or camp, automobile or vehicle, without first having procured a fish and game license. This will eliminate the necessity of catching a person in the act of killing game and prove violation of the law. It will also prevent foreigners violating the law and non-resident automobile owners and drivers killing game while passing through the state.

The present law governing shipping permits for game animals is not explicit enough in regard to taxidermists. It should be made unlawful for any taxidermist to have in his possession heads or skins of any part of a game animal, unless a shipping permit is attached, regardless of whether the animal was shipped or brought to the taxidermist. The present law is for the purpose of better protection and to keep track of game. It makes it unlawful for any person or persons, railway, express company, stage line or other common carrier, or any of their agents or employes, to transport or receive any game animals or birds, or species of fish protected by the game laws, for transportation out of or any point within the state, to another point, to be sold or permitted to be sold, without a shipping permit. The words "selling or permitting to be sold" should be stricken out, thereby making it unlawful for carriers to receive game for shipment unless accompanied by a permit.

The minimum fine for violation of the fish and game laws, now \$10, should be raised to \$25. The law should also provide for confiscation of guns, tackle, etc., found on the person arrested. This will greatly limit violations in the future. The minimum fine now is paid little heed to by violators.

A second violation of the fish and game laws by any one person should result in the forfeiture of their fish and game license, thereby denying the offender from having in his possession firearms other than sidearms, while in the field or forest during the balance of the calendar year in which the offense was committed, or to fish or hunt.

Bear should be removed from the predatory animal class, and such a recommendation is made.

There should be a closed season on whitefish in lake Pend d'Oreille from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, the season of the year in which they run. They threaten to be fished out, as the law now stands, and are entitled to this protection.

HEYBURN PARK.

"The Playground of Northern Idaho," Heyburn park, is one of the best assets of the state and under the management of the game department has been greatly improved for the benefit of the people of Idaho, to whom it belongs. No spot in the state is more attractive. The state was looking to the future when it successfully negotiated with the government for it. Located in the most picturesque sections of the Panhandle, bounded in part by the shadowy St. Joe river and beautiful Lake Coeur d'Alene, Heyburn Park is one of the scenic jewels of the north. Embraced within it are Hidden, Chatcolet and Benewah lakes. Open to the public, this park offers recreation to hundreds of people every summer.

I would recommend that Heyburn Park be made a game preserve. It has all of the natural environments for a preserve and can soon be stocked to capacity with various species of animals. It should also be made unlawful to discharge firearms within the park.

The department has had preliminary road surveys made. Between \$35,000 and \$45,000 worth of timber will be sold, and during the next two years will be expended to build roads and docks to beautify the park.

FISH SCREENS.

More fish pass from canals and irrigation ditches into the alfalfa fields of this state every year than are caught with hook and line by the sportsmen of Idaho. This remarkable situation brings vividly to mind the urgent necessity for the screening of canal and ditch outlets. It is one of the most

difficult problems this department has had to solve. After deliberating on it carefully, investigating conditions in all parts of the state, and realizing that millions of our fish are lost annually without proper protection, I have concluded to recommend to the legislature that an adequate screening law be passed, and a method provided to raise such funds as are necessary for this purpose.

Our present law is impracticable and ambiguous. It has left the department with its hands tied. Under present conditions where fish are permitted to pass from streams, lakes and reservoirs into canals, millions of them are lost when the headgates are shut down, leaving them stranded in the canals. In the Deer Flat reservoir of the Boise project, for instance, last year the water was shut off from the main canals, and only the combined efforts of the department and sportsmen who volunteered their services, saved millions of bass and perch, which were later planted in streams and lakes. If these canals and the reservoir outlets were properly screened this would not happen. Many other instances of loss of fish could be cited. Countless fish every season pass through the canals, into laterals and ditches, and finally into irrigated fields, where they die. A great majority of them could be saved by proper screens.

FISH HATCHERIES.

The four hatcheries under the jurisdiction of the fish and game department should be consolidated and two large hatcheries maintained in the future, and this I would also recommend. There are several reasons for this recommendation, first among which is the impracticability of building spawning ponds with any certainty of results, either at Warm River or the Coeur d'Alene hatcheries; and second, the Warm River hatchery is located 20 miles from a railroad and is in from four to seven feet of snow every winter, and cannot be operated successfully. Eggs come at a time of year when the roads are bad and the weather stormy.

The other two hatcheries are located at Sandpoint in northern Idaho and Hay Spur in the southern part of the state. I would recommend that they be maintained, enlarged and improved to care for the work that is being done by the other hatcheries. The Hay Spur hatchery is in Blaine county, the Warm River at Fishatch in Fremont county, the Coeur d'Alene

on the shores of Lake Coeur d'Alene in Kootenai county, and the other at Sandpoint on the Pend d'Oreille lake in Bonner county. These hatcheries are all in splendid condition. They were repaired and painted last year. Spawning and rearing ponds were built at both the Sandpoint and Hay Spur hatcheries for the purpose of stocking with spawners.

The four hatcheries in 1915-1916 raised a grand total of 13,125,950 different species of fish, which were distributed for planting in the lakes and streams of the state, as shown by the following table, covering the two years:

1915.

Species of Fish	Hay Spur Hatchery.	Warm River Hatchery.	Sandpoint Hatchery.	Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.
Native -----	268,000	151,000	148,000	40,000
Eastern Brook_	1,073,200	442,000	1,219,500	220,750
Rainbow -----	328,000	218,000	239,000	328,000
Total ----	1,669,200	811,500	1,606,500	588,750

1916.

Native -----	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	-----
Eastern Brook_	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
				1,000,000
Rainbow -----	400,000	-----	-----	-----
German Browns	50,000	-----	-----	-----
Total----	1,950,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	1,000,000

Grand total fish planted in 1915-1916-----13,125,950

In addition to the above 100,000 Rainbow trout fry was received from the United States government hatchery and distributed in the waters of Idaho. There were also 25,000 eyed land-locked salmon eggs obtained from the government hatchery, hatched at the Hay Spur hatchery and the fry planted in Alturas lake.

RECEIPTS OF THE FISH AND GAME DE- PARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1915.

2,845 Non-resident fishing licenses-----	\$ 4,552.00
52,078 Resident fish and game licenses-----	41,662.40
150 Non-resident bird licenses-----	675.00
32 Non-resident big game licenses-----	720.00
592 Shipping permits-----	148.00
91 Fines -----	1,925.90
16 Taxidermist licenses -----	400.00
35 Private pond, Bear Lake and Lake Pend O'Reille permits -----	350.00
Sale of fish, beaver hides and confiscated game---	576.00
Heyburn Park (Leases \$321.00, sale of timber \$601.70) -----	922.70
Commission saved on licenses-----	1,153.37
Miscellaneous -----	191.52
Total -----	<u>\$53,276.89</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

1915.

Salaries—	
State Game Warden -----	\$1,999.81
Chief Deputy -----	1,500.00
Assistant Chief Deputies (6) -----	5,041.84
Clerk -----	1,200.00
Assistant Clerk -----	760.89
Local Deputies -----	9,937.50
Superintendents of Hatcheries (4)-----	4,372.85
Assistant Superintendents of Hatcheries -----	1,502.85
	<u>\$26,315.74</u>
Travel Expense—	
State Game Warden -----	\$ 959.48
Chief Deputy -----	999.58
Assistant Chief Deputies (6)-----	2,599.65
Local Deputies -----	289.20
	<u>4,847.91</u>

Hatcheries—

Warm River (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	\$ 910.63
Hay Spur (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	811.63
Sandpoint (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	985.02
Coeur d'Alene (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	634.89

3,342.17

Heyburn Park—

Salary of Superintendent -----	\$ 704.93
Expense of Superintendent -----	46.03
Expense of Commissioners -----	31.00
Payment on Purchase Price -----	2,379.17
Salary of Caretaker for 3 months -----	30.00

3,191.13

Miscellaneous Expense—

Office -----	\$1,277.16
Taking Spawn -----	566.25
Distribution of Fish Fry -----	1,396.40
Purchase of Automobile -----	793.25
Tires and Repairs for Autos (2) -----	495.43
Purchase of Quail and Pheasants -----	72.00
Trapping Beaver for Panama Exposition -----	79.15
Capturing and Transporting Elk -----	528.00
Purchase of Fish Eggs -----	1,755.14
Maintenance of Launch on Lake Pend O'Reille -----	84.65
Blowing out Lime Creek Dam -----	50.00
Printing of Game Laws -----	190.00
Printing of Fish and Game Licenses -----	480.00
Partition in Office -----	92.50
Construction of Fish Ladder in Sunbeam Dam -----	162.35
Miscellaneous -----	91.37

8,113.65

Total ----- \$45,810.60

Travel Expense—	
State Game Warden -----	\$ 900.03
Chief Deputy -----	721.93
Assistant Chief Deputies (6) -----	4,336.36
Local Deputies -----	489.42
	<hr/>
	6,447.74
Hatcheries—	
Warm River (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	\$ 444.05
Hay Spur (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	1,353.67
Sandpoint (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	1,715.39
Coeur d'Alene (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	1,001.54
	<hr/>
	4,514.65
Heyburn Park—	
Salary of Superintendent -----	\$ 940.00
Expense of Superintendent -----	37.58
Expense of Preliminary Road Survey -----	935.62
	<hr/>
	1,913.20
Miscellaneous Expense—	
Office -----	\$ 906.38
Taking Spawn -----	441.04
Distribution of Fish Fry -----	1,282.83
Tires and Repairs for Autos (2) -----	857.89
Purchase of Quail and Pheasants -----	110.20
Capturing and Transporting Elk -----	187.70
Purchase of Fish Eggs -----	2,616.77
Maintenance of Launch on Lake Pend d'Oreille -----	27.85
Printing of Fish and Game Licenses -----	390.00
Construction of Fish Ladder in Sunbeam Dam -----	87.60
Feeding game animals and game birds -----	642.43
Premium on Bonds -----	22.50
Trapping Beaver -----	16.25
Screening Dry Creek -----	20.35
Seining at Deer Flat Reservoir -----	30.00
Legal Services -----	35.00
Miscellaneous -----	60.67
	<hr/>
	7,735.46
Total -----	<hr/>
	\$48,348.70

RECAPITULATION.

January 1, 1915, balance in fund----	\$ 2,251.44
Receipts January 1, 1915 to January	
1, 1917 -----	107,000.90
Total -----	\$109,252.34
Disbursements during years 1915 and 1916-----	94,159.30
January 1, 1917, balance in fund-----	\$15,093.04

FINANCIAL COMPARISON.

A comparison of the years 1915-16 with the two years of 1913-14 shows that the Department was operated at an expense of \$18,656.26 less during the years 1915-16. During the years 1913-14 the sum of \$9,000 was paid on the purchase price of Heyburn Park, and during the year 1916 a final payment of \$2,379.17 was made.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1913-----	\$55,706.12	1915-----	\$45,810.60
1914-----	57,109.44	1916-----	48,348.70
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$112,815.56		\$94,159.30
A saving of \$18,656.26.			

The fines collected during the years 1913-14 for violations of the fish and game laws amounted to \$1,895.15, and in 1915-16, \$3,309.75, or \$1,414.60 more during the years 1915-16.

FINES COLLECTED.

1913-----	\$1,160.65	1915-----	\$1,925.90
1914-----	734.50	1916-----	1,383.85
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1,895.15		\$3,309.75
A difference of \$1,414.60.			

17-18

SEVENTH
Biennial Report

OF THE

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO
1917-1918.

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SEP 24 1921

W. H. THORPE
State Game Warden

SEVENTH
Biennial Report

OF THE

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO
1917-1918.

W. H. THORP
State Game Warden

Official Roster of Department

1917-1918

STATE GAME WARDEN

W. H. Thorp

Chief Deputy.....R. J. Hanlon
Chief Clerk.....F. C. Cliff
Assistant Clerk.....Ethel Stauber

ASSISTANT CHIEF DEPUTIES

J. J. Keane.....Moscow
G. L. Braley.....Blackfoot
W. M. Stark.....Sandpoint
Frank Shrivess.....Franklin
J. R. Fitzsimmons.....Twin Falls
Sidney Whitehead.....Idaho Falls

SUPERINTENDENTS OF HATCHERIES

E. B. Mathews.....Ashton
Warm River
E. J. Holden.....Gannett
Hay Spur
H. B. Garrison.....Sandpoint

DEPUTY GAME WARDENS

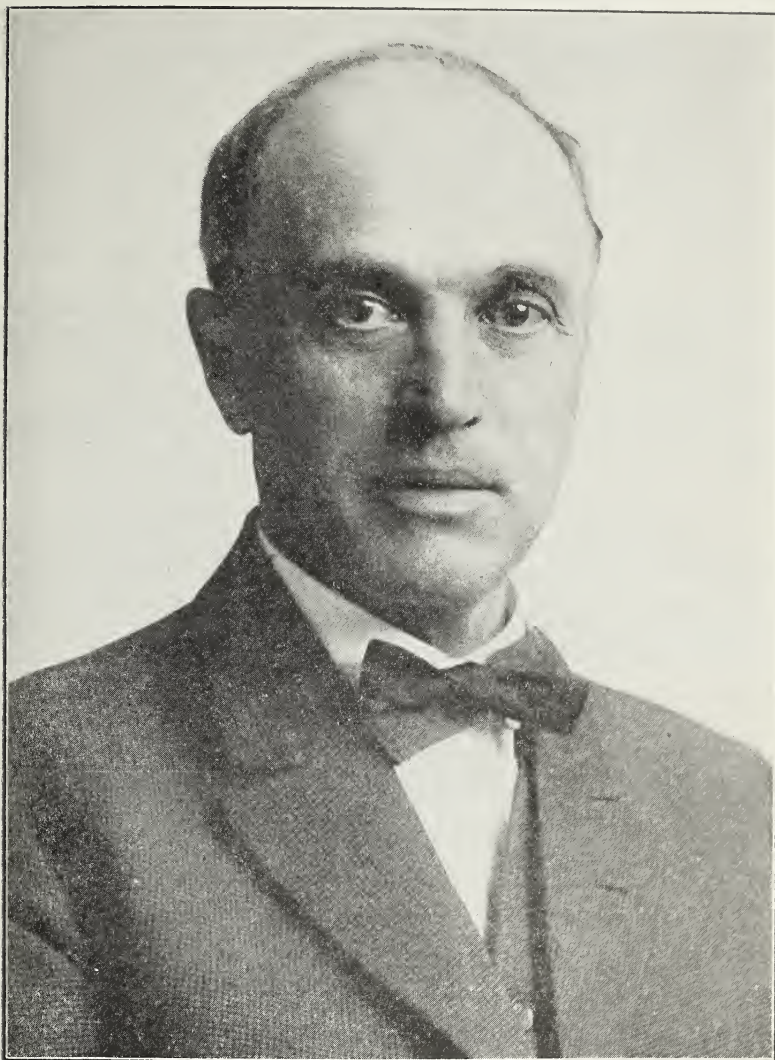
D. J. Yoakum.....New Meadows
John Devaney.....Gooding
Owen Swift.....Salmon
E. J. McKinley.....Ashton
I. R. Crow.....Orofino
R. B. Hibbs.....Lewiston
James J. McBride.....Sandpoint
J. J. James.....Malad

M. D. Kilgore.....Mackay
B. G. Riggs.....Emmett
L. A. Lehrbas.....Pocatello
John T. O'Connor.....Montpelier
James S. Green.....Coeur d'Alene
John B. Cummings.....Hailey
F. W. Boyd.....Mountain Home

SUPERINTENDENT HEYBURN PARK

George Cornell.....Chatcolet

A Friend to Whom the Department Owes Much



GOVERNOR M. ALEXANDER

The fish and game department of Idaho has, during the two administrations of Governor Alexander, received from him on all occasions the most hearty support. His cooperation has been of great assistance in carrying out the department's policies.

Boise, Idaho, January 1, 1919.

To His Excellency, the Governor, Hon. Moses Alexander, and the
Members of the Fifteenth Session of the Legislature of the State
of Idaho.

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the laws of Idaho, I have the honor to herewith submit the biennial report of the fish and game department of Idaho for the years 1917 and 1918.

The report covers the operations of the department during the past two years, showing the work done in the protection, propagation and preservation of the fish and game within the boundaries of the State, the receipts and expenditures and such recommendations it seems advisable to me to make that further safeguards may be thrown about our fish and game by strengthening our present laws.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. THORPE,
State Fish and Game Warden.

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Idl

1917-18

Foreword

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S CREED

Let me pause in these momentous days and think with wonder and reverence how the spirit and activity of the American pioneer hunters and fishermen have given us the American soldier—that splendid type of the land of the free and the home of the brave.

I want my boy and his comrades and the boys of the future to receive this heritage of gun and rod. It is a heritage of the open, which now must be idealized to a love of nature and a thoughtfulness for the meaning and preservation of life.

Feeling this, I record my unalterable belief that a sportsman should:

1—Never in sport endanger human life.

2—Never kill wantonly, or needlessly or brutally.

3—Obey the laws of State and Nation, work for better laws, and uphold the law-enforcing authorities.

4—Respect the rights of farmers and property owners and also their feelings.

5—Always leave seed birds and game in cover.

6—Never be a fish-hog.

7—Discourage the killing of game for commercial purposes by refusing to purchase trophies.

8—Study and record the natural history of game species in the interest of science.

9—Love Nature and its denizens and be a gentleman.

To this ideal I consecrate myself—that sport shall not be my only aim—that my reward and my lesson shall be in the thrill of the chase and the glory of the heights, and the whistle of the stag—in the music of the murmuring stream and the leap of the playing trout—in the gold of autumn's woods and the whirr of the ruffed grouse—in the sweet soft scent that breathes from off the sea and in the beauty and silence of the lonely hills and dells.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARIZED

First—Make Chamberlain Basin a game preserve.

Second—Closed season on blue grouse.

Third—Open season on age grouse—bag limit six in possession.

Fourth—Open season on quail—Nov. 1 to 30 inclusive—bag limit, eight.

Fifth—Increase fish and game license from \$1 to \$1.50.

Sixth—Increase the capacity of Hay Spur hatchery.

Seventh—Increase open season on Chinese pheasants from 10 to 30 days—bag limit six per day.

Eighth—Make Heyburn Park a game preserve.

Ninth—Amend law to make it unlawful to discharge firearms within 300 feet of any highway.

Tenth—Close the Snake River to fishing from Big Springs to outlet.

Eleventh—Amend law to make it unlawful to bring in unskinned game animal from hunting grounds.

Twelfth—Screen the outlet to the Deer Flat reservoir.

Thirteenth—Repeal the law placing a bounty on bear.

Fourteenth—Place a heavy bounty on cougar.

Fifteenth—Encourage and assist the government hatchery on Bear Lake to propagate and plant white fish for distribution in other lakes and streams in the state.

Sixteenth—Creation of a State farm for the propagation of different species of birds for the purpose of stocking the hunting grounds of Idaho with native and imported birds.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE FISH AND
GAME WARDEN OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
1917-1918.

The fish and game department of the State of Idaho has just rounded out two of the most successful years in its history. The propagation of fish and game has been carried on successfully. Millions of fish have been planted in lake and stream and ample protection has been given to our game birds and beasts. Staunch and loyal support has been given the department by administration officials, foremost among whom has been His Excellency, Governor Alexander; by sportsmen of all classes and in all walks of life; by superintendents and deputies under the jurisdiction of the department and last but not least, by federal officials, particularly those connected with the Forest Service.

Idaho in the past has taken precautionary steps for the preservation and protection of its wild life. Instead of vanishing, it has increased until I feel justified in recommending that on some of our birds, considered at one time rare, but which, through protection, have become prolific, the open season be extended and the bag limit enlarged. The future for the department is even more promising than the past. The stocking of our lakes and streams with game fish, the multiplying of our herds of majestic big game, as the elk, the creation of many of our rare beauty spots into preserves, should ever be our aim.

To my successor and to future game wardens of Idaho, my hope is that I have, during my connection with the department as chief deputy and later game warden, prepared the department to such a state of efficiency that they may, without difficulty, carry on one of the most important tasks assigned under our State government—the preservation of our fish and game. To them I wish every success and the same hearty support from the sportsmen of Idaho that I received while administering the department's affairs.

Our state has become famous as offering rare hunting and fishing grounds. It has ceased to be the home of the fish and game hog. Its sportsmen are worthy of the name and are numbered by the thousands. A vast majority of them are for strict law enforcement. With their backing the fish and game department should be successful.

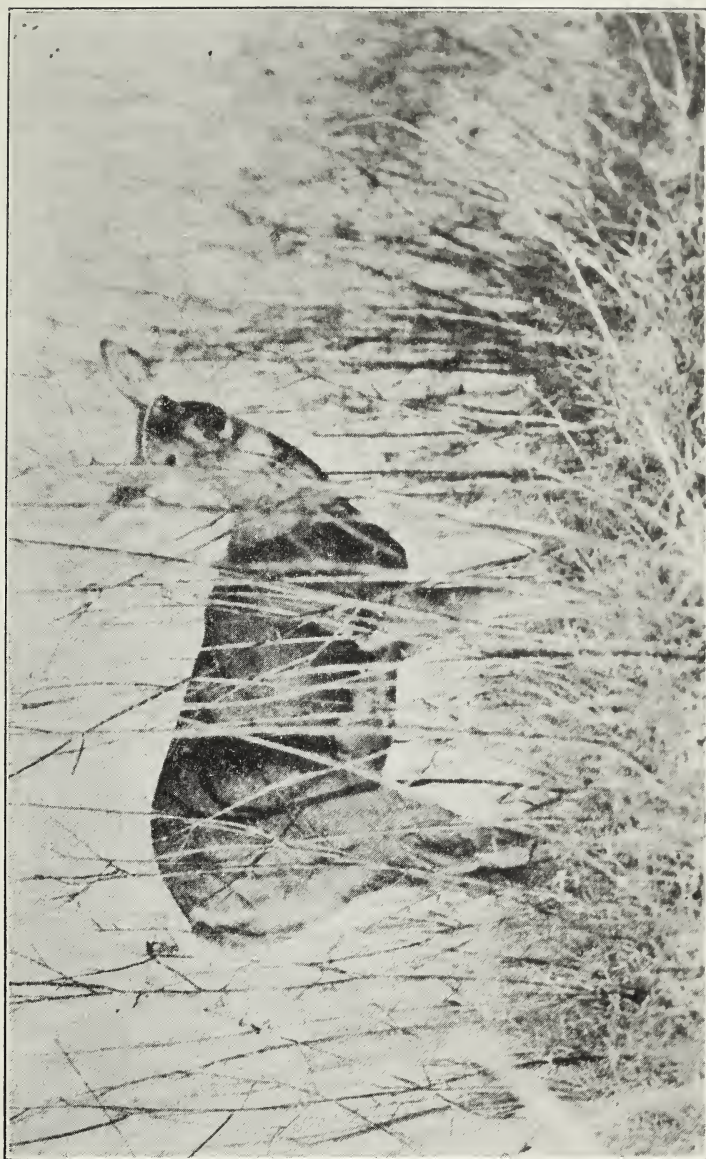
TWENTY YEARS OF DEPARTMENT'S LIFE

With the advent of 1919, Idaho's fish and game depart-

ment enters its twenty-first year. It was created by an act of the Fifth Legislature and its first warden, Charles H. Arbuckle, was appointed in 1899. The then existing laws were practically inoperative, although framed with the best intent. This was due to the fact there was no central head for their enforcement with the result that convictions were almost impossible. Breaking of the existing laws was common practice, little was thought of it and violators were indignant if they were reminded. With these conditions existing it can be seen the first state fish and game warden had a hard task on his hands. A campaign of education among the sportsmen, followed by rigid law enforcement, was necessary. The importance of preservation of the state's wild life was soon realized and from that time on the department received the support of Idaho's sportsmen.

Thomas W. Bartley succeeded Charles H. Arbuckle as warden and administered the department's affairs from 1901 to 1902. W. VanIrons was warden during 1903-1904; W. N. Stephens from 1905 to 1910; Ben R. Gray from 1911 to 1912. Mr. Gray resigned before his administration was completed and was succeeded by Frank M. Kendall, his chief deputy. O. H. Barber succeeded Mr. Kendall and served until well into 1914, when he resigned and J. B. Cowen was appointed in his place. Leroy C. Jones, now United States Marshal for Idaho, was appointed warden and held the position during the entire first administration of Governor Alexander and the greater portion of the second administration. He took office in 1915 and held office until May 7, 1918, resigning to assume his duties as United States marshal. I was chief deputy, having held that position while Mr. Jones was warden, and was appointed by Governor Alexander to succeed him.

To the men who have been associated with the department as its directing heads, I have nothing but praise. It is true they may have made mistakes and their judgment may have been wrong in some instances, but they did what they thought was best for the department. It is easy to criticize and no department of state has probably received more criticism than that of the fish and game, but I venture to say that the self-appointed critics could not have built the department up to its present standard of efficiency during the years of its existence as have the various wardens, appointed under administrations of several different political complexions.



Native Idaho Deer Caught With Camera in Hunting Grounds of State.

HUNTING AND FISHING GROUNDS ARE FAMOUS

The hunting and fishing grounds of Idaho are famous throughout the west. They are the Mecca for hundreds of sportsmen from all over the country. They are enjoyed by thousands of resident fishermen and hunters. Wild life here is abundant, thanks to the adoption of an early policy to protect our game. It should continue abundant in the future if the safeguards of common sense are followed, seasons are closed on various species of wild animal, bird and fish when it becomes apparent they are being killed off too rapidly, game preserves are created to offer further protection and the system of propagation established early in the history of the department is continued and added to as the needs of lake and stream multiply.

Idaho is the home of towering mountains, vast forests, extensive plains, dark, silent lakes and mighty rushing rivers. It is probable that the first white man to set foot on its soil was one of those adventurous fur traders who pushed out far in advance as the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies extended their operations across the continent. They were its first sportsmen and the tales they told of the wild animal life within Idaho's borders won the state early fame. Eliminating these trappers and fur traders, it remained for the Lewis and Clark government exploring expedition of 1805-06 to first penetrate this region. They, too, found a state of unlimited game, whose lakes and streams were stocked with the rarest of fish.

Some idea of the vastness of the game resources of this state can be appreciated when it is realized that Idaho has an area of 84,600 square miles, 510 of which are covered by the waters of lakes, the largest of which are the Bear, Pend d'Oreille, Coeur d'Alene and Priest. The state lies in the form of an irregular triangle, the longest dimensions from north to south measuring 487 miles, while the breadth from east to west along the southern border is 309 miles, and on the northern border 48 miles.

The central portion is extremely rough and mountainous. The mountains are almost everywhere wooded to their summits. Its rivers are long and mighty, fed by thousands of tributaries, tumbling over falls, through deep canyons or spreading out over great valleys and plains.

With such wonderful natural resources forming the breed-

ing and living grounds for fish and game it is not surprising that Idaho has become known as the "hunters' paradise."

PRESERVATION AND PROPAGATION

This department has always advocated a strong policy of preservation and propagation with relation to fish and game, and while it may not be necessary for me to mention it, I would not feel I had properly discharged my duty as game warden, were I not to urge that this policy be strengthened and continued. "Wild life" is ever in danger of becoming extinct in the more fortunate western states of which Idaho is one, unless we exercise the greatest precaution. Sportsmen in this state realize this more than any other class. They are in favor of grater propagation and the enactment of laws that will throw safeguards about many species of big game, birds and fish to assure their preservation. Many species of our big game have already become extinct, or almost so, in the bison, antelope, mule deer, etc. Wanton slaughter has become as unpopular as it was unwise. We must look clearly into the future and advocate and pass, safe and sane laws that will accomplish the aim sought—greater preservation and propagation.

The legislature should be liberal in its attitude toward the department. Ways and means should be provided by which our hatcheries can be maintained at the highest stage of efficiency, by which the propagation of fish may be carried on in a more elaborate manner so that the planting of various species to our lakes and streams can be accomplished, thereby keeping them stocked to the maximum, that fishermen may enjoy the sport of catching them and their food value may be increased.

Idaho should not hesitate to create game preserves, wherein it should be made unlawful to molest or kill the game, and every possible protection should be given to our rarer wild life along this line.

The department has demonstrated that various species of game birds properly protected will multiply rapidly and there should be no hesitancy on the part of our law-makers of giving the department power to declare closed seasons on such birds that they may increase in such numbers that later the open seasons on them may be made longer and the bag limit greater.

This department has always welcomed criticism and suggestions that are constructive in nature. It has found the sportsmen of the state willing to cooperate with it on all occa-

sions. Without their support it could not hope for the success it has had. It is more than appreciated.

LICENSES AND HATCHERIES

Whether our native game shall continue to hold its own or even increase in number depends largely upon the public. The game laws were passed for the benefit of the people of the state, but whether they prove such a benefit depends upon the attitude of the people toward them. Some people take the position that the laws have been made for the purpose of depriving them of a natural right and that they are justified in violating a game law at any time they can do so without being apprehended. They fail to see that a closed season is created in order to provide a period of rest when the game birds or animals may propagate and increase. Bag limits have been established to prevent the wanton destruction of game and both of these restrictions are as necessary for the benefit of the game.

This department has only one object in view and that is to protect and propagate fish and game that the general public may secure the greatest good from both, as well as to prevent them from becoming extinct. In its recommendations it keeps this always in view.

The time has come when our fish and game license should be increased in price. I am recommending that the increase be from \$1 to \$1.50, the extra 50 cents to be used to meet the expense of screening ditches and canals. Millions of fish are being lost annually in this state because canals and ditches are not screened. The legislature passed a law having this for its object, but it found later the act was inoperative in that it provided that such screens installed must not obstruct the flow of the water, which, of course, is impossible.

The spawning of fish is important to the work of the department and suitable spawning sections of streams should be protected. Such a bed is to be found in the Snake River between Big Springs and the outlet. It should be closed for fishing.

Every year there are millions of bass and perch lost through the outlet of the Deer Flat reservoir through which they pass and are distributed through the canals and laterals. When the water is shut off, or the outlet closed, these fish are stranded in the canals and laterals and die. There are enough of them lost every year to supply the planting needs of the

entire state. To prevent this in the future the outlet of the reservoir should be properly and adequately screened, holding the fish in the reservoir. As they are needed they can then be gathered and planted. In past years millions have been seined in the canals, after the water was shut off, and planted.

The department had planned to rebuild and enlarge the hatchery at Hay Spur, increasing its capacity to five million fish. This was not done, due to the entrenchments necessary in all expenditures because of the war. I recommend that this extension be made as soon as possible. Silver Creek, on which the hatchery is located, has just the right temperature for raising trout and the season is much earlier, permitting early use of the spawn.

Every year for some years the department has been planting perch and bass in the Payette Lakes. This has been accomplished with little loss and has been of great benefit to the sportsmen. In time the lakes should become favorite fishing grounds for these species of fish. The policy of stocking these lakes should be continued in the future.

The United States department of fisheries at Washington has established a government hatchery on Bear Lake in this state for the propagation of white fish to be distributed in other lakes and streams in Idaho. The hatchery has been very successful and many of the fish have already been transplanted. Our department has given the government officials every possible assistance and I recommend that the same policy of cooperation be carried on in the future. All government enterprise of this character should be given support.

I have nothing but praise for the railroads of this state and their management for the way in which they have cooperated with the department in the distribution of fish for planting purposes. This is particularly true of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, which, on every occasion possible, has supplied the department with proper equipment and assisted in advantageously loading and unloading of the fish without cost to the department. It has shown a broad and liberal spirit which is thoroughly appreciated.

To the Forest Service also the department desires to extend its thanks and to highly compliment for the efficient manner in which it has aided in the enforcement of the law. All of the rangers in the department have been deputized game wardens and were ever on the lookout for violators with the

result the laws were enforced to the letter, much more effectively than if they had not cooperated in this manner.

The department has had some difficulty in securing prosecutions of big game law violators because of lack of evidence. Instead of bringing the carcass of the animal in with the skin on, it has been skinned and it was unable to tell the species. The law should be amended making it unlawful to bring in an unskinned carcass of a game animal, which would remedy this particular trouble.

NEED ADDITIONAL GAME PRESERVES

Idaho cannot have too many game preserves. While we do not favor their indiscriminate creation, which would result in closing for hunting many sections of the state that should be open, at the same time there should be no hesitancy in creating them in various parts of Idaho so that the department can from time to time stock them with many species of wild life and feel assured that thereafter they will be protected, and being protected, propagate rapidly.

The department has found that protected game in these preserves do well. Two hundred head of elk have been shipped into the state and placed in these preserves. Some of them went into the Black Lake preserve in Adams and Idaho counties, some into Minidoka county, some in Bannock county and the balance in Elmore and Boise counties, above Arrowrock Dam. The elk have done splendidly. They naturally take to the mountain country, making themselves very much at home. Wherever they have been so located they have propagated until the number is much larger now than originally. The state should continue the policy of transplanting the elk, gradually locating them in those sections of the state where it is shown by actual experiments that they will do the best. Deer and elk are on the increase in the state.

We should also have a law to prohibit or at least prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of game by automobile hunters who bag game birds from the highways. Many of these hunters operate out of season, violating the law, and it is difficult to apprehend them. It should be made unlawful to shoot or discharge a gun within a distance of 100 yards from a highway and the legislature should pass a law so providing.

Idaho has arrived at that point where it should establish a state game farm for the purpose of propagating different species of birds to stock hunting grounds. Other western

states have already taken this advanced step and find that the farms are a success. On them many varieties of game birds are given a start and later turned into the forests and field. Oregon and Washington are among them. We should have many Hungarian partridges in this state and a game farm would make it possible to well stock the state with them, and numerous other kinds of birds.

PROPOSED CHAMBERLAIN BASIN GAME PRESERVE

One of these preserves should be created in Chamberlain basin and it is my recommendation that the legislature pass a law so providing. Chamberlain Basin is located in central Idaho, in Idaho county, between Warrens and the Salmon River. It is a rugged country and the home of wild life; isolated with but few settlers who, of course, should not be disturbed. A preserve would keep out the sheep and stock driven into that section every year.

For several years, the local officers on the Idaho National Forest have advocated the creation of a state game preserve to include what is locally known as the Chamberlain Basin country. This area is bounded on the north by the main Salmon River, on the west by the South Fork of the Salmon, on the east by the Middle Fork of the Salmon and on the south by the line between Ranges 21 and 22 North. This area is frequented by probably the largest herd of elk in the state. The 1918 census for the Idaho national forest places the number at 610 head. It is also abundantly stocked with deer, and in addition, is the natural habitat of fairly numerous herds of mountain sheep. In view of the natural advantages of the area for game culture, the forester in Washington recently issued instructions to the effect that the grazing of domestic stock upon it should be prohibited, except to the extent necessary to provide range for the few sheep and cattle belonging to the settlers in the region. No outside stock has ever grazed in this country, and the forester deemed it advisable to exclude such stock in the future as a measure of wild life conservation.

There are several reasons both for and against the creation of a state game refuge in the Chamberlain Basin country at this time. In favor of such action, it may be remarked that the area affords both summer and winter range in abundance. It contains, perhaps, the largest elk herd in the state. It is not frequented by hunters to any great extent. The creation

of a state game preserve covering the area would give added protection and would result in even a more rapid increase in the number of game animals of the various kinds than is taking place at the present time.

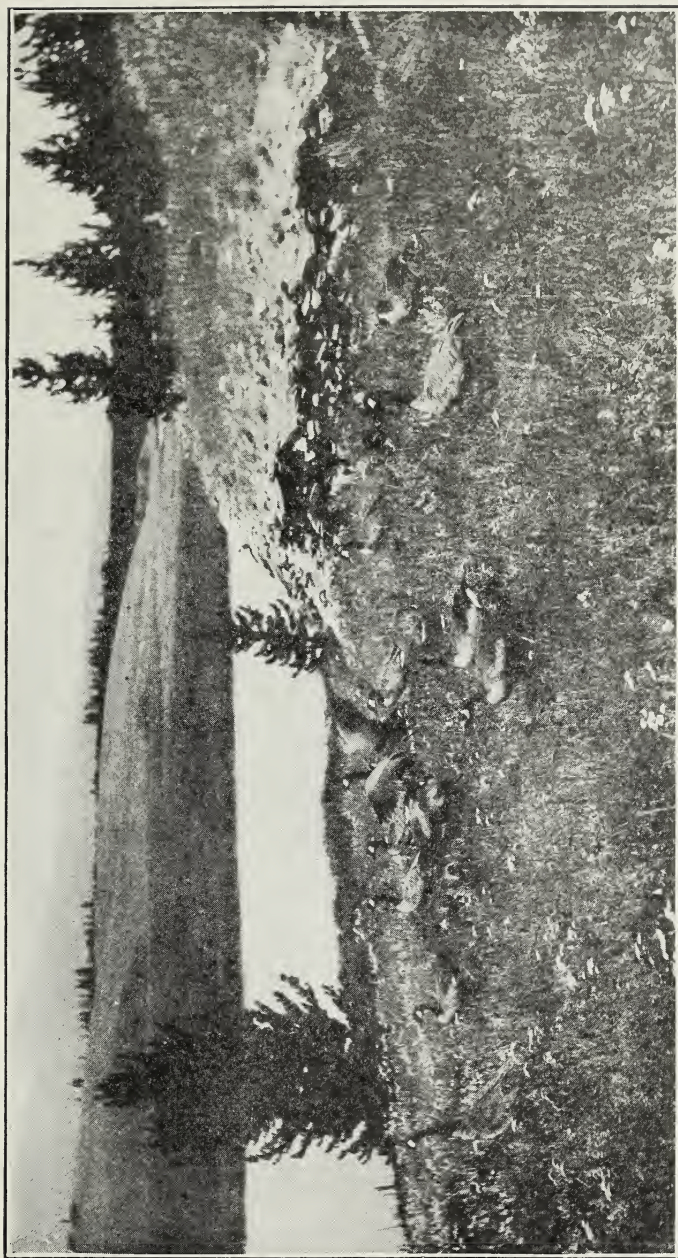
Against the creation of the proposed reservation, it may be said that the limited amount of hunting which occurs in the region is not a material factor in depleting the number of game animals. The exclusion of domestic stock, except to the limited extent necessary to provide range for local settlers, will assure adequate forage on both the winter and summer ranges for the maximum number of game animals the region will support.

VARIETY OF ANIMAL, BIRD AND FISH SPECIES

It is not surprising that in a state of mountains, great forests, rich valleys, plains, rivers and lakes, there should be found a variety of animal, bird and fish species. The big game includes elk, moose, deer, bear, cougars or mountain lion. They are to be found in the higher altitudes, frequenting the more isolated sections of the mountains. Mountain sheep, wildcat and other species are not as numerous as they once were. The elk, the moose and the caribou were rapidly following the buffalo in the matter of extinction, but fortunately the lovers of wild life—those men who could and would profit by experience—threw nets of protection about them in the form of laws and today our elk and moose are amply protected. In some sections of the state many herds of elk may be seen. It would be sheer folly to even think of removing these restrictions. Instead they should be made even more strict than they are and the department's plan of propagation and preservation should be greatly enlarged in the future.

The bird life of the state also faces the possibility of extinction of the rarer species unless there is the greatest precaution. Like the big game, the birds, too, have been protected. The most popular species of game bird which are now plentiful are the duck, geese, grouse, sage hen, partridge, pheasant, quail, plover, snipe and turtle dove. Ducks were more plentiful during the past year than ever before.

In the lakes and streams we have many varieties of fish, including the king of them all, the trout, in various varieties, including the native, brook, steelhead, rainbow and salmon trout. In addition there are the perch, bass, white, salmon, sturgeon, perch, char and ling. Some of the fish are



Ducks Were More Plentiful During the Past Year Than Ever Before.

commercialized, and under permit from the department, fishermen are permitted to sell them. This applies principally to the white fish, the main home of which is Lake Pend d'Oreille in the northern part of the state. One of the rarer species is the redbfish, found only in Red Fish lake and Payette lake, in south central Idaho.

Few states in the Union can rival Idaho in the variety of big animal game, birds and fish abounding within its borders.

OPEN AND CLOSED SEASONS

I am convinced that there should be a closed season on blue grouse for two years. These birds are growing less in number each year and it is time that we moved toward their protection.

On the other hand, we should have an open season on sage grouse as they are becoming so numerous. The bag limit should be increased to six in possession of any one hunter.

The season on quail should be opened from Nov. 1 to 30, inclusive, with a bag limit of eight. The average life of a quail is three years. If left undisturbed they interbreed and the stock becomes less hardy to withstand exposure and cold weather. Quail, unlike many other birds, remain in families, and if left to themselves the stock soon becomes stunted. An open season will scatter them and do away with much of the interbreeding, with the result we will have a larger and hardier bird. They are also prey of skunk, weasel, coyotes and hawks.

The open season on Chinese pheasants should be increased from 10 to 30 days and the bag limit from two to six birds per day. Since the closed season was placed on Chinese pheasants they have multiplied by the thousands and in some sections of the state have become a real pest, doing considerable damage to crops so that there is a great deal of complaint. By extending the season more of the birds will be killed off and yet the species will be placed in no particular danger.

The law placing a bounty on bears should, in my opinion, be repealed by the legislature. The various species of bear we have in this state are harmless as a rule and afford fine big game sport to those who desire it. A heavy bounty on the animals tends toward their unnecessary slaughter by those anxious to collect it. If the bounty remains they will become extinct.

The bounty on cougars should be increased for these animals are very destructive and a continual menace in those sec-

tions of the state in which they abound, particularly to livestock of various kinds. The more of them killed off the less trouble there will be with this species of predatory animal. A heavy bounty will speed their extermination and rid the state of a species of animal for which we have little if any use. They are more destructive to deer than hunters. During the winter they follow the deer in the deep snow and live on them until spring, usually killing a fresh deer for each meal.

FISH DISTRIBUTION

The fish hatcheries maintained in the state have had a very successful two years. Three of them have been operated to capacity—the Hay Spur, Warm River and Sandpoint. The Hay Spur hatchery is located in Blaine county, the Warm River hatchery at Fishatch in Fremont county and the Sandpoint hatchery on the shores of Lake Pend d'Oreille. The Coeur d'Alene hatchery has not been in operation. The three hatcheries in operation are all in splendid condition.

A total of 10,553,000 fish were planted in the state under the supervision of the department during 1917 and 1918.

There were taken from Lake Lowell 300,000 perch and distributed at Payette Lakes, Burley, Idaho Falls and Idaho City. While perch are not considered a "game fish," the department believes that they are a valuable food fish and should be placed in waters, the character of which is unsuitable for the propagation of trout.

Fish were propagated in three hatcheries, the Hay Spur, Warm River and the Sandpoint, all of which are in excellent condition.

The following tables show the number from each hatchery during the two years:

1917			
Species	Hay Spur	Warm River	Sandpoint
Native	300,000	140,000	50,000
Eastern Brook	1,058,000	2,000,000	1,130,000
Rainbow	50,000	200,000	.....
Total	1,408,000	2,340,000	1,180,000
1918			
Native	300,000	1,200,000	250,000
Eastern Brook	800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Rainbow	10,000	50,000	10,000
German Browns .....	.....	.....	5,000
Total	1,110,000	2,750,000	1,765,000
Total number of fish planted in 1917 and 1918.....			
10,553,000			

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The department has had a very successful financial biennium as is indicated by the receipts and disbursements. During the two years the total receipts amounted to \$129,597.42, added to which was a balance of \$15,093.04. The total disbursements for the two years were \$109,547.05, leaving a balance to the credit of the fish and game fund Jan. 1, 1919, of \$35,143.41.

The following is the detailed financial statement showing all receipts, disbursements, licenses, etc.:

RECEIPTS OF THE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1917.

1,250 Non-resident fishing licenses.....	\$ 4,786.90
49,946 Resident fish and game licenses.....	39,956.80
93 Non-resident bird licenses	533.25
52 Non-resident big game licenses	1,170.00
419 Shipping permits	104.75
87 Fines	2,597.40
15 Taxidermist licenses	165.00
75 Private pond, Bear Lake and Lake Pend d'Oreille, Whitefish, Sturgeon and Priest Lake permits.....	750.00
Sale of fish, beaver hides and confiscated game.....	134.65
Heyburn Park (Leases, \$341.00; sale of timber, \$5,705.52)	6,046.52
Commission saved on licenses.....	843.80
Miscellaneous	199.83
Total	\$ 57,288.90

DISBURSEMENTS

1917.

Salaries—

State Game Warden	\$ 2,000.00
Chief Deputy	1,500.00
Assistant Chief Deputies (6)	6,900.00
Clerk	1,425.00
Assistant Clerk	970.00
Local Deputies	12,074.25
Superintendents of Hatcheries (3)	3,600.00
Assistant Superintendents of Hatcheries.....	450.00
	\$ 28,919.25

Travel Expense—

State Game Warden	\$ 802.44
Chief Deputy	574.79
Assistant Chief Deputies (6)	4,460.91
Local Deputies	3,403.06
	\$ 9,241.20

Hatcheries—

Warm River (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement)	\$ 1,488.16
Hay Spur (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement)	2,405.16
Sandpoint (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement)	2,237.07
	\$ 6,130.39

Heyburn Park—

Salary of Superintendent.....	\$ 885.00
Expense of Superintendent	30.80
Putting up Hay	922.66
Insurance on Hay	12.00

\$ 1,850.46

Miscellaneous Expense—

Office	\$ 1,130.86
Taking Spawn	33.80
Distribution of Fish Fry	2,362.20
Tires, Repairs, etc., for Autos (2).....	882.03
Capturing and Transporting Elk	834.53
Purchase of Fish Eggs	2,225.48
Maintenance of Launch on Lake Pend d'Oreille.....	4.95
Printing of Game Laws.....	221.75
Printing of Fish and Game Licenses.....	900.75
Miscellaneous	42.50
Feeding Game Animals and Game Birds.....	170.84
Printing Biennial Reports	102.25
Premium on Bonds	52.25

\$ 8,964.19

Total\$ 55,105.49

SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1917.

Balance in fund January 1, 1917.....	\$ 15,093.04
Receipts from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.....	57,288.90

Total\$ 72,381.94

Disbursements during year 1917.....\$ 55,105.49

Balance in fund January 1, 1918.....\$ 17,276.45

RECEIPTS OF THE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1918.

861 Non-resident fishing licenses.....	\$ 3,874.50
51,379 Resident fish and game licenses.....	41,103.20
57 Non-resident bird licenses	384.75
38 Non-resident big game licenses.....	855.00
197 Shipping permits	49.25
89 Fines	3,025.05
7 Taxidermist licenses	70.00
59 Private pond, Bear Lake, Lake Pend d'Oreille, Priest Lake and Sturgeon Lake permits.....	590.00
Sale of fish, beaver hides and confiscated game.....	405.60
Heyburn Park: Hay, \$1,264.00; Leases, \$973.00; Sale of Timber \$18,588.37	20,825.37
Commission saved on licenses	1,081.50
Miscellaneous	44.30

Total\$ 72,308.52

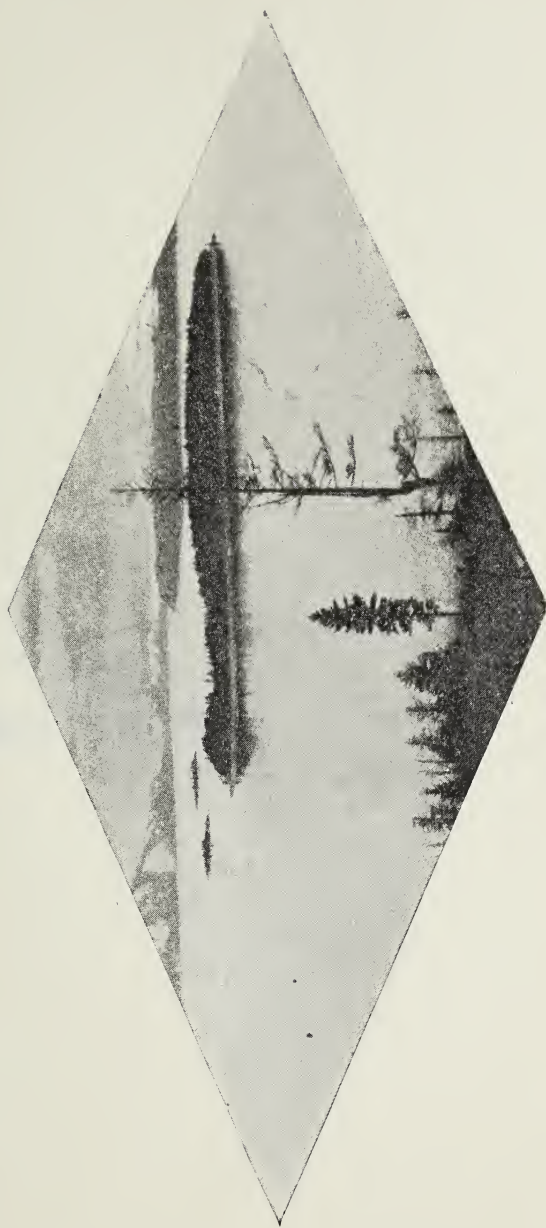
DISBURSEMENTS

1918

Salaries—	
State Game Warden	\$ 1,999.80
Chief Deputy	1,500.00
Assistant Chief Deputies (6)	7,200.00
Clerk	1,500.00
Assistant Clerk	1,070.00
Local Deputies	11,334.50
Superintendents of Hatcheries (3)	3,600.00
Total	\$ 28,204.30
Travel Expense—	
State Game Warden	\$ 977.39
Chief Deputy	805.37
Assistant Chief Deputies (6)	4,149.00
Local Deputies	778.75
	\$ 6,711.41
Hatcheries—	
Warm River (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement)....	\$ 1,092.53
Hay Spur (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement).....	823.51
Sandpoint (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement).....	1,610.43
	\$ 3,526.47
Heyburn Park	
Salary of Superintendent	\$ 1,200.00
Expense of Superintendent	44.45
Salary Superintendent of Logging.....	400.00
Expense Superintendent of Logging	32.29
Road Construction	5,545.30
Miscellaneous Expense	106.35
	\$ 7,328.34
Miscellaneous Expense—	
Office	\$ 833.65
Taking Spawn	254.06
Distribution of Fish Fry	1,747.11
Tires and Repairs for Autos (2)	2,011.38
Capturing and Transporting Elk	681.96
Purchase of Fish Eggs	1,456.50
Printing of Fish and Game Licenses	760.00
Insurance	464.16
Premium on Bonds	20.00
Miscellaneous	442.17
	\$ 8,670.99
Total	\$ 54,441.56

RECAPITULATION

January 1, 1917, balance in fund.....	\$ 15,093.04
Receipts January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919.....	129,597.42
Total	\$144,690.46
Disbursements during years 1917 and 1918.....	\$109,547.05
January 1, 1919, balance in fund.....	\$ 35,143.41



Beautiful Pend d'Oreille Lake, Idaho.

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EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
FISH AND GAME
WARDEN
OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO
1919-1920



OTTO M. JONES,
State Game Warden

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EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

1919-1920



OTTO M. JONES,
State Game Warden

January 1, 1921.

To His Excellency, D. W. Davis, Governor,
and the Members of the Sixteenth Session
of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.
Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of the law, I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Bureau of Fish and Game for the biennium of 1919-1920.

This report contains details regarding the work accomplished during the past two years, statistics relating to fish and game, total number of fish and game licenses issued, amount of fines collected, a tabulated statement of the receipts of the bureau, together with a complete classification of disbursements and departmental recommendations for the next biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

OTTO M. JONES,
State Game Warden.

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1919-20

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Officials and Clerical Force

Otto M. Jones.....State Game Warden
Boise, Idaho

George H. Isaac.....Fish Commissioner
Pocatello, Idaho

D. P. Rich.....Chief Deputy
Boise, Idaho

J. W. Keeffe.....Chief Clerk
Boise, Idaho

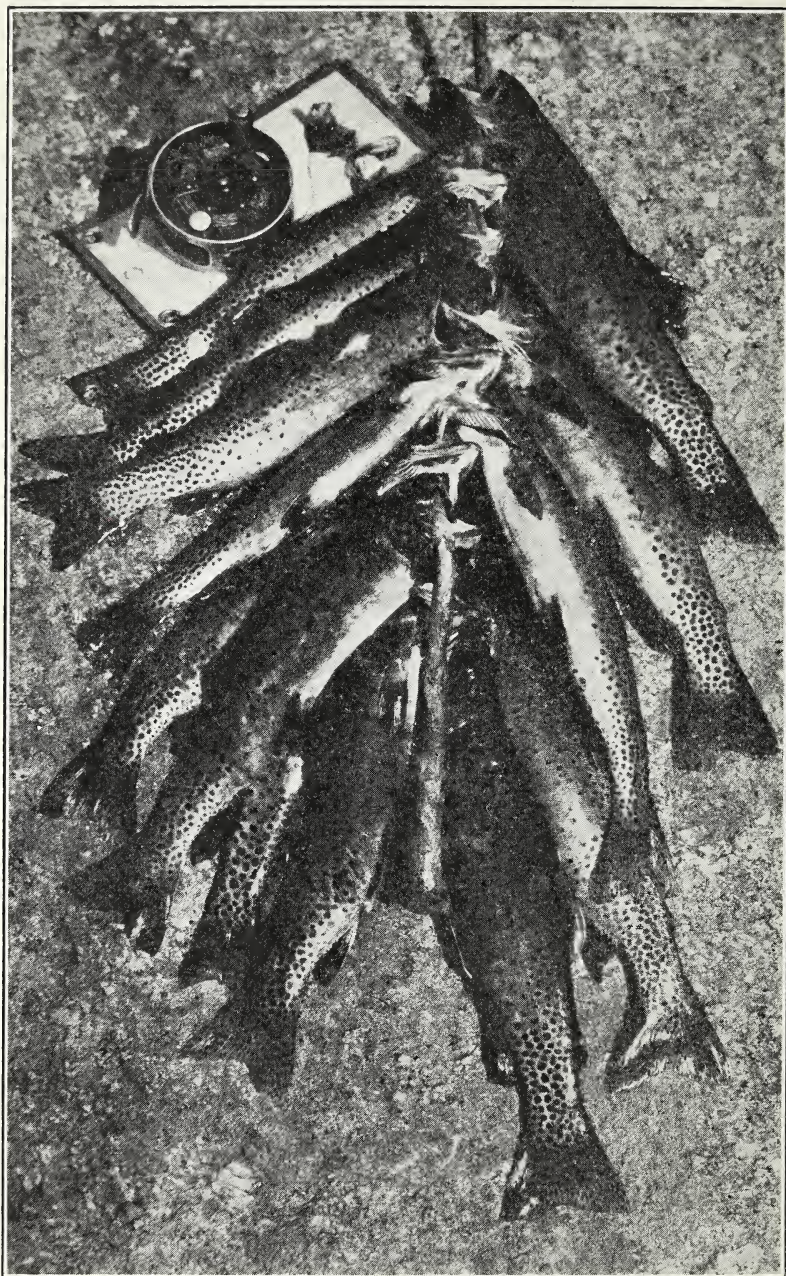
Assistant Clerks

Margaret Bertsch
Boise, Idaho

Helen Thompson
Boise, Idaho

Div. g.
V. 8 cont.

26721.



Beautiful Catch of Native Cutthroat or Black-Spotted Trout

Objects of the Fish and Game Bureau

Notwithstanding the fact that certain species of game birds, game animals or fish may be practically exterminated in a season, it requires years to build up a depleted race or species of these same animals through the slow processes of propagation, restocking and protection. So swift and complete are the agencies of destruction as combined in severe climatic conditions, excessive killing by rod, gun, vermin or other destructive devices, that it requires years of painstaking efforts, sometimes following several seasons of research, before the damage is repaired.

In many instances, so complete is the work of the destroying agencies that the damage is irreparable. This is exemplified in the disappearance of the passenger pigeon; the extreme depletion of the great herds of buffalo and their little plains colleagues, the antelope. The heath hen, the prairie chicken of the east, the prairie chicken itself and the sharp tailed grouse, the prairie chicken of the west, are all in the same class. Through years and years of careful, tireless efforts, these birds are not reappearing in any great numbers, and it is now a question if they can be revived in anywhere near the numbers that were present before their ranks were so thoroughly depleted.

As one of the principal destructive agencies in practically all the instances of the game here mentioned, and even extending to other species that are not here mentioned but which have also met the same fate, the market hunter has been the main factor in the havoc wrought. For this reason, there has become of late, through education as a result of the irreparable damage committed, an ironclad sentiment with all lovers of the outdoors and the sportsmen against all commercialization of game. The greed for money derived from the extermination of the natural resources of the earth, without a thought or effort toward replacement or protection for the perpetuation of such industries, has led through this same commercialization to the depletion of practically all bird and animal life that has reached the verge of extinction.

The provisions of the federal migratory bird law have been drawn very rigidly for the purpose of stopping or curbing this practice and the abuses following in the wake of the pot hunter in his commercialization of game. This act has done much to assure the perpetuation of bird life in general, and particularly to certain species that were on the skids to join the passenger pigeon.

Cooperation of State With Government

With the precedent set by this act, many states have incorporated in their protective measures, legislation that is identical to the federal act. There is also a rapidly developing sentiment between the government and state agencies toward cooperative methods that will eventually increase the efficiency of both departments and thereby result in much good for the one great cause that is the paramount issue with both state and federal agencies.

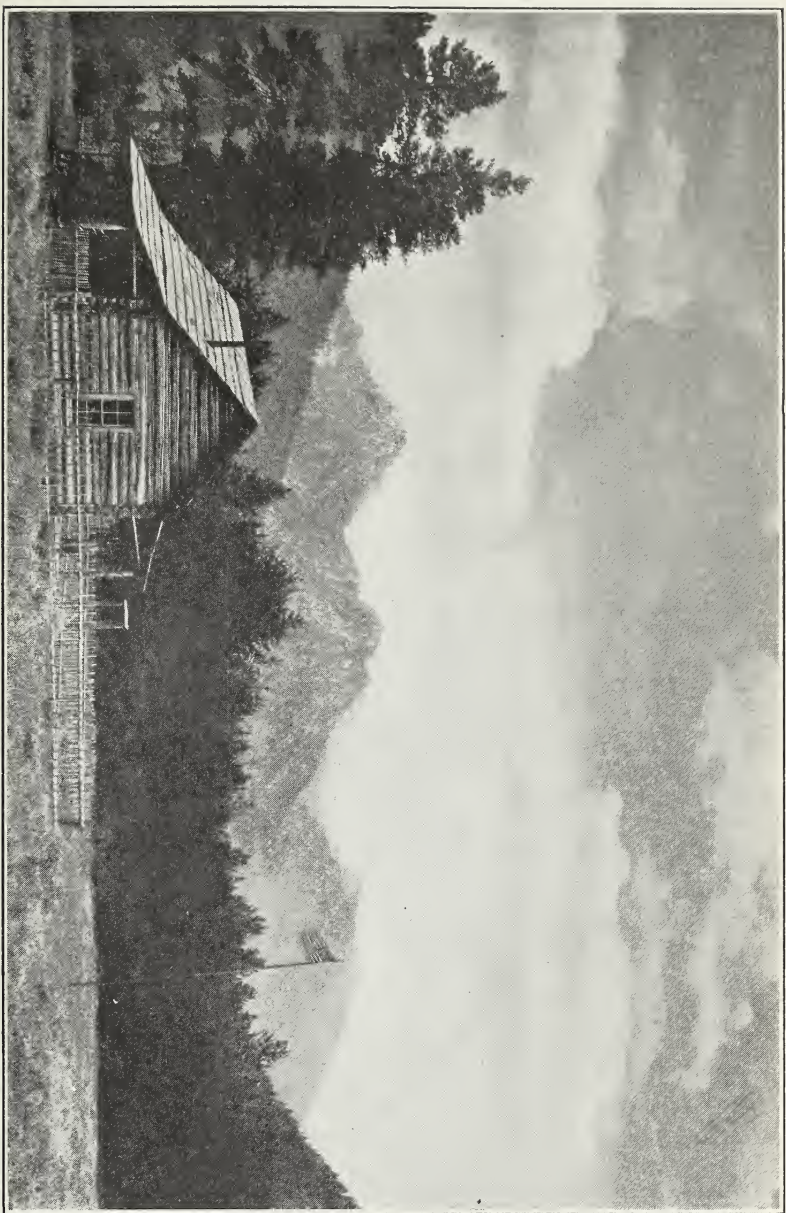
But this takes time, and as set forth in the introductory statement of this review, here is a shining example of what may be accomplished in time. From month to month, and even from year to year, the improvement of conditions through proper conservation methods, is barely noticeable, but when a backward glance is taken over one or two of these seasons, the reminiscent mind is fairly startled with the real results obtained.

Realizing these facts, it has been the object of this department to lay a foundation during the past two years, upon which a constructive program could be built and developed to attain the greatest results obtainable in as short a time as possible. To reach the maximum in this program, additional legislation is required, but every energy and agency at command has been exerted during the past two years to build up the natural resources of Idaho to make this state deserving of the title of a Tourist's and Sportsman's Paradise.

Conservation.

One of the best conservation measures passed by any Idaho legislature for many years, was the act passed by the Fifteenth session two years ago giving certain discretionary powers to the state game warden to close a season, shorten a season on game birds or animals or to close streams, lakes, or portions of the same, to fishing, when it appears that the open seasons as provided by the game act will be detrimental to the maintaining of a proper breeding factor to insure a plentiful supply of fish or game.

Heretofore, the laws were enacted and there was no recourse or deviation from the provisions of the same for two years. In many instances in the past, great harm was done to certain species of game, when these birds or animals were thought by the legislators to be sufficiently abundant to stand certain periods of shooting or bag limits. At the time the legislature passed its measures, perhaps they were sufficiently abundant, but climatic conditions or other uncertain destructive agencies, however, have changed these



Grandjean Ranger Station, Typical Forest Service Cabin on the Payette Game Preserve

conditions in many instances before the opening of the first season. This happened a few years ago with the sage hen, when an absolute closed season was required to permit these birds to recuperate from a late spring that was extremely detrimental to their hatching. This condition would have occurred also during the fall of 1920, when it was determined that the Chinese or ring neck pheasants could not stand a thirty-day open season as provided in the law for Ada, Canyon and Gem counties.

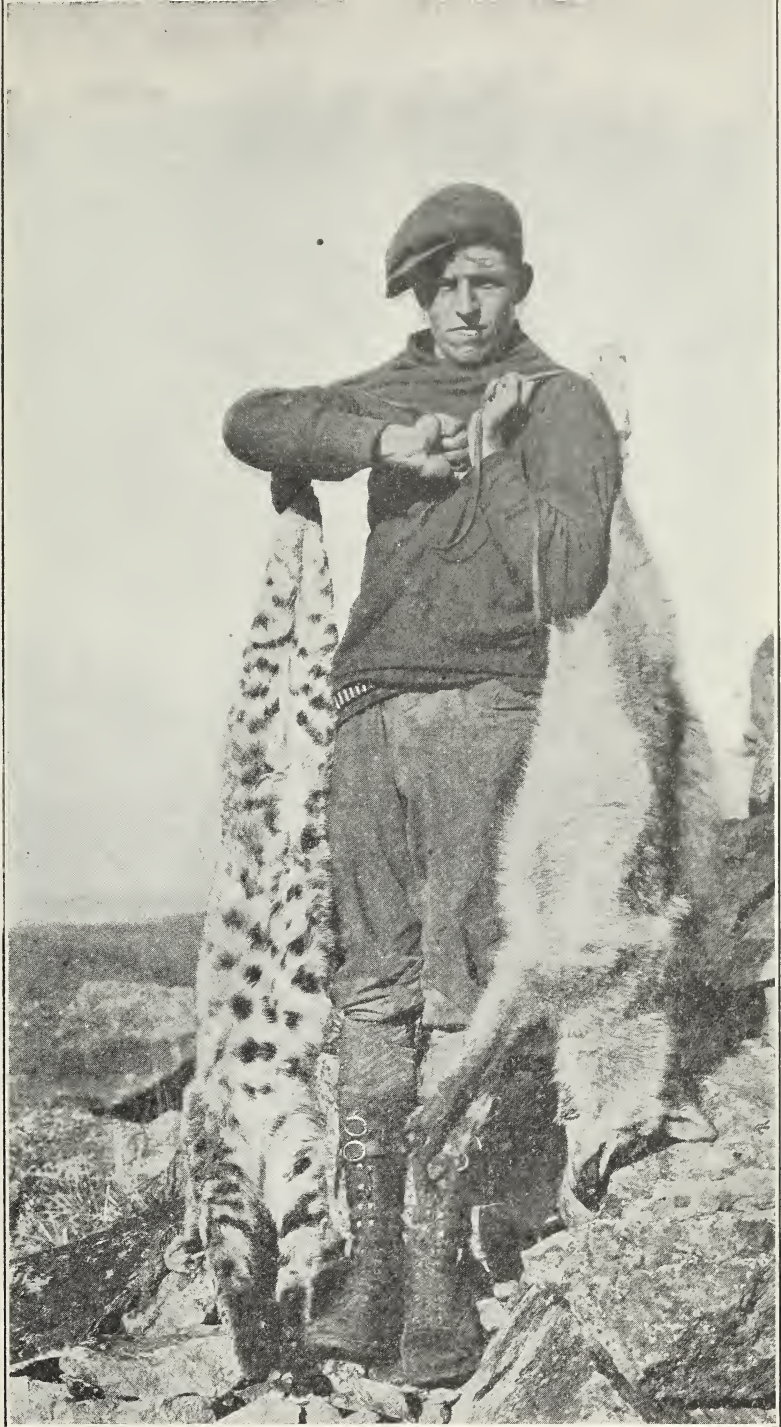
Through proper notification and advertising the season was curtailed by two weeks in these counties to insure a sufficient number of birds being left to keep a breeding stock in these three counties to safeguard against the necessity of enforcing an absolute closed season for a period to let these birds recuperate from excessive shooting.

According to this provision, many trout streams were also stocked heavily during the season of 1920 and then closed to insure the fish of being unmolested until such time as they have attained sufficient size to provide food and sport to the angler, without depleting the stream. So completely run down were the accessible streams of the state that this action was necessary in a great many of our streams that have heretofore provided excellent fishing.

The opening and successful operation of the Coeur d'Alene hatchery, that had been abandoned for several seasons as impractical, and the addition of the Ashton hatchery that was purchased from private owners, added materially to the actual output of fish fry for stocking purposes during the seasons of 1919 and 1920. The vigorous prosecution of violations of the fish and game law, was also an outstanding feature of the biennial period just passed.

During the period of the past biennial, 381 violators of the fish and game laws were convicted and fined, the fines amounting to \$12,240.70. In the matter of indiscriminate law enforcement, this is also a record in the game department as to the activities of the deputy warden force, as these figures are practically double the convictions or fines heretofore accomplished in the same period of time.

The placing of trappers on the winter ranges of big game is also a marked advancement in the field operations of this department. Pursuant to this program, eight trappers have been placed in the Salmon river and Clearwater river watersheds to trap predatory animals in the winter ranges of the big game of those districts. In view of the fact that the areas covered by the operations of these trappers includes what is recognized as the biggest winter ranges for mule deer, mountain sheep and other big game in the United States, the operations of these men will save an inestimable



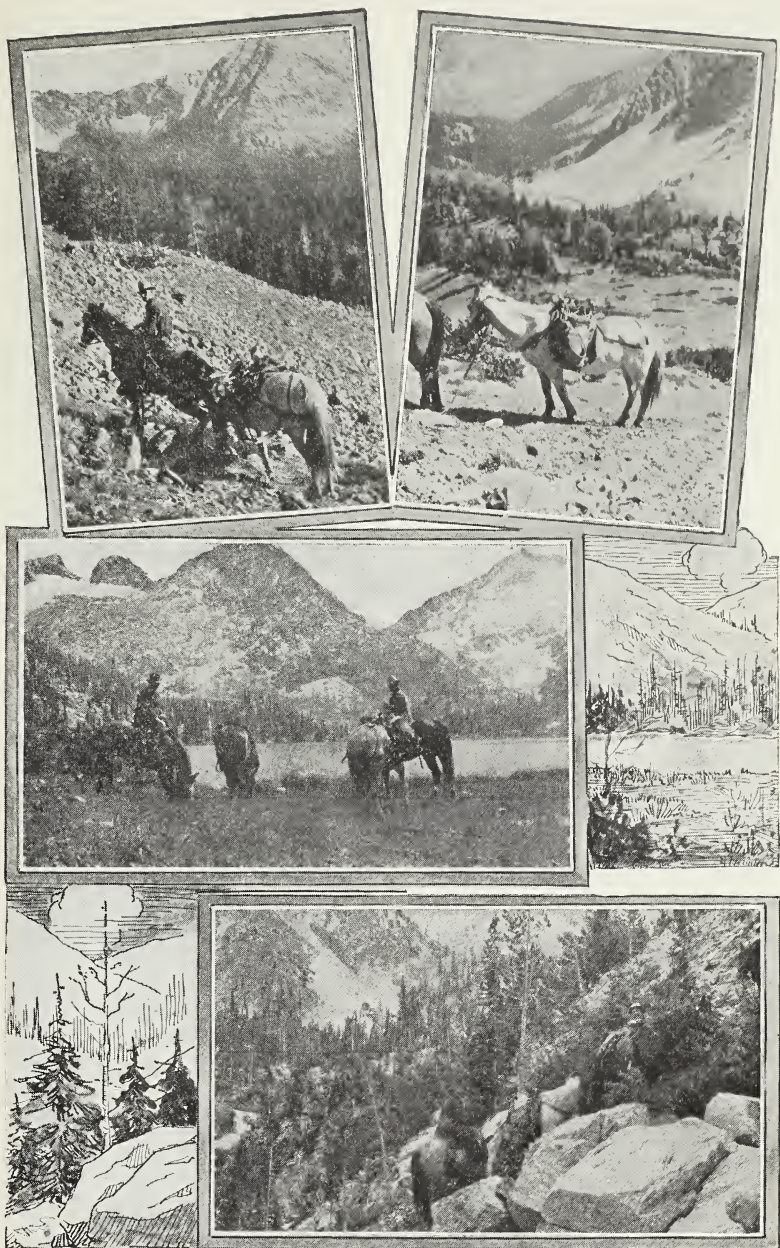
Trappers Placed on the Winter Range of Big Game Will Do Much Good in the Preservation and Protection of Game by Exterminating Predatory Animals

number of deer, mountain sheep and other big game that has heretofore been the prey to mountain lions, wolves and coyotes. These operations would be materially strengthened by the addition of men in other needed districts, such as the South fork of the Payette and the Boise river drainages, if the game department were allowed to retain the \$2500 that is now taken annually from the fish and game fund and placed in the livestock sanitary board for the payment of bounties. By using this amount of money, to place its own trappers in districts where great havoc is committed annually by predatory animals in the big game districts, the game would be directly benefitted by the funds of the department. As it is, these funds are now spread all over the state to pay bounties on predatory animals that are now trapped principally on the sage brush plains in the wintering ranges of domestic stock.

Cooperation of State With Forest Service.

Through one of the best cooperative working programs ever effected and enforced by the Idaho state game department and the forest service of the United States department of agriculture, great strides have been made in the protection and conservation of the state's natural resources in fish and game and timber. Through the combined efforts of these two agencies, valuable data and information has been compiled as a result of extensive field operations and biological investigations that have been conducted by representatives of the respective departments. In these operations, great credit is due Mr. S. B. Locke, of Ogden, in charge of the recreational division of the forest service; to E. Grandjean, of Boise, director of fish and game for the southern Idaho district of the forest service, and to Guy B. Maines of Emmett, district director of grazing, and to practically all forest supervisors of the Idaho forests.

Through the cooperation of these agencies, a more harmonious program is outlined between the stock interests of Idaho and the game department than has ever been accomplished heretofore. From the complaints received by the game department, there seems to be a prevailing idea that the game department has the right and authority to regulate grazing and other operations of sheep or other domestic stock so that there will be no conflict with deer ranges or recreational pursuits. This idea is erroneous, however, as it is only through the cooperation of the forestry officials that such results can be obtained. Practically all big game areas or recreational areas are situated within the national forest boundaries and as a consequence are



Through the Cooperation of the Forest Service Valuable Assistance Was
Rendered in the Program of Planting Mountain Lakes

under the direct supervision and allotment of the forestry officials. It is only through the restrictions of their allotments or consignments that such items may be regulated.

Cooperative Assistance Appreciated.

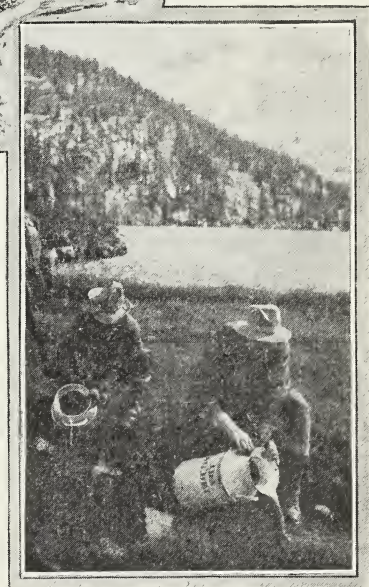
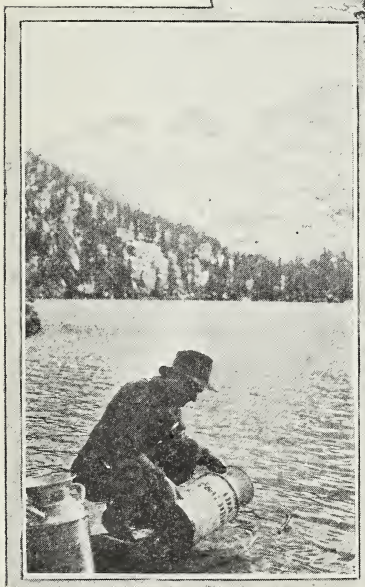
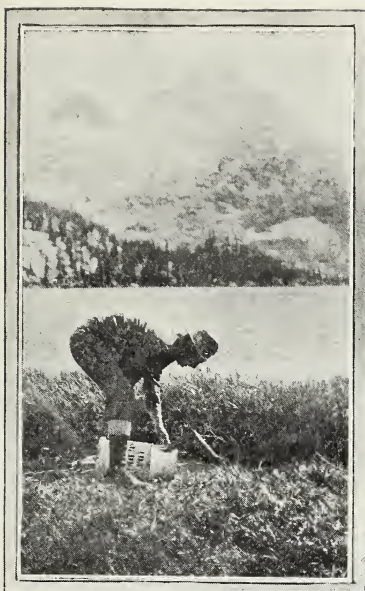
Appreciation is also acknowledged at this time for the splendid service rendered the game department during the past biennial period by the railways of the state, the boat lines of the Pend d'Oreille and Coeur d'Alene lakes, the members of sportsmen's associations or commercial clubs and to individual sportsmen who have rendered invaluable assistance in providing transportation for fish fry and for giving information and data to the game department that proved to be material assistance in enabling the department toward its program of efficiency.

Many new and active sportsmen's associations were formed in the state during the past two years, and dormant associations were revived. Practically all of these associations assisted materially in distributing fish fry in their respective communities and in spawn-taking operations that were conducted within their jurisdictions. Many of the organizations provided rewards for the apprehension and conviction of law violators in their counties and a number of fines were collected through this medium and offenders thereby punished and violations stopped.

Constructive assistance was rendered by a number of these associations also in creating rearing ponds or planting pools along their principal streams and in assisting the department in blowing out or otherwise eliminating abandoned dams or other obstructions in their streams that had become impassable to fish. Through the sentiment and support created in the districts covered by these live organizations, court officials were also encouraged and stimulated into action by the activities and support of members of these organizations. Through this medium, a better sentiment was created throughout the state for law enforcement as pertaining to the game laws. Officers who, on account of political or other trivial reasons, were not in sympathy with game protection, were brought to realize the urgent desires of their supporters and constituents of their communities who placed their sportsmanship above political or other minor differences.

Fish and Game Inducement to Tourists.

Other communities, appreciating the benefits and profits resulting from a stimulated tourist or sportsman trade, took these matters up through their civic bodies. Such was the



The Planting of High Mountain Lakes Will Result in Great Benefits
Towards the Future Stocking and Spawn Taking Program of the Fish
Department of the Game Bureau

case at Coeur d'Alene, where the Commercial club contributed funds, labor and material to the disposition of the game department to be applied on the Coeur d'Alene hatchery to increase its productiveness; to add to the comfort and convenience and efficiency of the superintendent in charge of that plant, and to otherwise benefit the surrounding communities by the building up of better fishing in that district.

Deer Losses Investigated.

On account of the extremely severe weather conditions that prevailed during the winter of 1919-1920, there was a material loss in practically all districts of the state in game birds and big game.

Realizing what would occur under such conditions, messages were sent out to all deputies when the severe conditions occurred, to get out into their districts, to provide feed for the game birds of their districts and to solicit the aid of sportsmen. Through the carrying out of these instructions, and through the cooperation of the sportsmen responding to this call, an inestimable number of birds were saved from starvation. At best, however, there was a heavy loss in many districts, on account of the inaccessibility of the habitat of the birds and of the obstacles encountered in reaching these more remote districts. In many instances the birds were found frozen to death with full craws, indicating that they died as a result of freezing and not from starvation.

Reports also reached the department of fearful losses to deer in the winter ranges of the middle fork of the Salmon river. On account of conflicting reports as to the direct cause of the losses resulting in this district a thorough investigation was made of that district in October, 1920. Many reports were to the effect that the deer died of starvation resulting from overgrazing of that district by domestic sheep; while equally as many reports were received denying this theory and placing the blame on predatory animals. Being accompanied by E. Grandjean of the forest service on this tour of inspection, I am hereby quoting from his report on the investigations made, as this report expresses the views of practically all those who have made a thorough examination of the conditions existing in that district.

"On September 24 we proceeded to Hot Spring Bar, approximately two miles below Marble creek. We were now entering the upper portion of what I believe is the greatest winter range for deer and mountain sheep that can be found in this country. This range extends from Marble creek to the mouth of the middle fork of Salmon river and hence down the main Salmon river to a point approximately



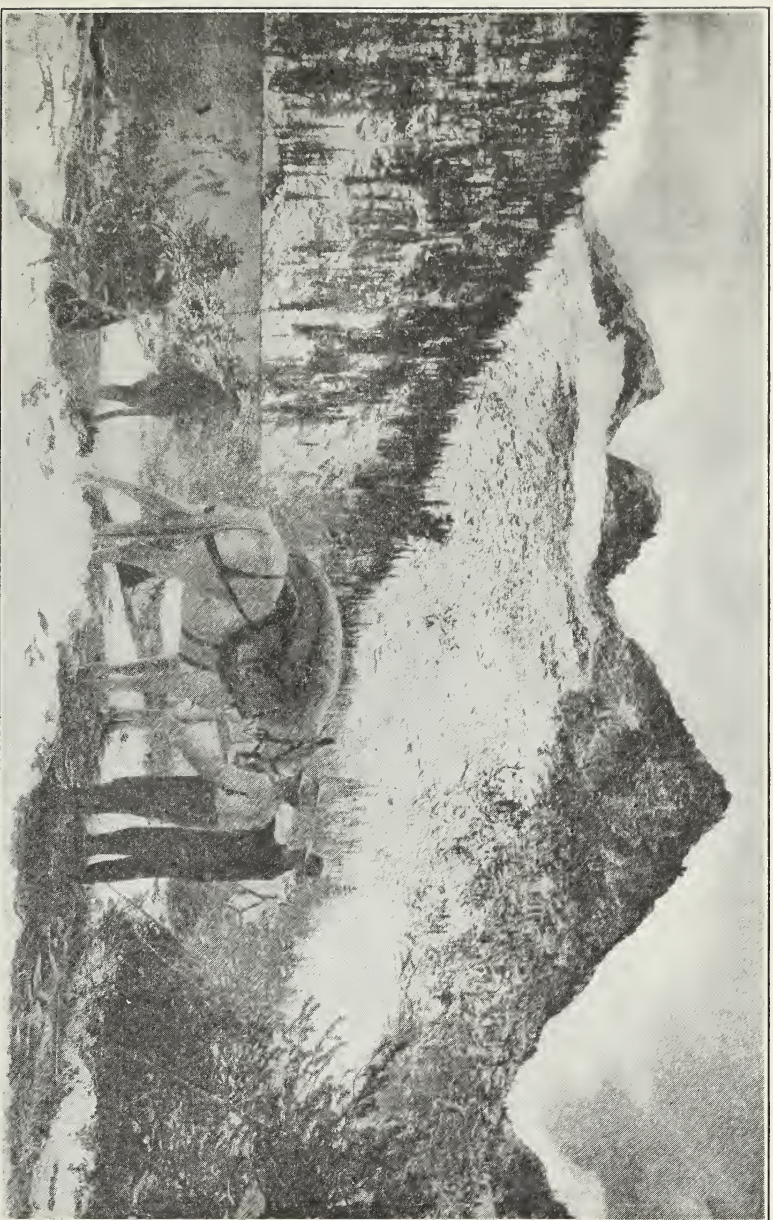
Good Fishing Is a Wonderful Inducement to the Tourist or Vacationist

twelve miles east of Pollock. The country from Marble creek down the middle fork of Salmon river changes considerably. The mountains on the north side of the river above Marble creek are more or less heavily timbered and brushy, with good browse or other good feed for the game animals, but from Marble creek the hills on the first break towards the river have little timber with the exception of very scattered stands and very little underbrush, and the principal grasses appear to be bunch grasses. It is occupied by the deer, owing to the lack of snow and warm conditions, though they cross the river back and forth and utilize the lower mountain sides on the east side of the river. This is all, however, within the Challis national forest. This slope has a considerable stand of timber, good browse, and blue bunch grass. It is grazed to a certain extent by domestic sheep owned by Phelan and Clinton. A person unacquainted with the winter range of deer would, by looking at these hillsides on the east side of the river, assume that the trails which cover the hillsides with a network, were the result of domestic sheep grazing, but they are all caused by the deer traveling back and forth during the spring and fall months. The grasses on these slopes, which extend as far as we traveled, have suffered considerably from the heavy frosts of the past winters and in lots of places were killed outright.

"Messrs. Phelan and Clinton grazed during the past winter on the west side of the river, 2800 head of sheep which depended most entirely on the range occupied by deer, and they must have consumed a large amount of forage. Their presence in that locality must have added to the loss of the big game. We met a Mr. Mitchell, who owns a ranch on Marble creek, and had quite a talk with him as to the reason for the heavy loss of the deer. He claimed that the severe loss was caused during the winter of 1919 by the extremely cold weather. The thermometer dropped to 30 or 32 below zero with a snowfall of from two to three feet which later was followed by heavy rains. These rains settled the snow to a depth of from a foot to eighteen inches and when the cold weather set in it formed a heavy crust strong enough to bear the weight of a horse, and which covered the forage with the exception of the browse to such an extent that the deer became weak and died in large numbers. He informed me that on the portion of this winter range from Marble creek that approximately seven or eight hundred head of deer died, but he was of the opinion that the deer suffered from some unknown disease, since earlier in the season he had observed that on being frightened at his approach would run a few hundred yards and tumble over and practically die where they fell. Predatory animals abounding in that locality and all along down the river caused some of the loss, also.

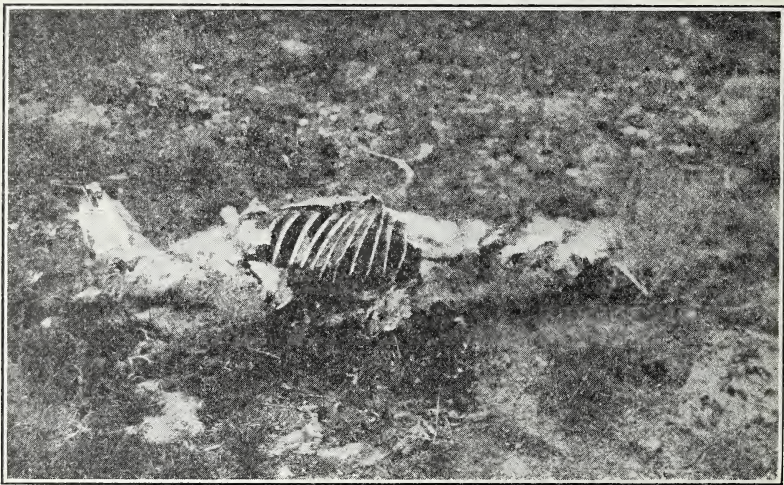
"I also met one Mr. Comingore, who has been engaged by the Phelan and Clinton Sheep Company for the last seventeen months, and he substantiated the remarks made by Mr. Mitchell. The Phelan and Clinton sheep outfit lost about 1600 sheep out of 2800, owing to the fact that they depended upon the winter range, being unable to raise sufficient hay for the proper wintering of their stock.

"On September 25 we traveled down the middle fork to Phelan and Clinton's ranch on what is known as White creek, approximately a mile above the mouth of Big Loon creek. We observed eighteen carcasses of deer along the trail, though we had been informed by different parties that the ground adjacent to the trail was, earlier in the spring, covered by hundreds of carcasses. Mr. Jones and myself could not find any evidence whatever that such a statement was true and, in the opinion of Mr. Phelan, the placing of domestic sheep belonging to his outfit on the range, could not altogether be



Rough Weather and Hardships Are Encountered in the Biological or Research Work of the Game Department

blamed for the heavy loss of deer occurring. He said the larger number of deer were found away from the river, scattered along the hillside. Undoubtedly, the game would have been an easy prey for predatory animals, but my experience has always been that when deer are starving they always attempt to obtain feed along the river banks where, by walking on the ice and in the open water, they can browse on the vegetation bordering on the streams, but such seems not to have been the case or a greater number of carcasses would have been in evidence. During the day we stopped at Mr. Cameron's ranch, at which place I also met a Mr. Buck Culver, formerly a trapper and hunter on the Boise forest. They both stated that in their opinion the heavy loss in that locality, that is from Marble creek to White creek was caused by the heavy grazing of the two bands of sheep belonging to Phelan and Clinton during the winter of 1919, and in addition to that the unusually heavy winter loss from disease, as well as loss from predatory animals. They placed the



Eighteen Carcasses of Deer Were Counted Along the Trail in a Distance of Twelve Miles on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River

causes of loss in that order. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Culver are very antagonistic towards the grazing of domestic sheep on the range in this locality, and since two of these parties are engaged in the cattle business, they undoubtedly suffer considerable from the sheep grazing. The forage from Cameron's ranch, approximately five miles above the mouth of Loon creek does, however, not show any damage caused by sheep grazing. It is only that territory above this point and extending to Marble creek which shows damage. From Cameron's ranch, the hills become more rocky and more or less covered with a heavy stand of mountain mahogany; weeds and bunch grasses gave evidence that this territory has not been heavily grazed by sheep, since dead grasses remained from the year 1919. I believe that the loss of big game from Cameron's ranch and continuing down the river, can be blamed more to destruction by predatory animals than any other cause. Very few mountain sheep use any of the above



A Contented Duck Shooter

described grazing land. The majority of the mountain sheep winter on a point approximately ten miles below Loon creek north, which is very rocky ground with a good stand of browse, mahogany and bunch grasses and weeds. Some of it is too rough for winter range for deer, but as a whole forms ideal conditions for the wintering of big game, that is, deer, mountain sheep and goats. Very few elk are to be found in this locality, the majority wintering on the lower ridges of the streams near Big creek in the Thunder Mountain district."

According to the consensus of opinions of those who investigated these conditions, the area bordering the middle fork of Salmon river should be declared a game preserve from the mouth of Pistol creek to the mouth of the middle fork of the Salmon river, and that all grazing should be restricted on this area and reserved exclusively for winter range for deer and mountain sheep.

Much good was accomplished during the past biennial period also in the conservation of fish that were stranded during the extremely low water periods of the summers of 1919 and 1920, but these items are covered completely in the report of the commissioner of fisheries.



Duck Shooting Has Improved Materially Through the Cooperation of the State With the Federal Authorities in Enforcing State and Federal Migratory Bird Provisions

"If I were to try to read, much less answer all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well close for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

"Speeches and Presidential Addresses"
By Abraham Lincoln.

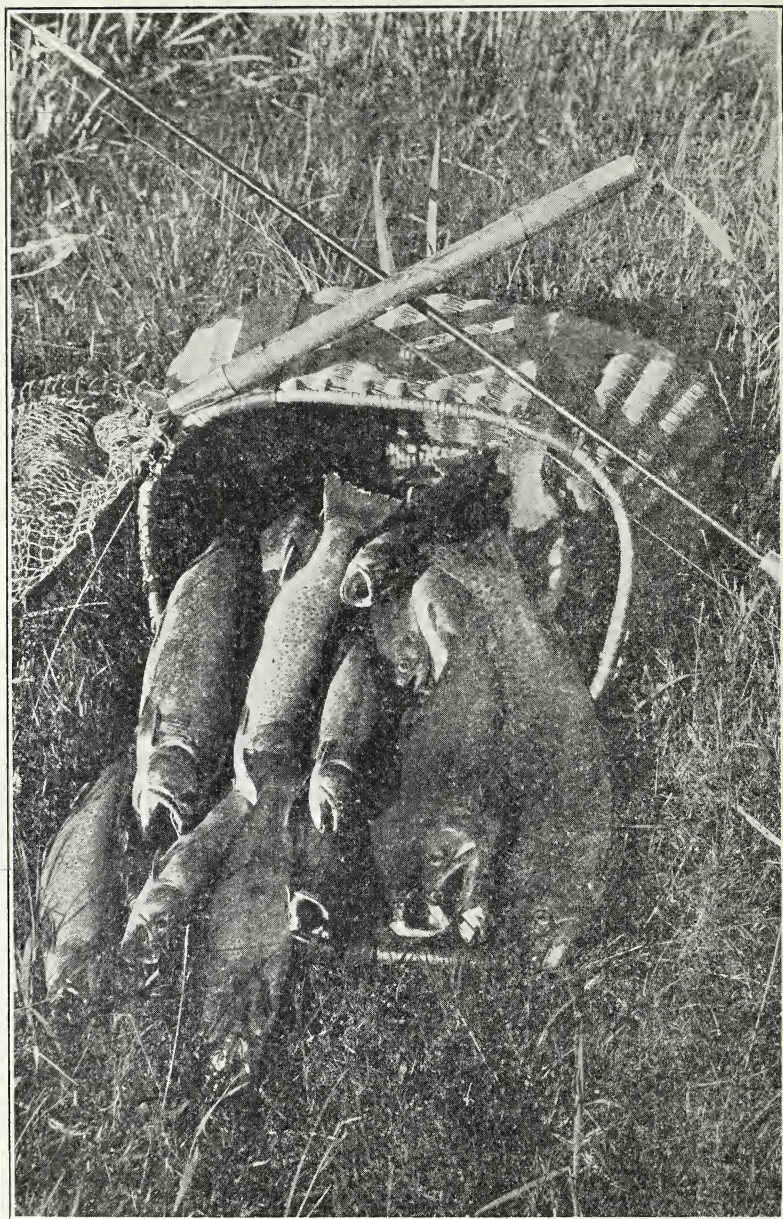
Following the program adopted and pursued by the game department during the past biennial period, I am confining myself to statements that will provide the constituents of this department with information and data that is essential to their appreciating the necessity of personal activities and support on the part of each individual to make this a 100 per cent conservation body covering more than 83,000 square miles of the most interesting, picturesque and scenic stretch of country that lies out of doors.

Politics and Commercialization.

Through the neglect of many good intentioned citizens of the state, to investigate conditions before jumping at conclusions, it is disappointing to note the absurd criticisms that are heard from time to time regarding the purposes or acts of the game department in its operations. I am sorry to say here that many of these "monkey wrenches thrown in the machinery" of the department, are hurled from cheap, petty political sources. Others find their origin in the selfish desires of individuals or concerns to profit by the commercialization of certain natural resources in game birds and animals. In other words, after the money of the sportsmen of the state has been spent in the securing of certain birds or animals for sporting purposes, it seems fair and just, in the minds of certain mercenary individuals, that they should be allowed to step in and appropriate certain rights to these stocks or to take advantage of their presence on the public domain to profit personally thereby.

Regardless of the pattern or design of the cloak under which these advances are clothed, there is only one result to the commercialization of the natural resources as found in game animals or game birds.

Criticism, I am sorry to say, has originated in certain instances, when the operations of members of the game



Brook Trout Is an Alluring Element to the Vacationist

department happened to involve individuals in certain communities who had considered themselves immune from investigations for the reason that they had been instrumental in getting certain members of the game department appointed to their positions. This is the cheapest earmark of sportsmanship, and I am glad to say, that this department for the past biennial period has not let up on one single investigation or prosecution for this reason.

Just Enforcement of Laws.

The records of the department have always been open to the public and to the press and since the reins of the department were taken over late in January, 1919, there has not been a single John Doe or a Richard Roe appearing thereon. I am sorry to say that the report of this department shows a few John Does and Richard Roes in the statement given elsewhere covering violations. These were cases that were unfinished on the records of the department when the same was taken over and the true names of the offenders were not turned in by those having charge of these cases under the former administration.

The Sportsman's Obligation.

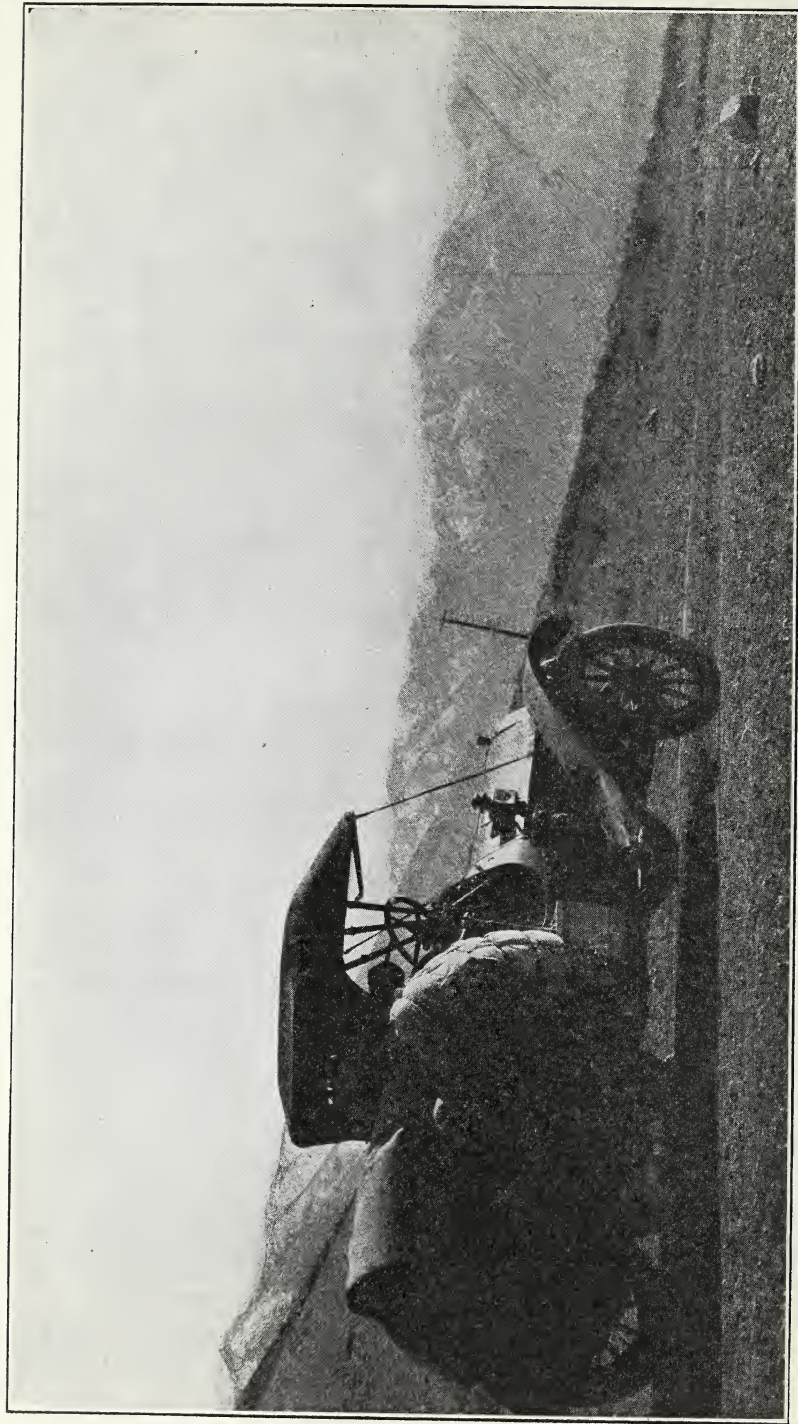
If an individual resents honest investigation or attempts retaliation against an officer who is doing his duty, he is not worthy of the name of sportsman. It is regrettable that such instances occur in operations where cooperation is such a vital factor.

As a purchaser of a hunting or fishing license, the holder of the same is more than a constituent of the game department. He is a stockholder in the machinery delegated to conserve, propagate and protect the fish and game of the state. It is through the conscientious efforts of these stockholders with the game department that real results are obtained. The earnings of these stockholders are the deserved vote of appreciation from their children, grandchildren and their future generations.

As Ruskin once said:

"God has lent us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us as to us, and we have no right, by anything we do or neglect, to involve them in any unnecessary penalties, or to deprive them of the benefit which was in our power to bequeath."

The game department has at all times invited honest inquiry or discussions as to its programs, operations or pur-



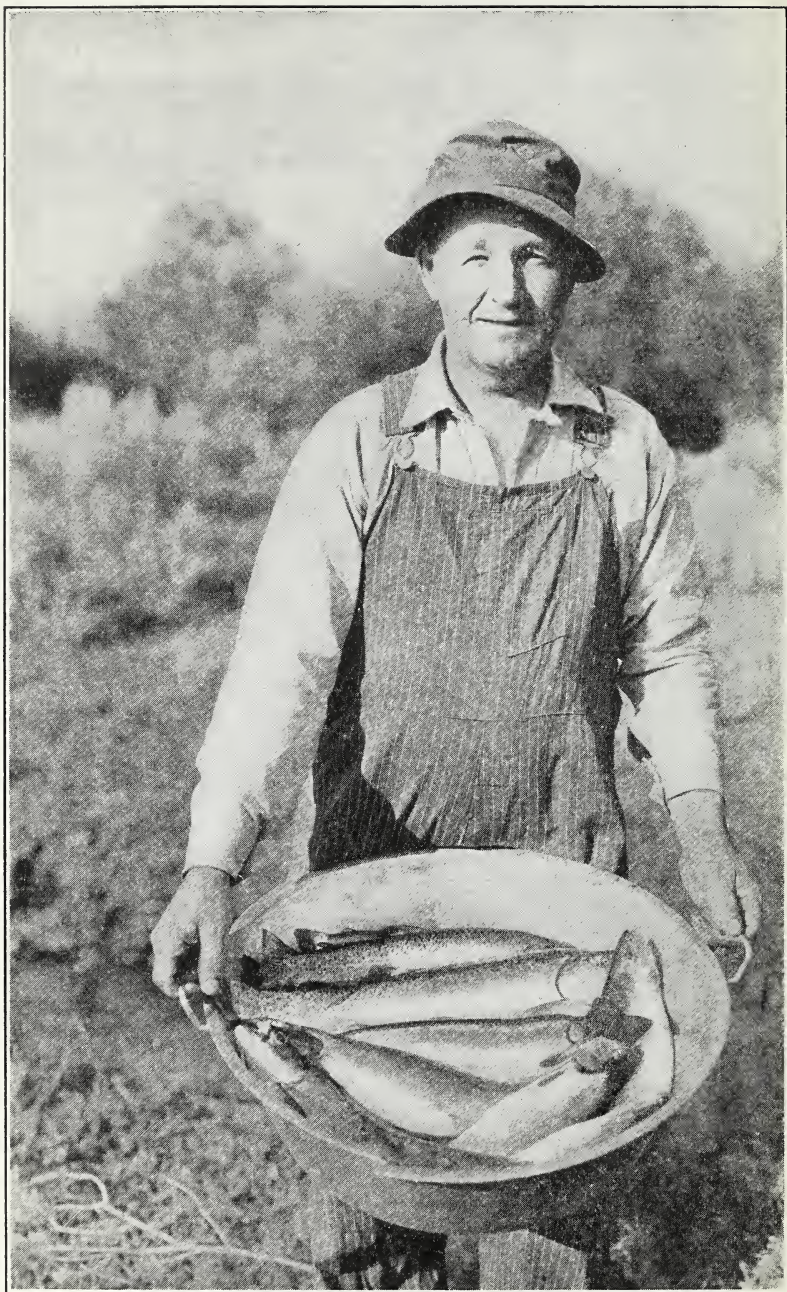
The Extension of Highways Is Bringing Fish and Game to the Back Door of the Sportsman or Tourist by the Automobile Route

poses. Mistakes will be made to be sure, and progress at times seems slow, but it must be understood that in order to eliminate as many mistakes as possible, careful study and field work is necessary in laying out certain programs that require considerable research and investigations to insure the desired results.

Constructive Propagation Slow Process.

Impatience results sometimes in these instances and, instead of honest inquiries being made as to the progress of the work, "Dame Heresay" does a bit of gossiping and without giving the department the benefit of the doubt in the matter, personalities are entered into forthwith, and the time and energies of the department and individuals are taken up with issues that consume much time and accomplish nothing but hampering the real purpose of the work.

A sportsman will get out of his game department, that is conscientiously and properly conducted, just what he puts into it. Additional efforts or funds expended by him bring proportionately additional service to him and his community. Violations bring penalties in fines, embarrassments, the loss of respect and confidence. Through the unwritten law of averages, the violator, whether he is apprehended by the game department or not, loses the respect and confidence of the true sportsman; as the man who will violate the confidence of his brother sportsman in committing deeds or acts that will deprive his brother sportsman of his just allotment of sport and recreation, and jeopardize the same privileges of his children and grandchildren will violate the confidences of that same man's home and fireside. The sportsman, therefore, is the custodian of his own conscience in these matters and is delegated as his brother's keeper. He cannot eat his cake and still keep it. Certain restrictions are necessary to perpetuate the sport he is enjoying today, as he must remember: "That, in a great democracy of free people, the protection of wild life and the preservation of all other natural resources, which underlie national prosperity and happiness, must depend finally, as does the stability of the government itself, upon the support and willing service of every citizen."



The True Sportsman Will Get Out of the Fish and Game Just What He Puts Into His Game Department in Funds, Cooperation or Sport.

Recommendations

With the increased demands upon the game department occasioned principally by the improvement of highways and modes of travel, together with the increased cost of production and operation, additional funds constitutes the primary requirement of the game department at the present time. This requirement applies particularly to the increasing of the hatchery capacity of the four state stations situated at present at Ashton, Hay Spur, Sand Point and Coeur d'Alene.

Hatcheries Receive Appropriation

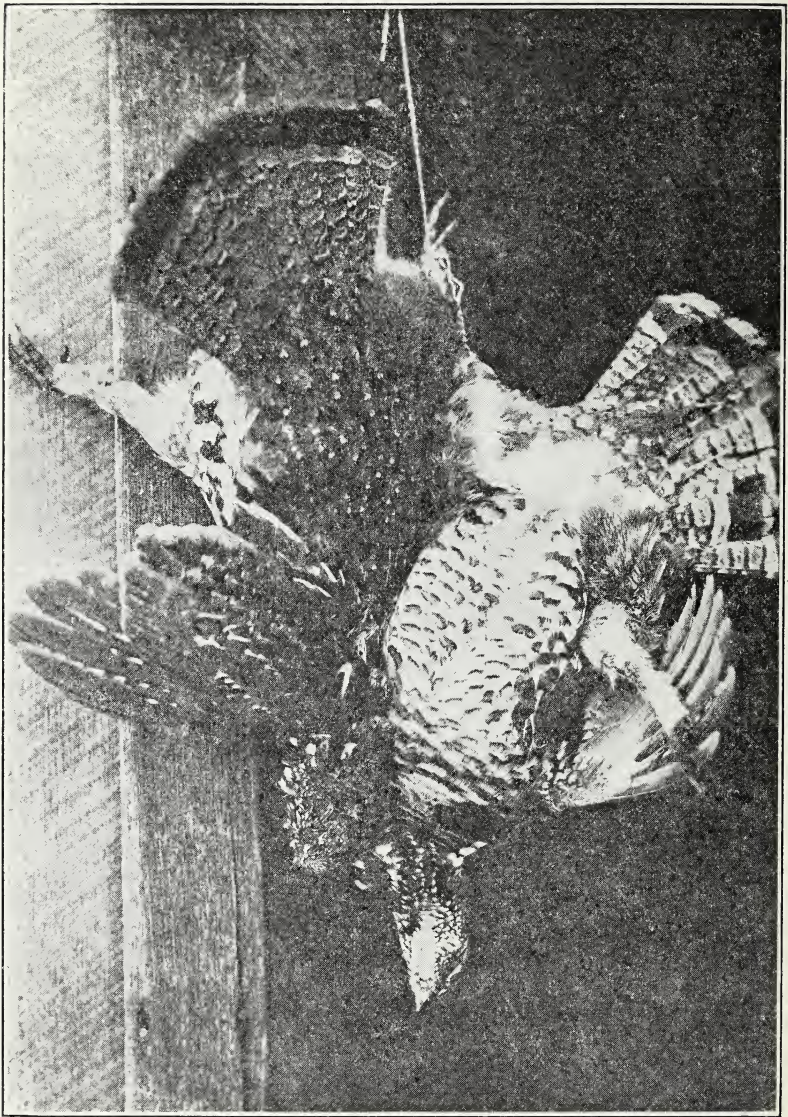
The last appropriation received by the game department was in 1908, when \$15,000 was appropriated to build hatcheries. With this amount, the Warm River, Hay Spur and Sand Point hatcheries were constructed. Since that time, the department has developed along the line of increasing its fish stocking equipment with its own funds. I would recommend at the present time that at least \$30,000 be appropriated to place the hatchery equipment upon a fair basis with the demands placed upon it for plantings under the heavy fishing the streams are now subjected to.

Increased Funds Necessary.

With approximately 40 deputies distributed throughout the state, covering an area of more than 83,000 square miles, it is essential that the funds of the department be increased sufficiently to place an adequate number of wardens throughout the state to properly protect the fish and game, not only from violators, but from the inroads of predatory animals and during severe winter weather.

Game Preserve Needed on Middle Fork of Salmon.

After a careful survey of the middle fork of the Salmon river district, I sincerely recommend at this time that the district bordering on each side of the middle fork of the Salmon river for a distance of approximately three miles be created into a game preserve extending from the mouth of Pistol creek to the mouth of the middle fork of the Salmon river, and that the necessary steps be taken as soon as possible to accomplish this purpose.



Due to Natural Enemies and Excessive Shooting, There Has Been a Noticeable Decrease in the Grouse Families in All Investigations Conducted During 1919 and 1920

Adequate Game Laws.

The game law as it now stands, I deem sufficient to take care of practically all situations, with perhaps a few changes in certain localities pertaining to seasons or bag limits, or to clarify the meaning of the law where ambiguities occur in the wording of the statutes.

As to seasons, I would recommend at this time that Payette county be opened to Chinese or ring neck pheasant shooting to conform with the regulations in this item with the adjoining counties.

I would recommend that there be no open season on Hungarian partridges in Idaho until the portions of the state where these birds are now found are sufficiently stocked to justify an open season. These counties include Nez Perce, Latah and Kootenai counties.

On account of the scarcity of blue or dusky grouse found throughout the state, after careful investigations, I would recommend a closed season on these birds for a period of two years, particularly in that portion of Idaho lying south of the Salmon river where it practically intersects the state between Riggins and the Montana line.

State Game Farm Needed.

As a matter of meeting the demands made upon the game department for stockings of Chinese or ring neck pheasants throughout the state, I recommend at this time that an appropriation be considered for the creation of a state game farm, for the propagation and rearing of game birds that are suitable for stocking purposes throughout the state. I would recommend in this connection that this institution be located at the state penitentiary or similar state institution where climatic conditions and land areas are suitable for the propagation of game birds. Such a location would also figure materially in the expense of operations, as assistants could be selected from inmates of the institution who would be considered capable for certain duties in the routine operations of the farm.



Much Research and Biological Work Was Conducted in Securing Data and Information as to Existing Food and Suitable Spawning Grounds in the Lake Regions of Idaho on Which to Build a Constructive Fish Planting Program

Research

Considerable research work was conducted during the past biennium of the game department in laying foundations for future improvements of conditions for spawn taking and of fish planting. Particularly was this true in the mountainous lake regions of the Sawtooth mountain and East fork of the Salmon river districts. After a careful survey of these districts had been made, a number of these lakes were planted with native and rainbow trout during the fall of 1920. The principal lakes to receive these plantings were Elk lake, in the upper South fork of the Payette river district; Taxaway lake, at the head of Yellow Belly Lake creek; Fourth of July lakes, Washington, Champion and Six lakes.

Other lakes were reserved to be stocked next season with different species of trout that it is hoped will be available at that time for these purposes. As these waters are vacant at this time, a wonderful opportunity is afforded for segregation in these plantings to determine the feasibility of introducing certain species of trout into these regions and similar districts.

Lakes Will Insure Spawn.

Another great factor in the planting of these lakes, is the fact that lakes in these same regions where fish have been able to reach them naturally or where the natives of certain districts have planted them from lower streams, the trout spawn at least 60 days later than the same species of trout spawn in the lower valleys. This condition will ultimately act as an insurance to the department in its spawn taking programs. With these localities to fall back on at least 60 days after operations have ceased elsewhere, the department will be enabled to recover in many instances during abnormal years when dry seasons, such as were experienced during 1919 and 1920, have caused conditions that have made streams that were heretofore dependable for spawn, practically non-productive. These waters, on account of the low temperature of the spring or snow waters that feed them, will also produce a quality of fish and spawn that will be second to none for reviving stock that has become run down elsewhere.

Forest Service Interested.

Being accompanied on one of these inspection trips into the upper Salmon river district by Mr. S. B. Locke, in charge of the fish and game branch of the forest service at Ogden, early in September of 1920, I am herewith quoting from Mr. Locke's report on conditions found in that section.



Prospecting an Alpine Lake to Determine the Varieties of Fish That the Waters Now Contain

"A. The large lakes with their inlets and outlets.

"These are waters containing large quantities of feed and are well stocked with coarse fishes, such as squawfish, suckers, whitefish, etc. Growing conditions are excellent and such trout as the rainbow, land locked salmon, eastern brook and, possibly, some lake trout, such as the golden trout of Sunapee lake, would be desirable. All of these fish except possibly the rainbow would utilize to a considerable extent the young of the coarse fishes and the abundance of this food would result in rapid growth. The mackinaw trout would utilize much of this food, but it is so cannibalistic in its tendencies and gives so little sport in its capture that I would consider it an undesirable introduction. In view of the abundance of coarse fishes, stocking with trout of reasonable piscivorous food habits will be advantageous. Species of fishes which spawn in streams are desirable on account of the excellent quality of the spawning beds and the fact that the young fish will largely be protected from coarser fishes while they are in the streams.

"I would recommend that as liberal plantings as possible be made in these waters of rainbow trout, land locked salmon, and eastern brook trout. The fish should be liberated well up in the inlets and under no circumstances turned loose in the lakes. Because of the cost of transportation, advanced fry or small fingerling would be

preferable to large fingerlings providing care was taken to place these in the smaller branches away from any large fish. Because of the trouble of obtaining stock of the land locked salmon and the desirability of giving them a fair test in these waters, two plantings could be made, one of small fingerlings as soon as the roads were open in early summer and the other in early September. These fish would be between number 4 and 5 fingerlings in September and, although the transportation would be proportionately expensive, the chances of survival would be excellent. They will stand warmer water than the eastern brook and there should be no difficulty in holding them at the Hay Spur hatchery.

"B. Streams not directly connected with lakes and now containing some fish.

"These streams are located for the most part on the east side of the valley. They are good sized streams, but rather cold and swift flowing to produce conditions most desirable for fish growth. These need consistent stocking as they are sure to be heavily fished. The most desirable fish will be rainbow, native and eastern brook trout. A few of the streams, such as Smiley creek and Beaver creek, having a considerable amount of water diverted in irrigation canals, should not be stocked until screens can be installed.

"C. High mountain lakes and streams containing no fish because of natural barriers.

"There are in the neighborhood of fifty such lakes in this section, twenty-five of which probably are adapted to fish life, and a good many miles of streams which, if not readily accessible for fishing, will be very productive feeders to other streams lower down. In a few instances where fish have been introduced, the lakes have produced excellent fishing. The abundance of food and the absence of coarse fish make such waters very desirable for planting.

"On September 12 Mr. Jones took me to the Hay Spur hatchery and early the next morning we left there with three cans of rainbow trout and two of black spotted. I went as far as Hailey with him and Mr. Beamer, president of the Wood River Fish and Game association, joined him there. Arrangements had been made for three pack outfits and the following waters were planted:

"Upper Champion lake.

"Washington lake.

"Lower one of the Six lakes.

"Fourth of July lake.

"Lakes at head of Yellow Belly creek.

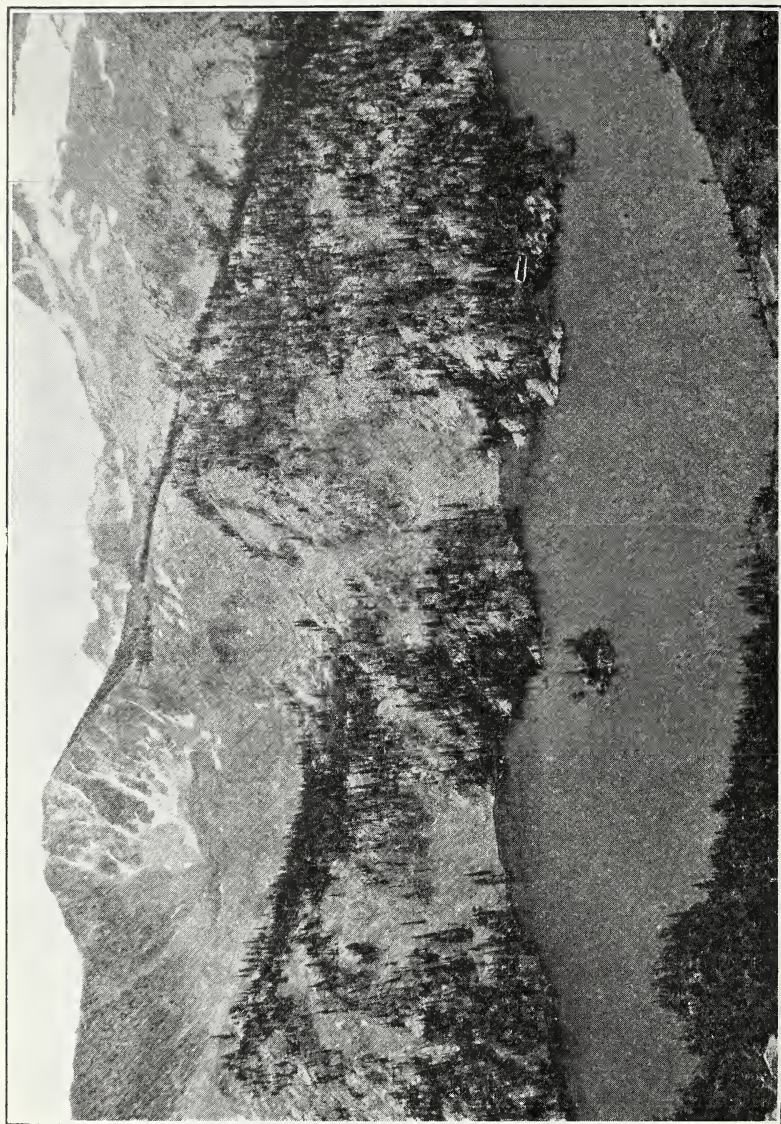
"These will also stock a number of streams now vacant. The number of fish available was insufficient for so many lakes, and the larger of the lakes should receive a second planting. These would be Champion lake and Washington lake. It would be three years before the fish spawn to advantage and if possible a sufficient number should be placed to make a fair stocking of such waters. This could be accomplished at slight expense where other plantings were made in that section. The cost of the planting was, as far as I know, borne by the state game department. A description of the planting by Mr. Jones accompanies this memorandum.

"There are a number of lakes still in need of stocking as follows:

"Washington lake (eastern brook).

"Boorn lakes (rainbow).

"Rainbow lake (rainbow).



Typical Mountain Lake of the Sawtooth Range That Was Planted in the Fall of 1920

- "Alpine Creek lakes (California golden).
- "Upper of Six lakes (eastern brook).
- "Sawtooth lake (California golden).
- "Chamberlain lakes (California golden).
- "Lakes at head of Roaring creek (rainbow, eastern brook).
- "South Fork of Payette lakes (eastern brook, rainbow).
- "Lakes at head of Yellow Belly creek (eastern brook).
- "Upper Germania stream (rainbow and eastern brook).

"Headwaters of the East fork of Salmon river (rainbow and eastern brook).

"The above named waters are for the most part vacant and should produce excellent results. Although comparatively inaccessible, they will contribute to other waters and will offer some excellent fishing among particularly attractive surroundings to people who will take the trouble to visit them.

"By provision for holding ponds, most of these waters can be stocked by forest officers incidental to other work.

"It is reported that the bureau of fisheries now has on hand at the Leadville hatchery some California golden trout, and Mr. Jones hopes to obtain a sufficient stock to make small plantings in some of the Alpine lakes in this section. In order to provide most favorable conditions for the establishment of this beautiful fish, it will be desirable to plant no other fish in the waters indicated for them.

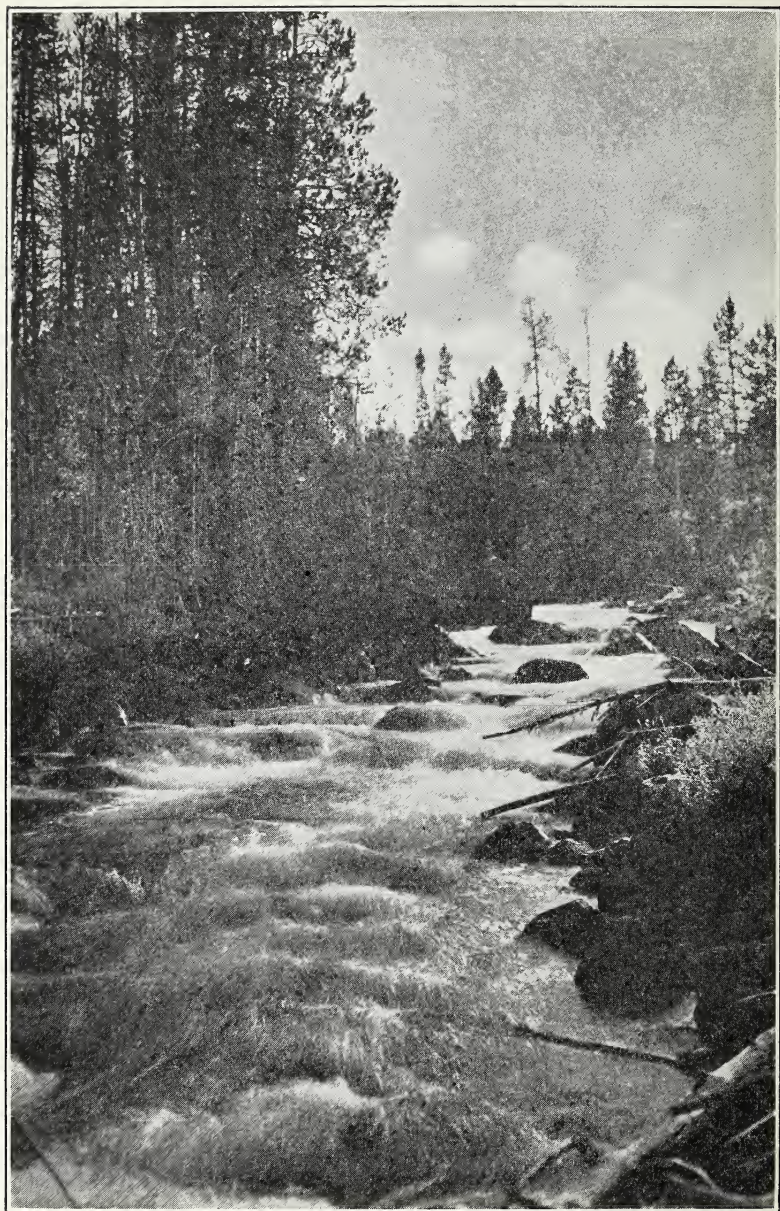
"Information was obtained that the trout in the few lakes which now contain fish do not complete spawning until after July 20th, being at the height about July 10th. This last spring at least some, and probably a considerable number, of these fish were illegally taken by poachers while spawning. These are the mountain trout and will spawn about two weeks later than the rainbow trout which are being introduced. Other fishing will be available and it seems desirable to prohibit fishing in some of the high lakes and their tributaries before August 1. Detailed recommendations will be made regarding this feature before the annual report is made to the state game warden.

General Program for Fish Stocking.

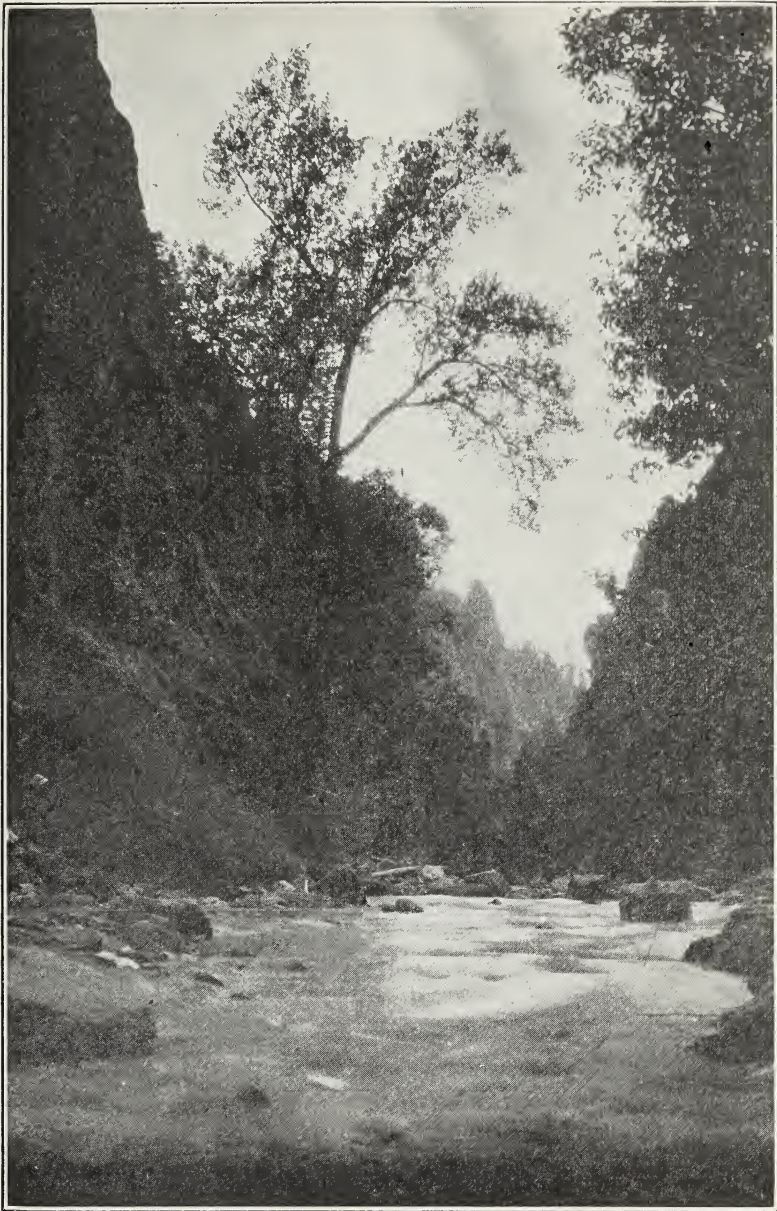
"This region has been properly considered of very high value for recreation purposes. There are at present in the vicinity of 15,000 tourists annually visiting this particular section and with the recent road improvements this number will be immediately increased. Its natural beauties and its location, being easily accessible to the agricultural settlements along the Snake river drainage, indicate a very heavy future use for recreational purposes. Our program of camp ground improvements is further advanced in the Sawtooth forest than on any in the district. The lack of fishing, however, is a serious disadvantage in the eyes of the public, but it should not be difficult to supply this deficiency.

"A liberal stocking should result in establishing excellent fishing in the lakes and with this added attraction the recreation uses will develop by leaps and bounds. Under no conditions do fish make such rapid growth or to such large size as in lakes. The presence of large numbers of squawfish, suckers and whitefish is detrimental to a certain degree to the increase of the trout, but the inlets are quite free of such fish and the young of the coarse fishes will furnish an abundant food supply for the larger trout. The shallows on both Alturas and Redfish lakes were teeming with small fish at the time of our visit.

"Applications for most of these lakes and streams (see attached sheet) for eyed eggs and land locked salmon, rainbow trout and



With 83,888 Square Miles of Area, Idaho Is a Network of Beautiful Trout Water



A Beautiful Strip of Typical Idaho Trout Water

eastern brook have been prepared and forwarded to the Wood River Fish and Game club, in whose name they will be submitted to the bureau of fisheries. These eggs will be cared for by the state game department at the Hay Spur hatchery. The eastern brook and land locked salmon spawn in the fall, so do not interfere with the rainbow and black spotted, which do not spawn until spring. Applications for other fish for the same waters will not be accepted this year, but Mr. Jones appreciates the necessity for liberal planting there, and it is hoped that an additional supply of trout may be obtained from the state game department.

"As a protective measure it will be very desirable to have the inlets to Alturas, Pettit, Redfish, Stanley and perhaps some other lakes closed to trout fishing. The lake fishing will be the most important. The inlets will be the main spawning grounds and the stock in the lakes will come principally from these streams, the streams being nursery waters for the trout. There are numerous other trout streams in the vicinity so that the fishing of the inlets is not essential and for the most part they are so easily accessible that they would be overfished anyway.

"As the trout fishing at the lakes develops, the increased fishing there will remove a considerable number of the coarse fishes and lessen their competition with the trout.

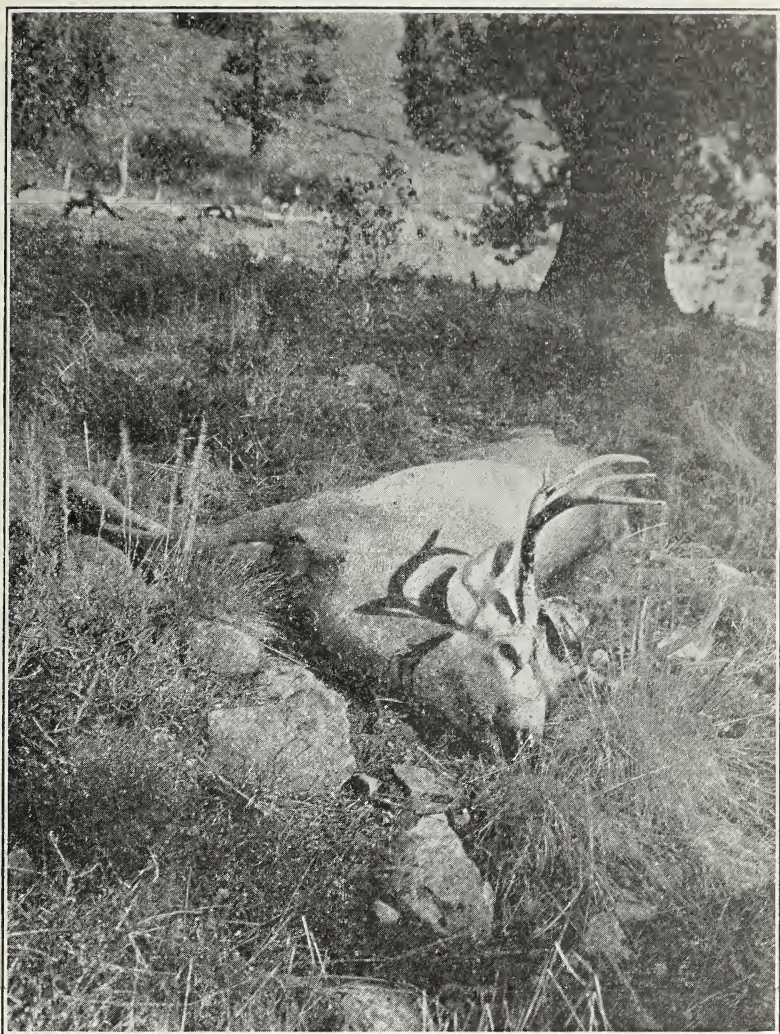
"The transportation problem in the distribution of the fish will need to be considered. I recommend that provision be made in the appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1921, which will enable us to cooperate with the state game department and the Wood River Fish and Game club in the distribution. This would be in addition to the assistance which might be given by statutory men. An allotment of \$50 for this purpose would not be out of proportion to our interest since several trips with trucks from the Hay Spur hatchery to this section will be necessary.

"In order to make it possible for the rangers to distribute fish while making trips in connection with their regular work, it is desirable to place small dams and screens in a few centrally located places where several thousand of the fish to be planted could be held. The location of one such small holding pond was examined at the Pole Creek ranger station, and it could be constructed at slight expense. If liberal plantings are received next season it probably will be possible to handle the fish after the fire season is over and any arrangement to hold the fish would need to be only of a temporary nature and not as permanent as we have considered necessary. By concentrating in one season, although special attention to the planting would be necessary, practically all the planting in the inaccessible waters could be completed. The planting in the main streams and lakes could be done directly from automobile trucks or very short pack trips. A good sized dry goods box with holes in the lower part of each end covered with wire fly screen can be set in a stream and used to hold the fish.

Game Conditions.

"There is a very apparent reduction in the number of deer in this section from what it was six to eight years ago. Only one deer was seen on the entire trip, this being at night in the road between Stanley and the Sunbeam dam. Goats were seen on Castle mountain, but it is believed these are not nearly as plentiful as formerly.

"Unless definite steps are taken to correct conditions, this part of the Sawtooth and Challis will be so barren of game that hunting will practically be a thing of the past. The amount of game is apparently sufficiently reduced at present so that it will take several years



The Creation of Game Preserves Has Done Much to Keep Up the Big Game Supply of the State. This Mule Deer Would Gladden the Heart of Any Nimrod

of protection before it will become abundant. From six to eight years ago this was an excellent game country.

"There is shown on the enclosed map an area which is being recommended as a game preserve. This area has been modified somewhat from that recommended in previous reports, but will, I believe, answer fully the purposes of a game preserve. The exclusion of areas on the Herd creek drainage leaves open country between this preserve and the Lost river game preserve already established. The inclusion of range on the west side of the East fork takes in excellent range for deer, goats and sheep, but allows an overflow into Slate and Warm Springs creeks. Although, as originally recommended, the Germania creek drainage was excluded from the area, I believe this would result in a too heavy concentration of hunters in that section. If any reductions were to be made it would be preferable to exclude the watershed of the main East fork above the drainage of Germania and Bowery creeks. The inclusion of the head of the East fork would probably precede a drift into hunting areas on the North fork of Wood river. When the area becomes stocked again it might be desirable to open the upper East fork, thus providing an open strip between this preserve and that on Lost river. The general principle of the location of relatively small game preserves rather than closing areas would be carried out better by the exclusion of the watershed of the East fork above Germania and Bowery creeks, but on account of the small amount of game now there I believe that for the present this should be within the preserve.

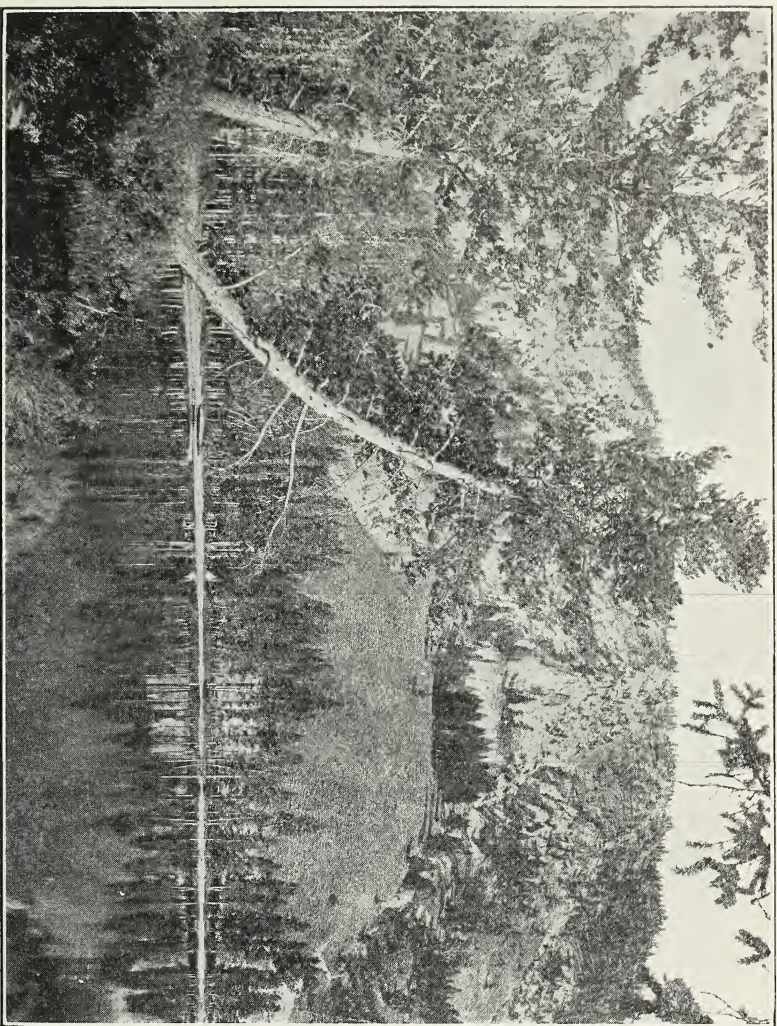
"This game preserve or any measures to propagate the game in this section can not be fully successful until some control is had of the range on lower East fork now outside the forest. If the sportsmen of the state realize the importance of this area to the game supply it is possible an addition to the forest could be obtained. It is very probable that ordinary restrictions in regard to overgrazing would be sufficient and that no extensive restrictions particularly on account of the game would be necessary. It is hoped that an investigation of game conditions on the winter range can be made to determine in detail areas used by the game in winter.

"In connection with the grazing of this range, I would recommend that, because of its importance as a doe and fawn and late fall range, that sheep be excluded from that part of the Germania creek drainage on the north side of the creek and east of Chamberlain creek. This is a narrow strip of range used to a considerable extent during the summer by does and fawns and in late fall by deer, mountain sheep and goats drifting to the lower ranges. This action would not need to be taken through an immediate reduction in permit or use, but could be adjusted at the first opportunity when range was available through transfers or abandoned permits.

Alturas Lake Road.

"The new road at Alturas lake is of great value to the recreationists. It is well located and constructed and presents the natural beauties of the lake in an excellent manner. I believe that the recreation value will in the near future justify the building of such a road entirely surrounding the lake. A shortage of funds necessitated curtailing the work on the last two hundred yards of dugway near the south end. This could be improved when other road work is undertaken in that vicinity.

"Men in the employ of the state game department improved the road up Alturas Lake creek by removing rocks and brushing out. Mr. Jones instructed his local warden, who would be in there later



Alturas Lake Well Stocked With Trout Will Make One of the Most Attractive Sportsman and Tourist Paradises in Southern Idaho. Extensive Research Work Was Conducted at This Lake by the Forest Service and Fish and Game Bureau in Determining the Most Suitable Fish to Be Stocked for These Purposes

than the forest officers and when travel of the new Alturas lake road had ceased for this season, to take a drag over it and fill up the ruts. This should leave it in good condition to become solid before traveled next spring.

Cooperation With the State Game Warden.

"I found Mr. Jones ready to undertake any measures which promised to benefit the fish and game in this section. It is his intention to station a game warden on the winter game ranges on lower East fork of Salmon river, who will watch game conditions and trap predatory animals. His action in bringing fish in to stock the vacant waters immediately is typical of the attitude he took and he will, I feel sure, give us all the assistance possible in bringing about better fish and game conditions in this section."

Immediately after returning from the trip with Mr. Locke, the lakes heretofore mentioned as being stocked during the past biennial period were planted, thereby carrying out the recommendations of Mr. Locke in many instances. In this work, the game department was materially assisted by Mr. Hobart Beamer, president of the Wood River Rod and Gun club and by Mr. Warren Taylor, forest ranger at the Lick Creek ranger station on the Boise forest.

Report on Fishways and Fish Screens

Hon. Otto M. Jones,
State Game Warden.

Sir:

I herewith submit report of the work done by me covering the period from January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.

The fact that no adequate screens or fishways had as yet been installed in the state, and that the plans and specifications for the constructions of screens or fishways which were in the possession of the Game Department were of no special value for this purpose, made it necessary to get first hand information on such matters in some state where the work had met with reasonable success.

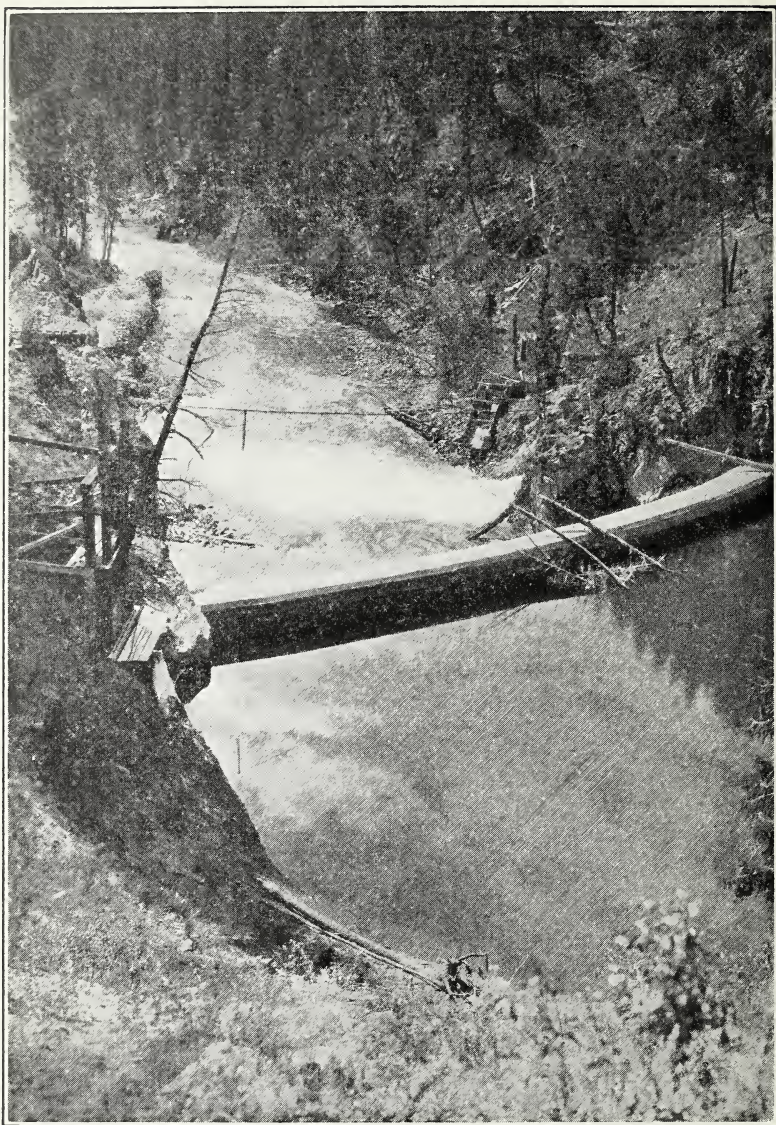
California was chosen as the state from which to get this information, for the reason that the fish and game commission of that state had a department of fishways and also one of screens and that the work in these two departments had been carried on for a number of years, and also that the cost of making a personal examination along these lines would be less than in any other state, having such separate department.

Accordingly, I was sent to look over the work in California during the latter part of January and the fore part of February.

A great many different types of screens and fishways were examined and the success or failure of each project gone into with the fishway or screen engineer. The consensus of opinion was that the pool type of ladder and the culver revolving screen were the most successful type and should be used in this state where such structures were needed and their installation feasible.

As soon as weather permitted work was begun on the fishway over the Sunbeam dam in Custer county. This dam, which was constructed in 1910, has been an absolute barrier to fish trying to reach their spawning beds in the lakes and smaller tributaries of the upper Salmon river. An old style wooden ladder had been installed shortly after the completion of the dam, but its usefulness was questionable and the first high water completely demolished the structure.

Your instructions that the ladder should be as permanent as the dam itself was followed and a concrete ladder of the pool type constructed by the Sunbeam Dam company. This ladder is approximately one hundred sixty feet in length and in that length raises thirty-two feet, or a raise of 1-5.



The Sunbeam Dam on Salmon River Has Long Been an Obstruction to Fish Reaching the Spawning Grounds of the Stanley Basin District. Note the Dilapidated Pretense of a Fish Ladder Found at This Dam in the Spring of 1919, at the Right of the Spillway of the Dam.

The pools average ten feet in length and the average raise from one pool to another is two feet.

It was hoped to have this ladder completed in time to take care of the early summer run of salmon, but various delays occurred, chief of which was the washing out of part of the work occasioned by turning the water into the ladder before the cement had properly set, and it was therefore the middle of summer before the ladder was finished. However, during high water a great number of native or cutthroat trout went over the ladder and I have been reliably informed that numbers of the sockeye salmon went over during the late summer.

With proper attention on the part of the owners of the dam, especially in turning the water out late in the fall and seeing that a sufficient amount is allowed through the ladder during the low water, this structure should give satisfactory service and last as long as the dam itself.

During the latter part of February, a trip was made to the Clearwater country for the purpose of devising a plan for a fishway over the dam owned by the Grangeville Light and Power company on the Clearwater river. After some delay, I succeeded in getting in touch with the manager of this company and with him visited the dam on February 27th. At this time it was impossible to make any definite plans for the work as the ice had so accumulated below the dam that it was impossible to form any workable idea of a fishway.

However, one benefit of the visit at this time was that it gave us a splendid idea of the ice condition during the winter.

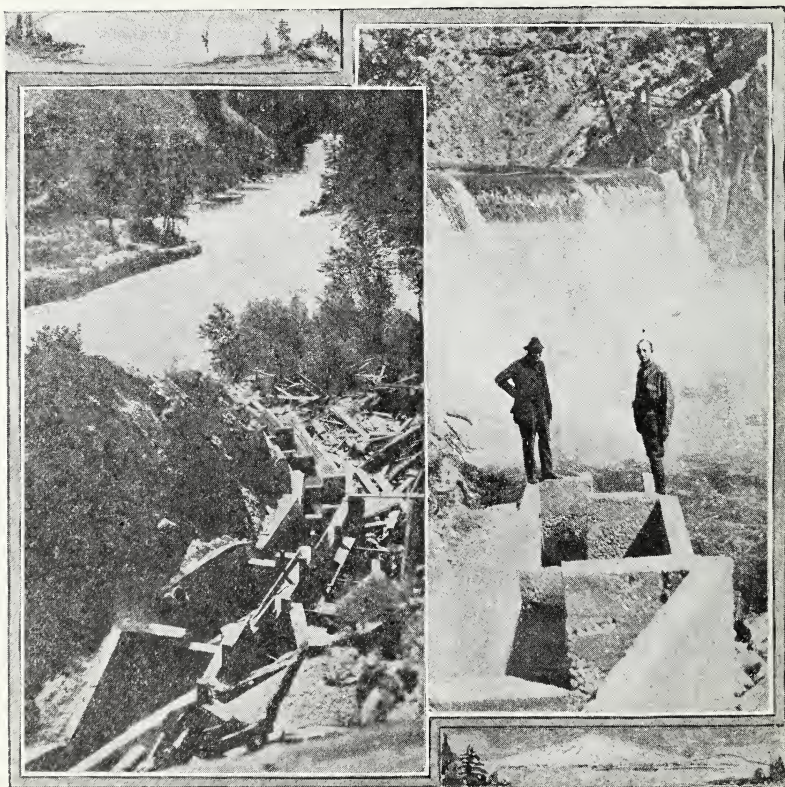
Owing to work in other parts of the state, nothing further was done toward the fishway over this dam until in September when I again visited the dam in the company of Mr. Simpson, the manager, and he was given instructions as to the kind of ladder that would have to be installed.

My plan for this ladder is of the pool type and will not be as expensive as that at the Sunbeam dam. It is planned to utilize the large rock, which is plentiful, laid in cement to form the sides and cross-sections of the pools to make a more natural fishway, which will be as lasting as though built entirely of cement.

The unusual rainfall in that vicinity during the fore part of September made it impossible to work continuously, although the foundation for the fishway was practically completed at that time.

As there was no cement on the ground, I left there for other work and returned to the dam in November. At this time the roads to the dam were impassable for teams and we were not able to complete the ladder before the roads become passable in the spring, although I will instruct the manager to try and have the necessary material delivered on the ground some time during the winter while the roads are frozen.

It is believed by the local manager that during high water, fish can get over the ladder in its present condition, but I consider that not enough water would flow over the ladder to allow salmon to ascend, and, at any rate, it would only be serviceable during extreme high water.



Sectional Views of the Concrete Fishway Constructed Over the Sunbeam Dam During the Spring of 1920

On February 8th I visited the Deer Flat reservoir with a view of determining the feasibility of screening the lower outlet to stop the enormous loss of fish which occurs annually, when the gates are closed and the water drained from the canal.

At this time the gates were closed and it was thought that possibly screens could be placed in the canal a few hundred yards below the outlet of the reservoir. However, on a subsequent trip to the reservoir when the gates were open and the maximum flow of water was being turned into the canal, it was seen that it would be too costly an undertaking to screen the canal and it was decided to place screens in front of the gates in the reservoir.

The engineer in charge of Deer Flat reservoir approved the plans for the screens. These plans contemplated installing screen in sections so that, if necessary, they could be removed for cleaning. These sections are built six feet nine inches long and thirty to thirty-six inches wide. The frames are of two-inch angle iron and the screens, two mesh, sixteen gauge galvanized wire. The nine lower screens were built V type to provide more screening area and also to better withstand the pressure of water when the gates are open.

Owing to the scarcity of the size screen needed, we were considerably delayed in starting work on the sections, and the stormy weather was also a cause of delay in the work.

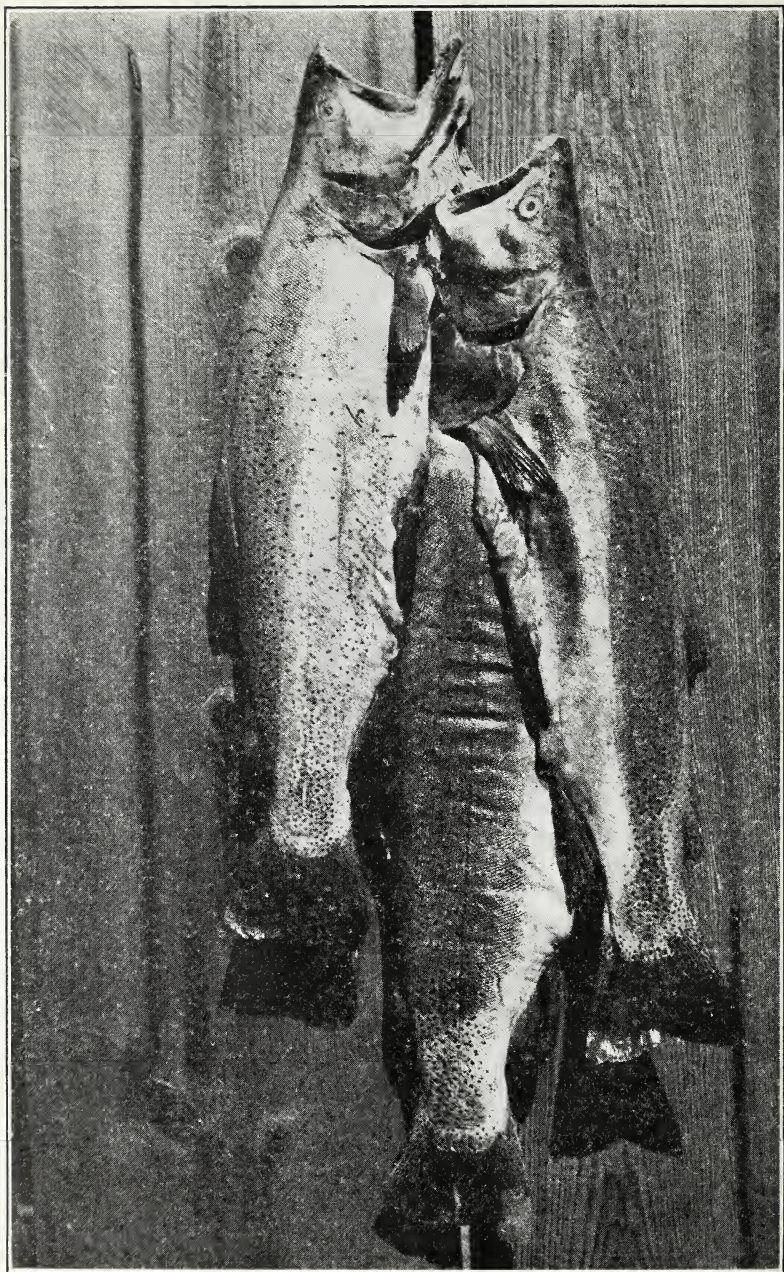
The screens were made locally by hand, and of course were somewhat more expensive than if machine made. The screens were finally installed in November, 1920.

During February an inspection of the dams on Lapwai creek was made. There dams are of cement and are simply diversion dams, their height being not over three and a half or four feet.

Old style fish ladders had been installed over the lower dams, but their usefulness was doubtful.

These dams are owned by the federal government. I was unable to see the Indian agent, who has charge of the dams, but suggested to District Deputy Johnson that he inform the agent that if a cross-section of cement was built on the apron of the dam, it would act as a pool and would allow fish to get over the dam without difficulty.

During the fore part of March a visit was made to the head of the Lewiston Orchard company's ditches, to inspect a screen, which I had been informed had been removed. I found the screen in place and no evidence that it had ever been taken out. However, a small hole had been washed under the screen and instructions were given to have the floor extended so that a fish could not crowd under the screen.



Snake River Native Trout. A Goodly Supply of Spawn Was Secured During the Spring of 1919 and 1920 From This Species of Fish at Stations Operating Near American Falls

A visit was made to the Coeur d'Alene country in March, but no work could be done on any fishway at that time and the trip was more for the purpose of familiarizing myself with the needs of that section than for actual work.

However, I returned to that section in the early part of April and looked over the dams on Thorn and Benewah creek on April 10th and 11th. The dam on Thorn creek was built by the town of St. Maries and is used in connection with the municipal water works. There did not seem to be any urgent reason why the town should be compelled, at this time, to put in a ladder, as I was informed by the local deputy that there were not many fish in the stream, and the dam being so far up the stream, there was no very great extent of spawning ground above the dam.

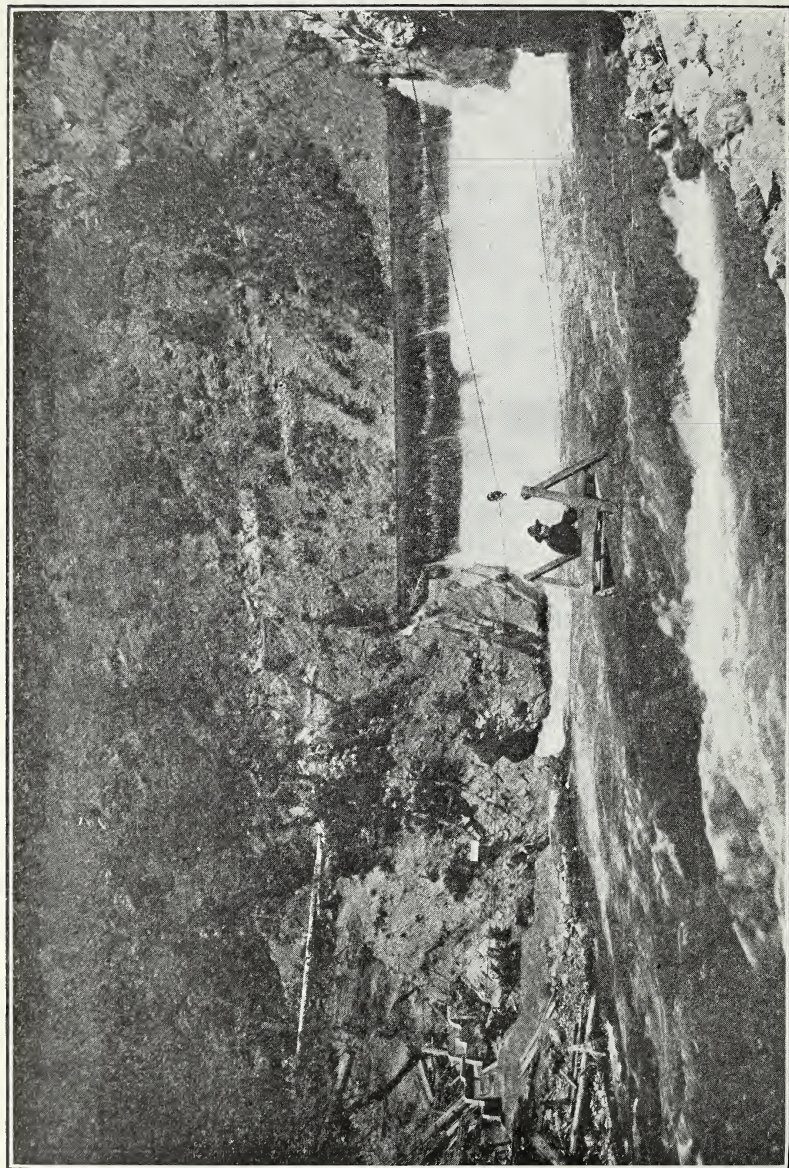
This stream, however, will receive further investigation next season.

The dam on Benewah creek was built by a logging company and is constructed in a similar manner to all logging dams in that country. An old style ladder had been constructed, but at the time of my visit it was choked with bark and brush so that there was no possible chance of a fish passing through.

As the drop of this old ladder was not more than 1-4, I instructed the manager of the dam to remove the top and wings and place in cross-sections so as to form pools. This he agreed to do and the local deputy was to inform me if this work was not done. As no word has been received from him, I presume that the work was done as directed.

On April 12th I visited the local dams on Wolf Lodge creek. These dams had an old style ladder installed, but they had failed to prove satisfactory. In fact, Mr. Taylor told me that he had put in three different fish ladders in the lower dam under instructions from the Game Department, but was willing to try again. Accordingly, he put men at my disposal and by evening of the next day we had built a fishway through the rocks that proved successful, as the second night after it was completed, more than seven hundred trout were caught above the dam for spawning purposes. It had been several years since any considerable number of trout had reached the spawning beds in this stream, but there should be no difficulty from now on, providing the fishway is kept clear of the debris incidental to logging operations.

On April 15th I visited the dam on Cedar gulch. This dam had a ladder over it that apparently answered the purpose and therefore nothing was done except having the owner place two more cross-sections in the box so that the fish would not have to make too long a run in the swift water.



View of the Sunbeam Dam With the Newly Constructed Fish Ladder Practically Completed

During April a trip was made to the dams on Hayden creek, Hawley creek and Timber creek, in Lemhi county. These dams were all built for diversion purposes and the one on Hayden creek was not high enough to prevent fish from getting over. Instructions were given the owner of the dams on Hawley and Timber creek to install fish ladders.

During the fore part of May I visited the Payette and Weiser section and dams owned by the Farmers' Canal company on Squaw creek above Sweet seemed to be the cause of the most complaint. This dam is a wooden affair about nine feet high and was built for diversion purposes.

A spillway on the east end of the dam is built over solid rock, and by shooting out two pools in this rock a splendid fishway could be built. Accordingly, instructions were given to do this work immediately after high water so as to take care of next year's run of fish.

I visited this dam again in the fall and while actual work had not been started, I was informed by the president of the canal company that they were preparing to commence work on the dam and that the fishway would be built at that time.

On this trip I also visited several ditches on Shaffer creek and the Black Canyon dam on the Payette river. The Black Canyon dam has a fish ladder installed there and there seems to be a diversity of opinions as to its value as a fishway. My opinion is that it will need considerable fixing before fish can get above the dam. A considerable number of salmon were caught in the upper waters of the Payette this season, but it is very likely that they jumped the dam.

No dams were visited in the Weiser section, but a number of ditches were looked at with a view of screening, as there was considerable complaint from that section about the loss of fish in irrigation ditches. Accordingly, screens were put in two ditches in Mann's creek, but as they were of the flat type, it was impossible to keep them clean, so they were removed.

During May the canal at Bellevue was racked with an idea of preventing trout from entering it. This canal is about forty feet wide, and from all reports, there has been a heavy loss of fish every year in this canal and its laterals.

Wooden racks were installed about one hundred feet from the head of the canals and reports from that section this season show the loss of trout was very light.

I also visited several other canals in that section, all of which will need screens or racking as soon as funds will permit.

During the latter part of May, I visited the Dubois section, but only saw a dam on Beaver creek, as transportation



The Automobile Is Found in All Accessible Points Regardless of
Obstacles Encountered



Returning From a Successful Day in the Idaho Big Game Districts

was not available and it was planned to make a trip there later in the year. However, on account of other work, no further visit was made to that section this season.

There was considerable complaint from the vicinity of Cambridge by the loss of fish through irrigation ditches and a visit was made there about June 1st. The fact that all of the ditches were involved and the loss in one ditch no greater than in any other, made the problem of screening too expensive and therefore nothing was done.

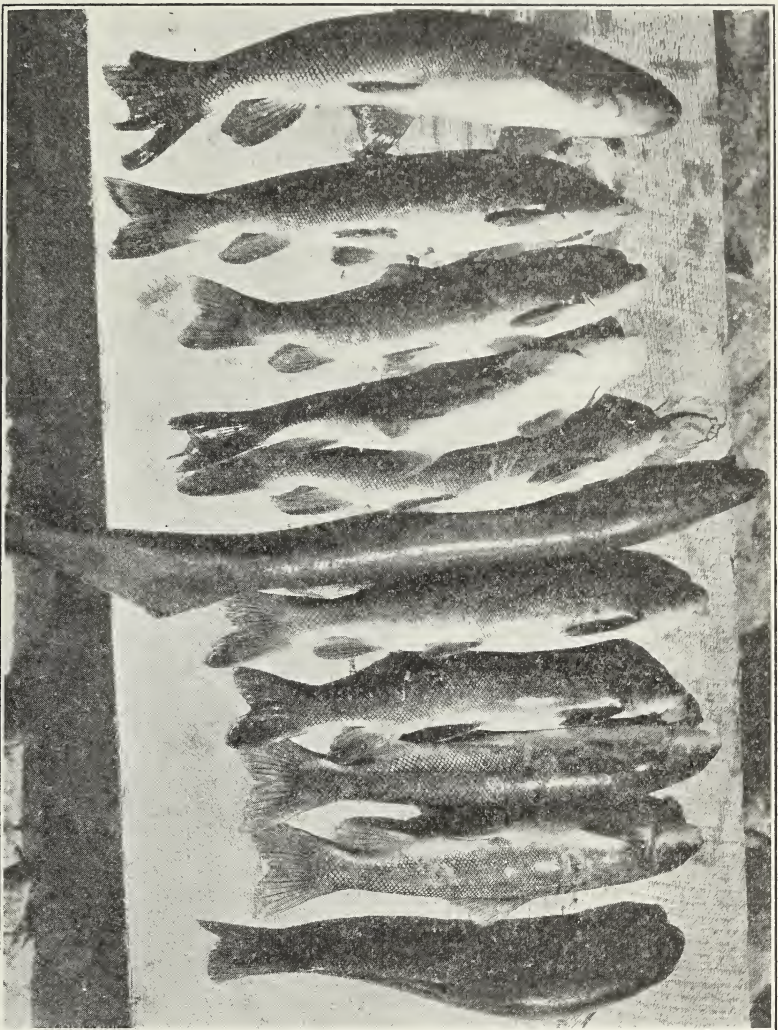
In June a trip was made to the dam under construction by the Haynes company on Big creek in Lemhi county. This is an earth and rock dam with a concrete core and will be, when complete, twenty-one feet high. Plans were furnished the company for a fishway, but the work on the dam was suspended shortly after my visit. It is possible that the dam is of sufficient height to prevent fish from ascending the stream, although I am informed that fish will be able to get over the spillway. Nothing can be done with this project before next year.

A trip was made to the dams at Greer and Kooskia on the Clearwater river in October and also one at White Bird creek in Idaho county. The dam at Greer was being taken out and the company expects to build a new one on the same site. As this structure will not be finished this season, nothing could be done toward building a ladder. The dam at Kooskia is an old wooden structure and was equipped with an old style ladder. The owner changed this ladder to a pool affair, which will answer the purpose probably as long as the dam is serviceable. There is no doubt the dam will have to be replaced with a new one within a year or two and then a more up-to-date ladder can be installed.

The White Bird dam is a small affair, but is effective as a fish trap in stopping fish as the waters pass through instead of over the dam. The owner has been notified twice to put in a fishway, but up to my visit in November had failed to do so and steps will be taken to force him to put in a ladder before spring or high water.

A trip to the power dam on the Payette below Lowman was made in October. The company kept a fish ladder in repair at this dam, but it is in my mind of no value and should be replaced with one that would allow fish to reach the upper waters. This, I believe, will be one of the most difficult pieces of work of any I have seen this year.

The question of screening irrigating ditches and canals is a pressing one at this time. While of course the fishways are necessary, there seems to be a conflict in the law that will force a dam company to put in an expensive fishway to allow the fish to reach their spawning beds and at the



Suckers, Eels and Other Coarse Fish Present Problems That Will Ultimately Have to Be Dealt With in Eliminating These Fish From Trout Streams

same time allows the canals and ditches to remain unscreened to catch and destroy the young of the fish that reach the spawning beds only through considerable expense to the dam owners.

There are many complaints made of the loss of fish in the ditches and canals, but when you stop to consider that the funds of this department are limited, one can easily see that without the help of the owners of the canals and ditches so little is done toward stopping this loss.

At a rough estimate, there are five hundred ditches taken out of the Lemhi river and its tributaries. There are dozens of such streams in the state. Placing the average of \$75 for each ditch, it would cost this department at least \$37,500 to screen the ditches taken out of one small river. The burden, however, would be very little to the individual owner of the ditches as considerable of the work could be done by them and the actual outlay confined to the material.

Unless something is done to compel the owners of the ditches to install and keep in repair proper screens, a large percentage of the work and expense of the hatchery and the expense of building fishways will be thrown away.

In my work during the past year it was found that considerable time and expense could be saved by using a car. Often I would visit a section of the state, but would find that transportation to some point could not be obtained, or if obtainable, the cost would be prohibitive.

The actual construction work which was accomplished by me this season is not as great as I had anticipated, but this being my first year on the work, considerable time was required to get in touch with the needs of the various parts of the state, and it is expected that next year will show a considerable increase in the work performed.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN A. PEARSON,
Field Deputy.

Report of the Fish Commissioner

Hon. Otto M. Jones,
State Game Warden.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of the Fish Department for the biennium covering the year 1919 and 1920.

On January 13, 1919, I was appointed an assistant chief deputy and given charge of all the fish hatcheries and fish-cultural work in general, and directed to inspect and check all property, etc., to ascertain the condition of each hatchery for immediate production.

A complete inspection was made of all the hatcheries, and it was found that in most instances the equipment was in very bad condition, and that some quick work would have to be done to put them in producing shape for the coming season. Owing to the change of administration, very few orders were placed for trout eggs, and as the season was past for obtaining a supply, the outlook for a successful season was mighty dark. Fortunately, I had a supply of one million brook trout eggs located before taking office, and these eggs helped greatly in making a good distribution as the fish resulting from the hatch were held until they attained the fingerling stage before liberating in the streams.

On recommendation from many interested people, the office of State Fish Commissioner was created by the Fifteenth legislature, and the measure creating this office was approved March 14, 1919. This office requires a trained and practical fish culturist in all phases of the work, and the appointment is made by the State Game Warden. Having had upwards of twenty years' experience, thirteen of which I operated in Idaho, I qualified and was appointed to this office. The fish commissioner has supervision over all the fish hatcheries, the production and distribution of the different species best adapted to the waters of the state, and all matters pertaining to fish.

Infinite tact and patience were required during the past two years in order to keep this department in producing order. At all times it was extremely difficult to get competent men to do the work; labor of all classes was short, and wages much higher in all lines of work than the state could pay; material and supplies were hard to obtain, and at unprecedented prices; weather conditions unusually bad for our class of work, and, as previously stated, the equip-



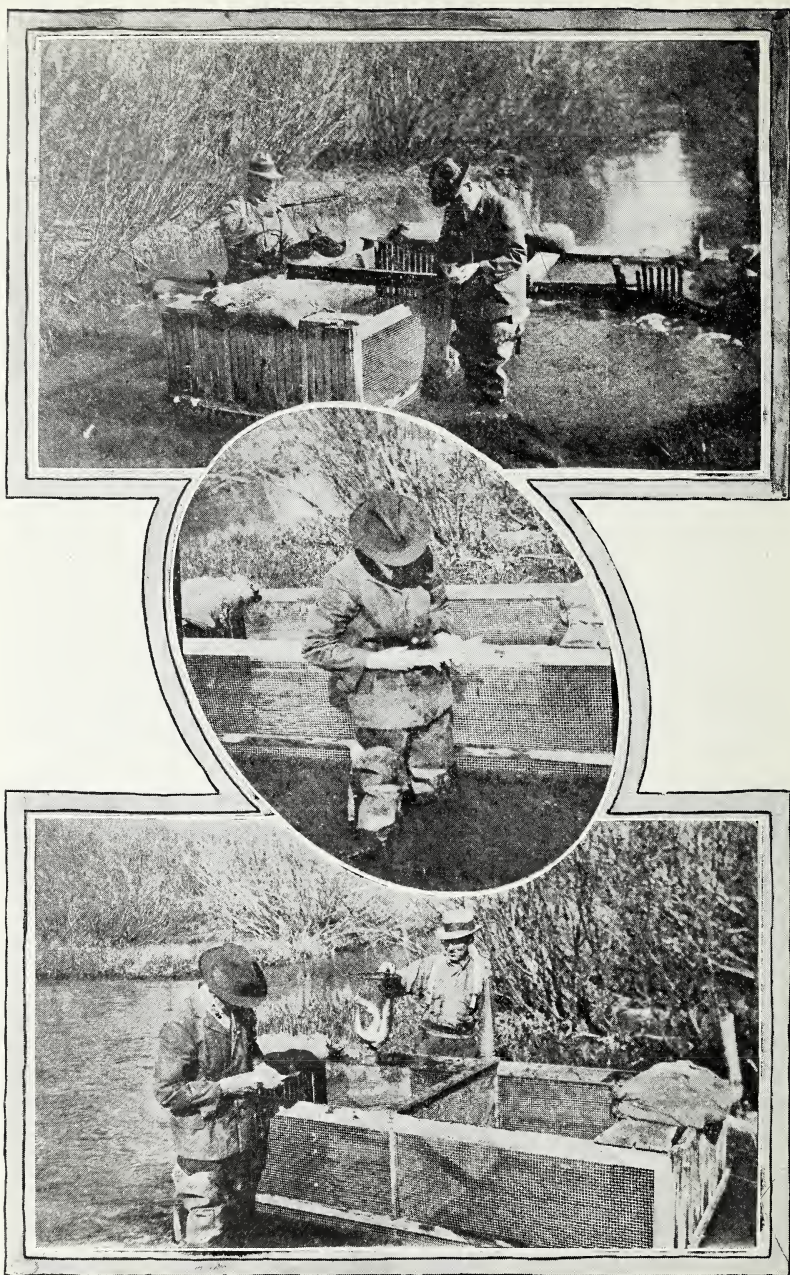
Chinook Salmon Taken From the Lemhi River Near Salmon City by the
Government Spawn Taking Agents During the Season of 1920

ment in bad condition. But, notwithstanding these facts, we feel highly gratified with the final results of the past two years' work. The first year we did not plant as many fish as some previous reports show, but what we lacked in numbers we more than made up in size, and by giving closer attention to the planting of all fish that were distributed. Many letters commending the policies and work were received from time to time, and these letters served to stimulate our efforts.

Owing to unusual conditions, and the shortage of trout eggs in the field and markets, it was deemed advisable to make a trip to the eastern hatcheries and endeavor to procure as large a supply as possible, and in accordance with this policy I made a trip to Pennsylvania points, and also visited the federal bureau of fisheries at Washington to enlist all the federal aid possible. The trip was highly successful, and made at a nominal expense, the results obtained far outweighing the cost of the trip.

Personal Supervision.

At all times I have been active in the field, assisting at the several hatcheries consulting with the men as to best methods for the highest production, making messenger trips with fish, taking spawn and accompanying same from the field to the hatcheries to safeguard the eggs while in transit, and rendering assistance where needed. Have also handled the office work pertaining to this work. As previously stated, the conditions in our state during the past two years have been unusual, the good roads and automobile have brought the streams and lakes to the back door of every city and town in the state, drouth conditions were the worst in history, greatest number of people fished the streams ever known; all these factors served to greatly deplete the streams of fish. Taking all these conditions into consideration, it was deemed advisable not to attempt to put any of our resources into permanent improvements at the several hatcheries, but rather bend all energies toward increased production so that we could meet in a measure the needs of the streams and lakes. In the future the wisdom of this policy will be shown. During the season of 1919 we did not make as wide a distribution as usual, owing to our limited number of fish it was felt to be the part of good judgment to concentrate on those streams which needed the most attention. During 1920 we more than made up for lost time by covering the state thoroughly, as will be shown by the distribution report.



Field Operation and Spawn Taking Was Conducted During the Past Biennium After Much Careful Study and Investigation

Service to Private Hatcheries, Etc.

From time to time this office received calls from private hatcheries, both in the state and from surrounding states, for information as to best methods of handling diseases, proper feeding and the general care of fish, etc. These calls were answered to the best of our ability. Requests were also received from parties desiring to establish private hatcheries as to the proper procedure; this information was given, and in some instances costly mistakes were avoided. This office thoroughly appreciates the value of private fishculture in our state, and stands ready and willing to assist and encourage this work as far as possible.

Promiscuous Planting of Fish.

The streams of Idaho are primarily trout streams, and we should be very careful how we mix species. Remembering the experience the state and nation has had with the carp, it makes us doubly careful. Many requests have been received covering about all the species of fresh water fish in existence for planting in our streams. It is my opinion that a great deal of the work of artificial propagation of trout has been nullified by too much mixing the species. It is true that some of our streams are being made unfit for trout by irrigation works. Large reservoirs and lakes are being created which will be well adapted for bass, perch, sunfish, catfish, etc., and as fast as our other work will permit we will turn our attention to these species. Some attention has been given these items during the past year.

Extra Care in Planting of Fish.

We have solved the problem of hatching and rearing great numbers of fish to any size desired, but the greatest problem confronting us today in the work is that of proper planting. Unless the fish reach the streams in good condition, and are planted in proper places, much of our work is spoiled. We have given this matter very close attention and in time will solve the problem, and do a greater and more effective work. We were greatly handicapped in the work of distribution during 1919 and the first part of 1920 on account of the retrenchment of service by the railroad administration.

Fish Rescue and Conservation Work

Much good work has been accomplished in this branch of the service by rescuing large numbers of all sizes of rainbow and brook trout from pools and pot holes in Lost river valley

between Arco and Mackay, created by low water conditions, and in some instances the streams drying up entirely. The fish so rescued were planted in live water where it could be found, most of them being taken above the Mackay dam. In former years great numbers of fine fish perished in this valley.

At Deer Flat and Lake Lowell an effective work of rescue was carried out. During the irrigating season great numbers of all sizes of perch and bass get into the canals leading from these reservoirs, and when the water is shut out in the fall the fish collect in below the dam, and if not rescued soon perish. In the fall of 1919 we saved 500,000 and, owing to better organization the present year, we saved over two million, some of which were black bass. A large number of the perch rescued were planted in suitable places throughout the state, but the bulk of them were returned to the reservoir.

A method has been found for improving many of our trout streams by simply damming up the water at suitable places and creating rearing ponds where the trout may find quiet water and grow to a larger size. This method may be used at the head of streams, and rearing ponds created in which may be planted the fingerling trout from the hatcheries, and thus by planting under favorable conditions obtain bigger results from artificial stocking. As a measure of conservation for the trout a large number of whitefish were



Rescuing Bass and Perch From the Irrigation Canals of the Deer Flat and Lake Lowell Districts Was Carried on Extensively During the Falls of 1919 and 1920

removed from the outlet of Henry's lake. These fish are gradually gaining control of the streams for the reason that the trout have been caught in great numbers and the whitefish left. It is planned to remove a sufficient number each season to keep the streams balanced. Another species of fish which is found in abundance in some of our streams is the mullet, a member of the sucker family, but a higher type of fish, and a perfectly good food fish which has been long neglected. In an endeavor to make this fish popular with our people for food, a number were placed in practically all the markets of the state, and considerable interest was created, and in a number of places they met with favor. In the course of time they will be well received and add to our food supply.

Field Work.

Spawntaking operations were carried on where possible, notably at a point on Rock creek, about 15 miles below American Falls; on Little Camas creek, about 30 miles out from Mountain Home; on Lost river above Mackay dam, near Mackay; Wood river at Stanton crossing, ten miles west of Hay Spur; Silver creek, one and one-half miles from Hay Spur; Benewah creek, nine miles from St. Maries; Wolf Lodge creek, twelve miles from Coeur d'Alene; Lightning creek, about seven miles from Sandpoint, and a number of whitefish eggs collected from Lake Pend d'Oreille. In the spring of 1920 we failed to get results on Meadow creek, near Big Springs, for the reason that we could get no male fish. An abundance of females occurred, but had to be turned loose owing to the shortage of males. Owing to the general shortage of fish throughout the state, we did not make large collections of eggs at any point, but good results were obtained from those we did collect. The collection of trout eggs from wild streams and lakes is attended with much difficulty, as the work comes at a season of the year when the weather and roads are at their worst. This work entails much hardship on the men in the field, as they must face all kinds of weather and put up with many inconveniences. Cases are on record which show real heroism in the work.

Educational Work.

An educational exhibit showing the practical methods of fishculture was held at the Lewiston fair in September, 1919, in connection with the sportsmen's showing of game birds, etc., at practically no cost to the bureau, as the sportsmen paid the expenses of the exhibit. Four regulation hatching troughs were installed in the same manner as



Gathering Spawners of the Little Red Fish, or *Oncarhynchus Kennerlyi*,
on Alturas Lake Creek

those at the hatcheries, and supplied with a constant flow of good water pumped by an electric motor from a well located in the exhibition building. Two of the troughs were supplied with 30,000 chinook salmon eggs which were furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries from its Clackamas, Oregon, station, and two troughs were supplied with advanced fry from our Sandpoint hatchery. The salmon eggs were used to demonstrate hatching methods, and the advanced fry used to show methods of feeding. There were also a number of adult rainbow and brook trout shown and held in a tank at the lower end of the troughs. Much favorable comment was passed on this exhibit. I had personal charge of this feature of the exhibit, ably assisted by Mr. A. R. Johnson, assistant chief deputy.

I have received a number of requests from schools to address the biological classes in fishculture and conservation work, but owing to pressure of work was unable to fulfill these requests with the exception of a few instances. It is planned to do more of this work in the future, as no doubt much good can be accomplished by instructing the younger generation coming on as to the value of the conservation of fish and game in our state. Much benefit has been derived by meeting with the several sportsmen's associations throughout the state from time to time, and discussing best methods in conservation work, and by giving and receiving advice. Properly handled, these associations can be made a potent force in this work.

Mileage of Good Trout Streams.

Idaho has a great, and perhaps a greater, mileage of good trout streams than any other state in the Union, almost all of which may be reached by rail and the automobile. These streams are attracting more people each year, and in consequence need closer attention, and demand heavier stocking to keep up the supply of fish. At present the resources of this department are totally inadequate to supply the demands of the streams, and some action must be taken at once to meet the problem. The present program contemplates the developing of the four hatcheries now in operation to their fullest producing capacity; continued close attention to proper distribution and planting of fish; educational work as applied to fish conservation; raising large numbers of breeders at the hatcheries; the building up of a proper organization, and establishing new hatcheries as our resources will permit.



The Coeur d'Alene River Offers Wonderful Fishing to the Fly Enthusiast

Following is a report of the work accomplished at the several hatcheries:

Warm River Hatchery.

After due consideration and investigation it was decided to discontinue operating this plant. The station is very much isolated, and transportation facilities meager at a time when most needed. The cost of operation was too high for results obtained. The equipment was transferred to the Ashton and Hay Spur hatcheries.

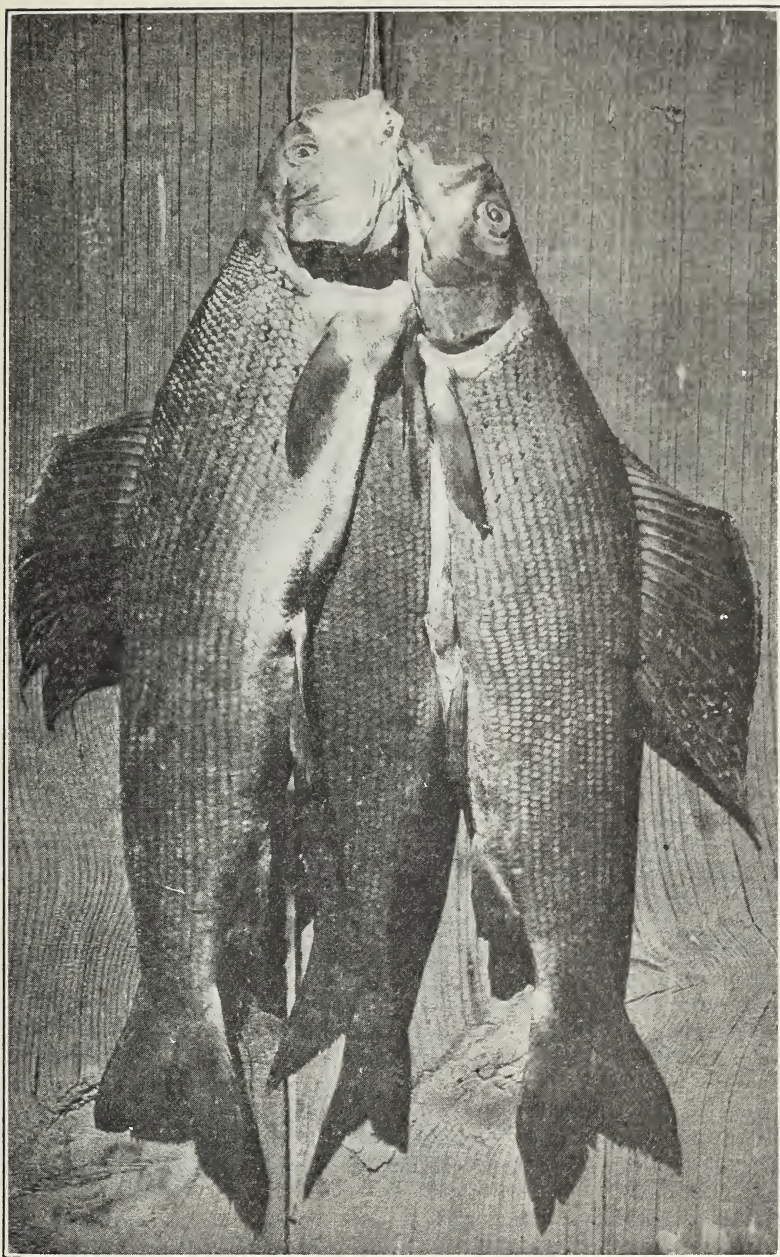
The Ashton hatchery was purchased from private owners and taken over November 1, 1919. The plant contains 15 acres, about five acres of which are under water in lakes and rearing ponds. It is a rainbow trout station, and now has on the place between twenty and thirty thousand rainbow breeders ranging in size from one-half to five pounds. It is planned to supply the other three hatcheries with eggs from this station when it is fully developed. The present capacity of the hatchery is approximately two million trout raised to the No. 1 fingerling stage. Enough brook trout are raised each season to supply the demand for this species. The hatchery and ponds are supplied with a constant flow of approximately 8,000 gallons of water per minute from springs which rise on the property at a steady temperature of 52 degrees winter and summer. This plant is located about two and one-half miles southwest from the town of Ashton, which is on the Yellowstone branch of the Oregon Short Line, at an altitude of about 5200 feet. During the past year a new rearing and sorting pond was constructed, a new Ford one-ton truck added to the equipment, dams and ponds repaired and extended, and a number of minor improvements made. During the coming year it is planned to double the capacity of this station.

Hay Spur Hatchery.

This hatchery is the first plant built by the state and is located on the Wood River branch of the Oregon Short Line, about 15 miles below Hailey, and contains about 81 acres of land, about seven acres of which are under water in lakes and ponds. The hatchery and ponds are supplied with about 5,000 gallons of spring water per minute at a temperature of 52 degrees the year around. During the past year a temporary hatchery was built and twenty-four troughs installed. The old hatchery was too small for our work, and in bad condition. Much repair work was required on the entire plant in order to put it in producing shape. It is planned to entirely rebuild this plant during the coming



Mountain Herring or Whitefish, Found in Great Numbers in Most of Idaho Trout Streams. Often Called Greyling.

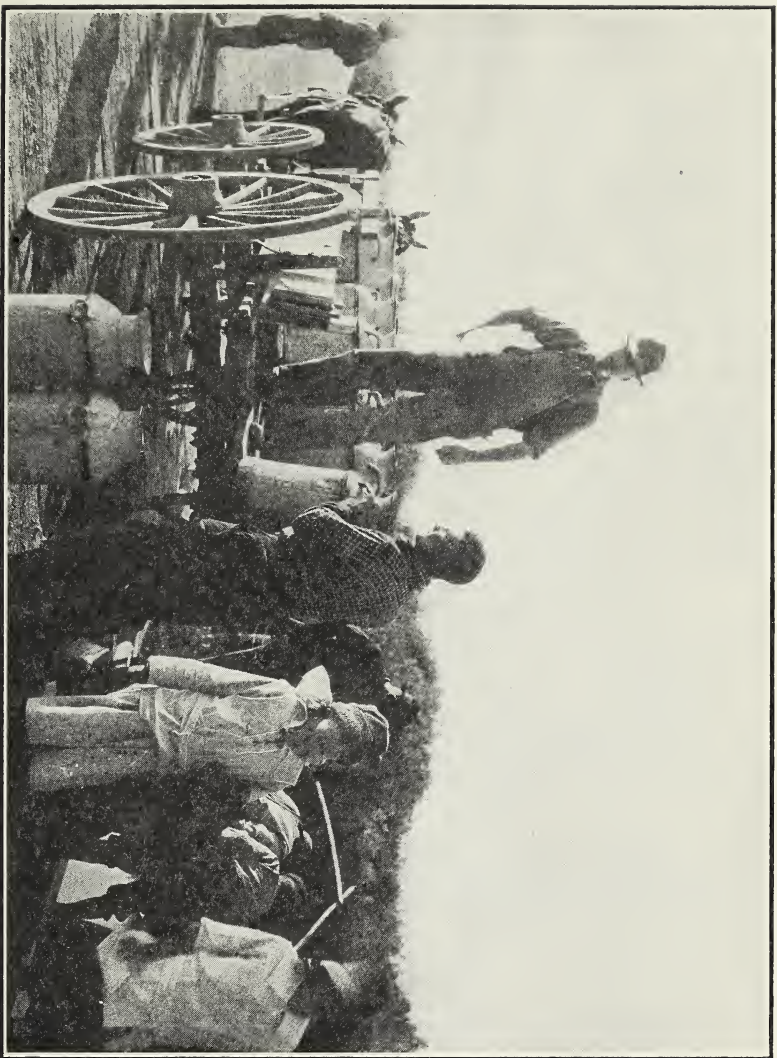


True Montana Greyling From the Madison River. A Stocking of These Fish Was Secured During 1920 From the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries for the Upper Snake River Districts

year, by building a large hatchery, installing a new water supply and reservoir, and extending the rearing pond system. This is also a rainbow trout plant, but enough brook trout will be hatched and reared each season to keep up the stock where needed. We now have on this plant about 800 rainbow and Silver creek natives running in size from one-half to four pounds, also 3,000 rainbow yearlings and 1,000 Snake river black-spotted trout yearlings, 15,000 rainbow yearlings are being held at the Ashton hatchery for this station for brood stock, and will be transferred just as soon as the ponds are completed. When rebuilt this plant will supply a large territory. During the past year a truck was added to the equipment, also a gasoline engine and power grinder for preparing fish food, etc. A two-ton truck was detailed for service at this hatchery by the Department of Public Works, and is now in service. There is also a railway speeder in service at this hatchery.

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery

This hatchery was built by the sportsmen of Kootenai, Benewah and Shoshone counties, and turned over to this department for operation. The water supply is taken directly from the lake and pumped into the supply trough with an electric pump. The temperature of the water is low, running to 36 degrees in winter and reaching a maximum temperature in summer of about 46 degrees F. When this administration took control the hatchery had been closed for several years as it was thought to be a failure, owing to the water conditions. It was reopened in February with an experienced man in charge, and a limited number of eggs with which to try the water out. It was found that with careful work and management the hatchery could be made a success, as is shown by the fact that more than 1,000,000 strong and hardy trout were distributed during the year of 1920, most of which were fingerlings. Some improvements have been made during the year; rooms for the superintendent were made more comfortable by repairing floors, ceilings and sides, and the necessary furniture supplied. A toilet and septic tank were installed, and the drain pipes of the hatchery were repaired. The Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce contributed \$500 toward the work. The Coeur d'Alene hatchery has a capacity of about 1,500,000 trout per year, and will be used in the propagation of rainbow, black-spotted and brook trout. It is planned to handle whitefish as soon as arrangements can be made for this species.



Fish Planting in Certain Districts Created Considerable Interest to Our Present and Future Anglers

Sandpoint Hatchery.

The Sandpoint hatchery is located on the shore of Lake Pend d'Oreille, about four miles from Sandpoint. There are 20 acres in this plant. Two large ponds are now in operation, one of which is being used for rearing 150,000 brook trout for brood stock, and the other contains about 800 adult rainbow and black-spotted trout. The hatchery and ponds are supplied with pure spring water at a temperature of from 42 degrees to 43 degrees conveyed through an eight-inch wood pipe line approximately 2,700 feet long from a large spring. The capacity of this hatchery is about 2,000,000 trout per year and 1,000,000 whitefish. During the year improvements were made as follows: A one-ton Ford truck was added to the equipment, new heating stove, superintendent's rooms over the hatchery repapered and painted, 400 feet of road leading from hatchery to county road gravelled, ice house rebuilt and enlarged, rearing pond for fry constructed, a battery and hatching jars for whitefish installed, pipe line repaired and many minor improvements made. It is planned to greatly extend the work at this hatchery during the coming year by extending the pond system and raising a large number of brooders. It is also planned to supply the other hatcheries with brook trout eggs as soon as they are available, from this point.

FISH DISTRIBUTION, 1919

Sandpoint Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow	130,000	500,000
Eastern brook	200,000	600,000
Black-spotted (native)		25,000
Total	330,000	1,125,000

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		102,000
Lake Coeur d'Alene natives.		30,000
Total		132,000

Hay Spur Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		10,500
Eastern brook		340,000
Wood River natives.		330,200
Black-spotted (native)		68,600
Total		744,300
Yellow perch rescued from canals leading from Lake Lowell		500,000

FISH DISTRIBUTION, 1920**Sandpoint Hatchery.**

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		500,000
Eastern brook		1,300,000
Blackspotted (native)		200,000
Lake Pend d'Oreille whitefish	50,000	.....
Total	50,000	2,000,000

Hay Spur Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		335,600
Eastern brook		514,000
Wood River natives		122,500
Black-spotted (native)		240,000
Camas Creek natives		200,000
Alturas Lake redfish	30,000	30,000
Total	30,000	1,442,100

Ashton Hatchery.

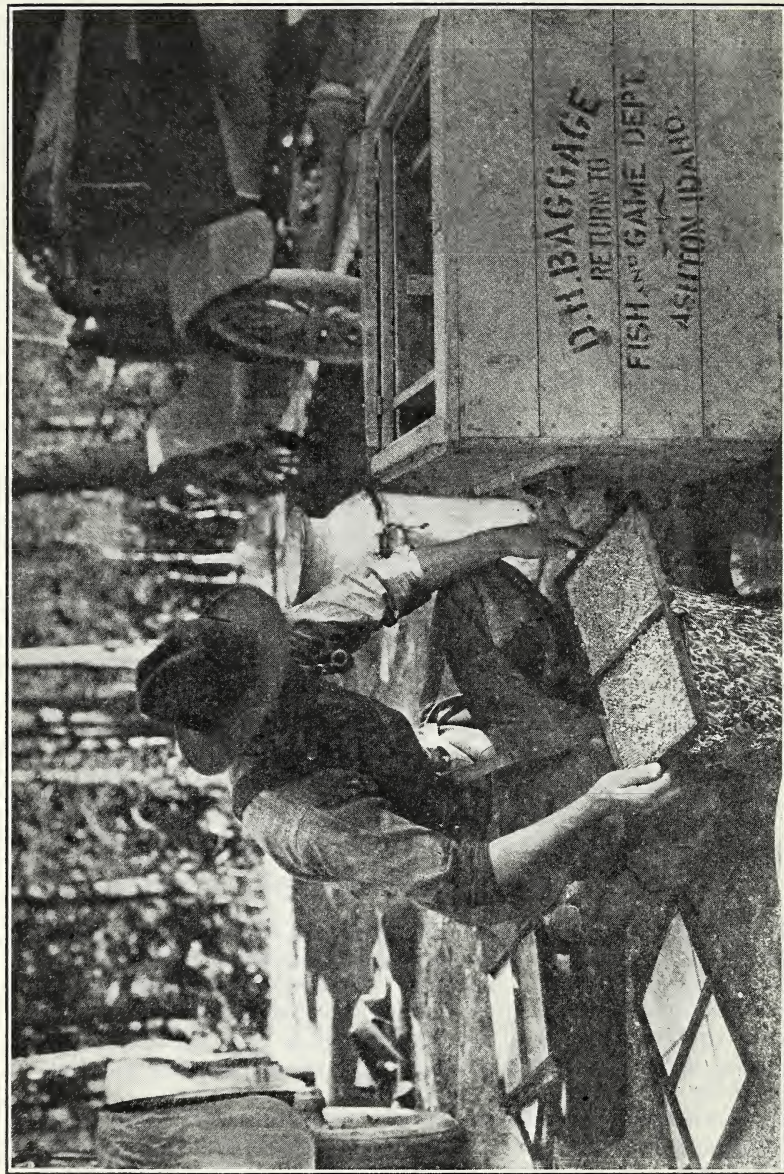
Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		971,000
Black-spotted (native)		75,000
Total		1,046,000

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		202,800
Eastern brook		476,000
Lake Coeur d'Alene natives		363,500
Total		1,049,000
Yellow perch rescued from Lake Lowell		2,000,000
Black bass rescued from sloughs at Lewiston		30,000
Black bass received from Oregon Fish Commission		10,000
Total		2,040,000

In addition to the above planting, 40,000 rainbow yearlings were purchased from private hatcheries in 1919 and distributed throughout the state. In 1920, 500,000 grayling fry were received from the Montana commission and liberated in tributaries to the Lemhi river and the outlet of Henry's lake, making a grand total of all species of fish planted in 1919 and 1920, 11,038,600.

The splendid cooperation of the railroads and boat lines throughout the state should be noted, especially the Oregon Short Line. At all times we received much help and many favors in the distribution of fish and eggs, and without this help we could not have made the fine record accomplished during the past two years.



Packing Spawn for Transportation to the Hatchery. Trout Spawn Is a Commodity Extremely Delicate and Requiring Most Careful Packing and Handling to Insure Success in the Hatchery Work

I wish to hereby acknowledge the able assistance rendered by the several deputies throughout the state, who were willing and ready at all times to assist in the distribution of fish and in any work required of them, and by so doing saved the department considerable expense.

Recommendations.

A system should be adopted whereby the positions in this department could be made permanent with adequate pay. At present it is impossible to attract the class of men that this work needs.

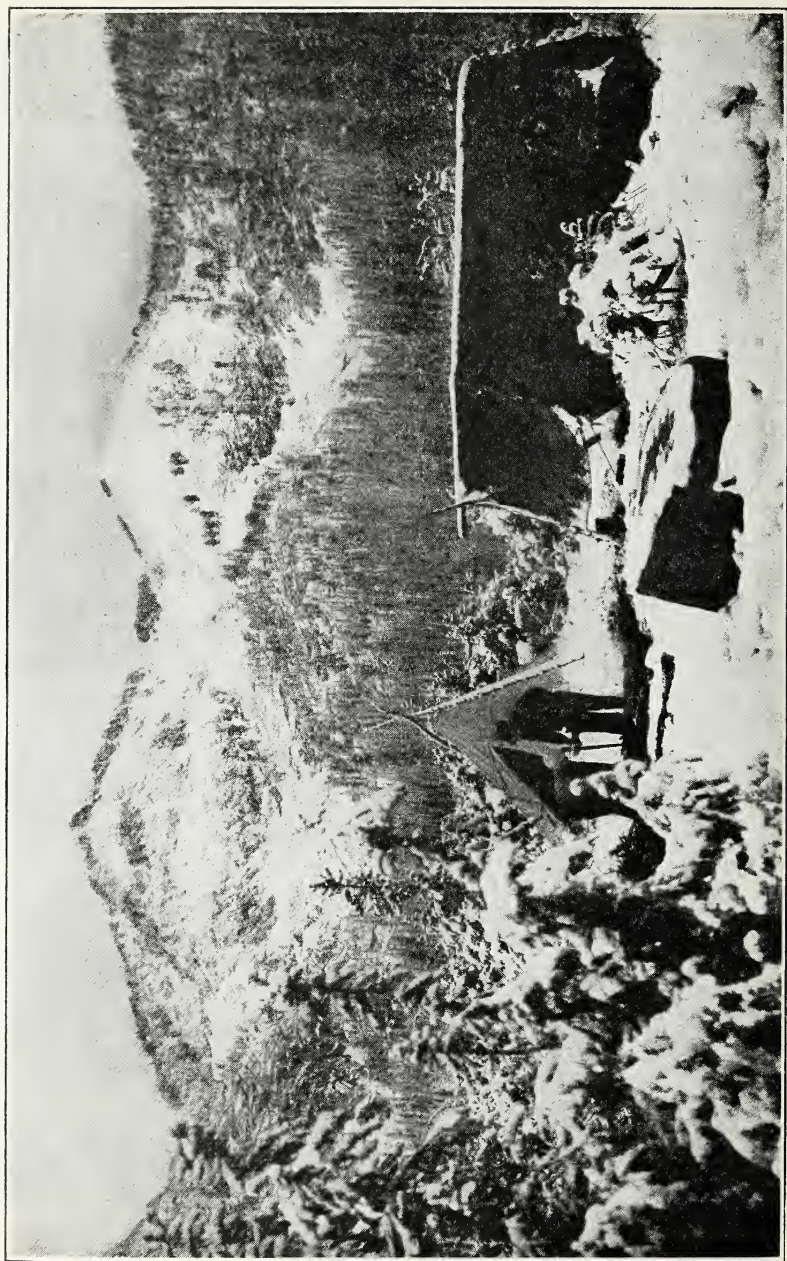
The Hay Spur hatchery should be entirely rebuilt, and the pond system extended for the rearing of large numbers of brood stock. Sandpoint hatchery needs a combined feed room and garage, the water supply increased, the bank of the lake front protected by cribbing and the pond system developed. At Ashton hatchery a new ice house should be built, a feed room and garage built, some changes made on the water supply and reservoir and pond system rearranged. A Ford ton truck would be very useful at the Coeur d'Alene hatchery.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. ISAAC,
Fish Commissioner.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

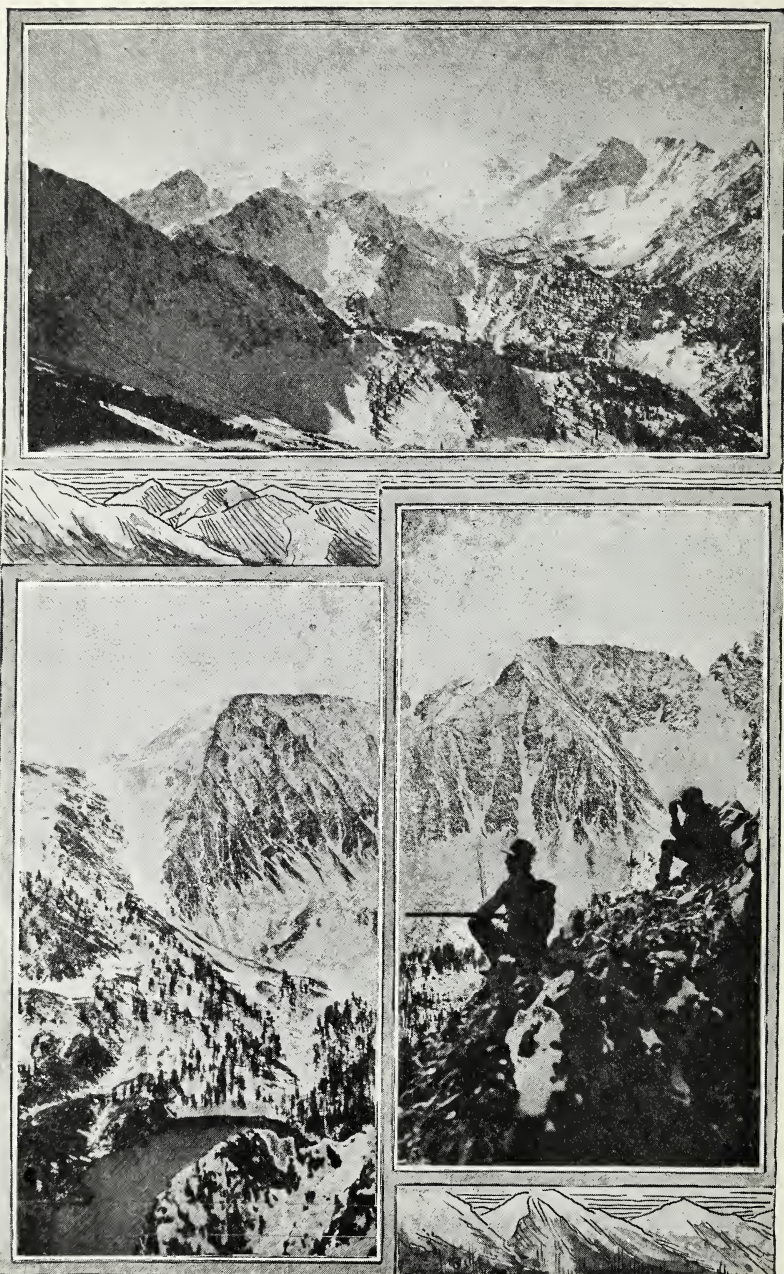
SEP 24 1921



Hunting Parties in the Higher Altitudes Encounter Winter Conditions Through the Open Season of Big Game

Financial

This bureau, although connected with the department of law enforcement, and being under the supervision of that commissioner, is, in a manner, separate and distinct, in that it has its own fund, consisting of receipts from all sources, the legislature making no other, or additional appropriation, for the maintenance or running expenses of the bureau. Our revenue is derived entirely from the sale of fish and game licenses, from the fines and confiscations and from miscellaneous sources. All receipts of this nature or moneys received from the sale of personal property for which the bureau has no further use and all other moneys arising, from whatsoever source or sources, are turned over to the state treasurer and by him credited to a special fund. All moneys so set aside are appropriated and used for the sole purpose of defraying the expenses of the bureau, including all debts incurred in carrying out the purposes or objects of the law, restocking of streams and the propagation of fish and game. Thus is created what is known as the fish and game fund, which is independent of all other state funds, and I firmly believe, certain agitation to the contrary notwithstanding, that this fund should remain intact. Attempts have been made at divers times by persons probably sincere in their views to change the present law, place the bureau on a separate appropriation basis and require that all revenue of the bureau be turned into the general fund. I find, however, from experience and from investigation, that there are few, if any, real good arguments in favor of so doing, but, on the contrary, there are numerous good reasons against, and I find, also, that the preponderance of opinion is absolutely opposed to such change. The object, in creating the fish and game fund, was to assist in perpetuating, by supervision and propagation, one of the greatest assets in the state, viz., our fish and game, and, since the largest portion of the fund is received from, or contributed by, the sportsmen, it might properly be viewed in the light of a trust fund, with the game warden acting as trustee. Such being the case, it is only natural that I should feel accountable, not only to the state administration, but to these sportsmen as well, for the manner of handling and of distributing this fund, and certainly concede, also, their right to be heard in regard to the change outlined above. Personally, I believe the plan of having receipts of the bureau revert to a common pot or,



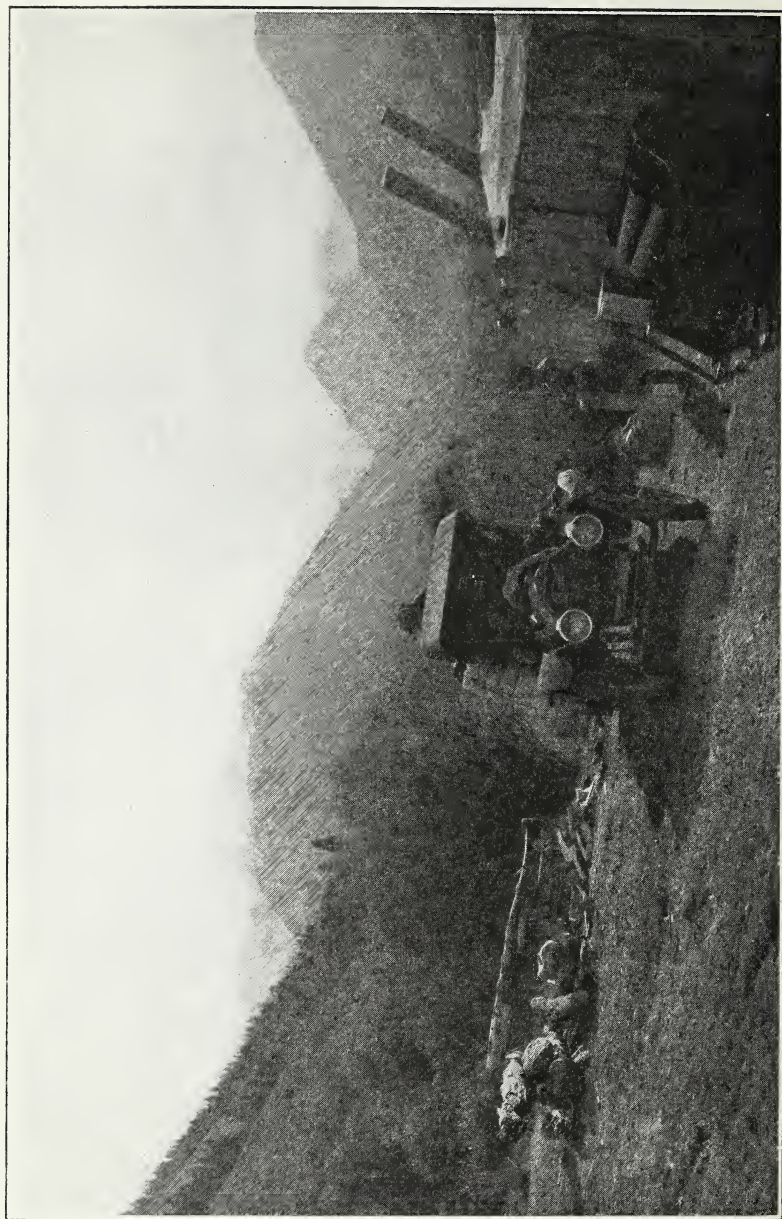
The Idaho Outdoorsman Does Not Have to Go to Switzerland to Satisfy
His Desires in Mountain Climbing

in other words, the general fund, would result in hardship to the department. Needless difficulty would be had in securing adequate appropriation for carrying on the work. While one legislature would, perhaps, sufficiently appropriate, another would rescind, curtail or deny our needs, and thus there would be a continuous fight biennially for the existence of the bureau. The deposit of such moneys to the credit of the general fund would, in a manner, occasion loss of identity of such moneys. Revenue would thus be expended in other ways than intended and, should the general fund be exhausted, as frequently happens during an administrative period, regardless of whether our specific appropriation was expended, we would be obliged to accept registered warrants in payment of legitimate expenses, subject to discount at various banks, instead of our present cash variety, all of which would result in great inefficiency in the field, and, further, if we are deserving of any credit for a work well performed, we can, as matters now stand, point with considerable pride to the fact that our undertakings have been inaugurated and carried out without any expense whatsoever to the state or the taxpayer.

Receipts.

Large gain in receipts was made during 1919 and 1920. Reference to former reports of the fish and game department indicates that the receipts for the years 1909 and 1910 were \$82,129.25; 1911 and 1912, \$94,232.27; 1913 and 1914, \$113,234.10; 1915 and 1916, \$107,000.90; 1917 and 1918, \$129,597.42. The receipts of 1919 and 1920, as fully set forth in tabulated statement elsewhere in this report, amounted to \$270,722.51, or more than double those of any former biennium of the bureau. We are not presumed to be a revenue-producing department, yet the above showing is more than gratifying, in that, through the largely increased receipts, we have been able to accomplish a great deal that otherwise, or with less money, would have proved impracticable.

The greater part of the bureau's income was derived from the sale of fish and game licenses and permits. The sale price of 1919-1920 licenses was advanced in some instances, decreased in others. These changes, however, while adding to our income, were not responsible for the large increase, this being occasioned by much heavier license sales. A comparison of the licenses issued for the past three years shows that there were sold during the year 1918 fish and game licenses and permits of all classes to the number of 52,598. During the year 1919, licenses sold of the same classes as those of 1918 totaled 77,392 and 1215 licenses of



There Are Few Mountain Regions Now Unfamiliar to the Throb of the Gasoline Motor



Mountain Goat Hunting Presents Some Perplexing Problems to the Venturesome Sportsmen

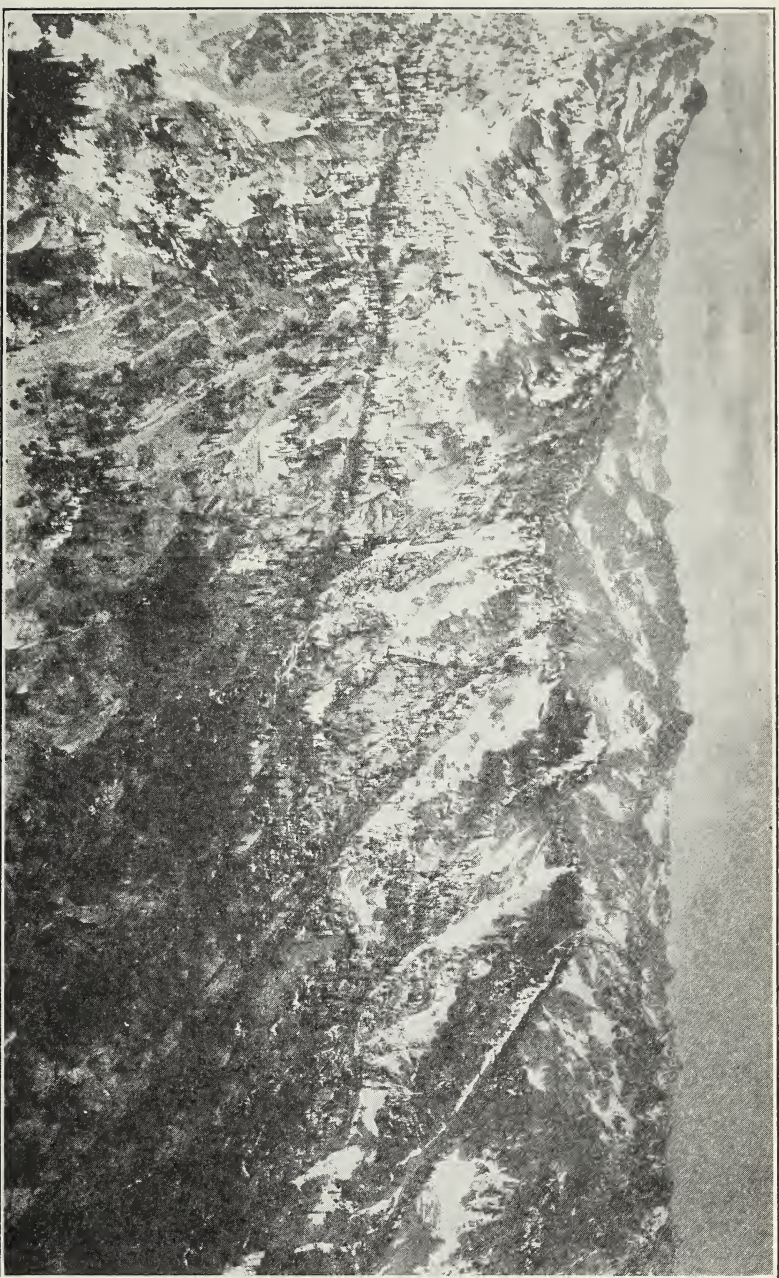
additional classes, so that, in the twelve calendar months of 1919, there were sold 26,009 more licenses than during the twelve calendar months of 1918. In the twelve months of 1920, licenses of all classes to the number of 83,018 were reported sold, an increase over 1919 of 4,411 licenses, and 30,420 licenses more than were sold in the year 1918. According to these figures, over 56,000 more licenses were issued during the calendar months of 1919 and 1920 than were issued during the previous biennium. Reference to exhibits A, B, C and D will show the actual number of each class of licenses sold, together with the selling price and amount of money involved.

Receipts from fines, confiscations and miscellaneous items were also largely increased. During the year 1919, this bureau prosecuted 188 violators, securing 178 convictions, resulting in the collection of \$5,590.60 in revenue. During 1920, the number of prosecutions was 222, resulting in 203 convictions and fines of \$6,650.10. It should be noted that there were but 176 fines collected during the preceding biennium; therefore, the fines collected during 1919-20 were double those of the preceding two years and resulted in more than twice the revenue, or a total of 381 fines and \$12,240.70 for the two years. The number of fines collected, with the revenue derived therefrom, is more than double the record of the preceding biennium. As a matter of information, we are including a tabulation of all arrests made by the bureau, which contains the names of violators, nature of violation, court decision and the amount of fine imposed.

Heyburn Park.

Heyburn Park, which, for some unforeseen reason, has been saddled upon the game department, netted us small returns. The receipts from this source, with the exception of a recovery from the Washington Water Power company of \$8,356.23 for damages of years standing to the park, amounted to but \$6,978.33 as against total receipts of \$26,871.89 for the years 1917-18.

The history of Heyburn Park has been recounted in various former reports, but, in brief, it was acquired through an act of the Eleventh session of the legislature, at a cost of \$11,379.17, the law providing that this money be paid out of the general fund, which fund was to be reimbursed later from the receipts of the fish and game department. To make a long story short, the game department eventually paid the full purchase price, and, in addition thereto, has expended \$52,569.75 for maintenance, equipment, supplies, etc., or a total of \$63,948.92.



With Miles of Rugged Mountain Areas, Idaho Offers Many Problems in Properly Patrolling the State in the Big Game Districts

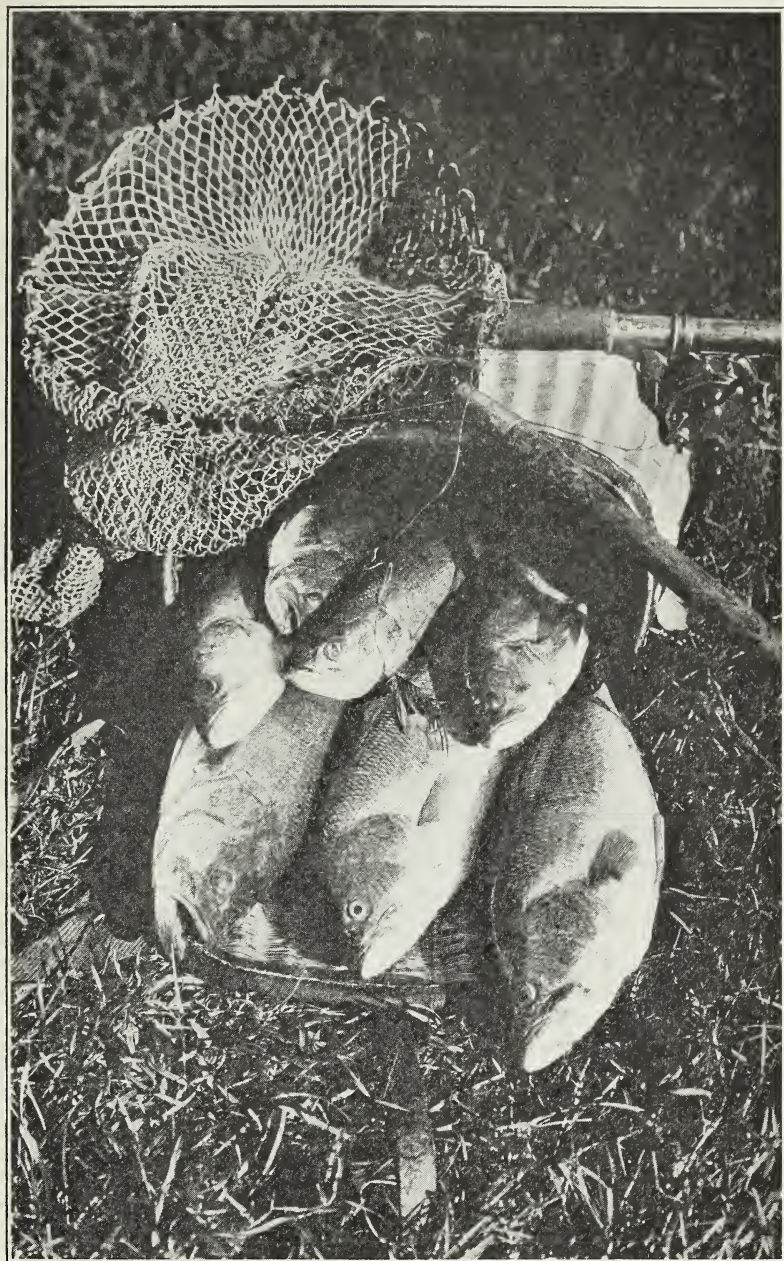
Since its purchase, the revenue of Heyburn Park has totaled \$59,625.60, of which sum \$44,291.04 was received by former administrations, while this administration, although being the recipient of a much smaller income, has been forced to assume nearly one-half the total expenditures or \$31,419.42. This park has no connection whatever with this bureau. It is not even a game refuge or sanctuary and, since we have no voice in its management or control, it would appear reasonable that the bureau be relieved, by legislative action, from further liability for its maintenance.

Disbursements.

All claims against the bureau must be presented in voucher form and must be carefully and minutely examined by the state game warden before filing with the state auditor. These claims are then submitted to the state board of examiners, with the certificate of the auditor attached, to the effect that they are in proper form; that the totals thereof are correct; that receipted vouchers, showing the payment of all items for which reimbursement is asked, are submitted therewith, and that there is sufficient money in the treasury, or balance in the appropriation of their lawful payment. The board of examiners passes on all claims so filed and, if they prove legal, are then ordered to be paid by warrant, drawn by the state auditor on the fish and game fund. It will be seen, therefore, that although all disbursements are made from a special fund, or, as in this case, the fish and game fund, they receive the same careful scrutiny as do any and all other claims brought against the state of Idaho. Expenditures of the bureau for the year 1919 amounted to \$105,270.41 and were increased in 1920 to \$149,229.67.

Under the caption, "Game Fund," we have compiled the total warrant issue by month, together with a complete classification of all disbursements of the bureau, under the various subheadings of "General," "Heyburn Park" and "Fish Hatcheries." It can be readily seen, therefore, just how and for what purpose these funds of the bureau have been expended.

It will be noted that the largest item of disbursement is that for personal services, amounting to \$53,412.50 in 1919 and \$89,358.24 in 1920. The increase in this item for the year 1920 was occasioned by the employment of a larger field force than was carried during the early months of 1919. It should be noted, however, that the item referred to includes the salaries of the state game warden, chief deputy, chief clerk and stenographers, the fish commissioner, four superintendents of hatcheries, four assistant superintend-



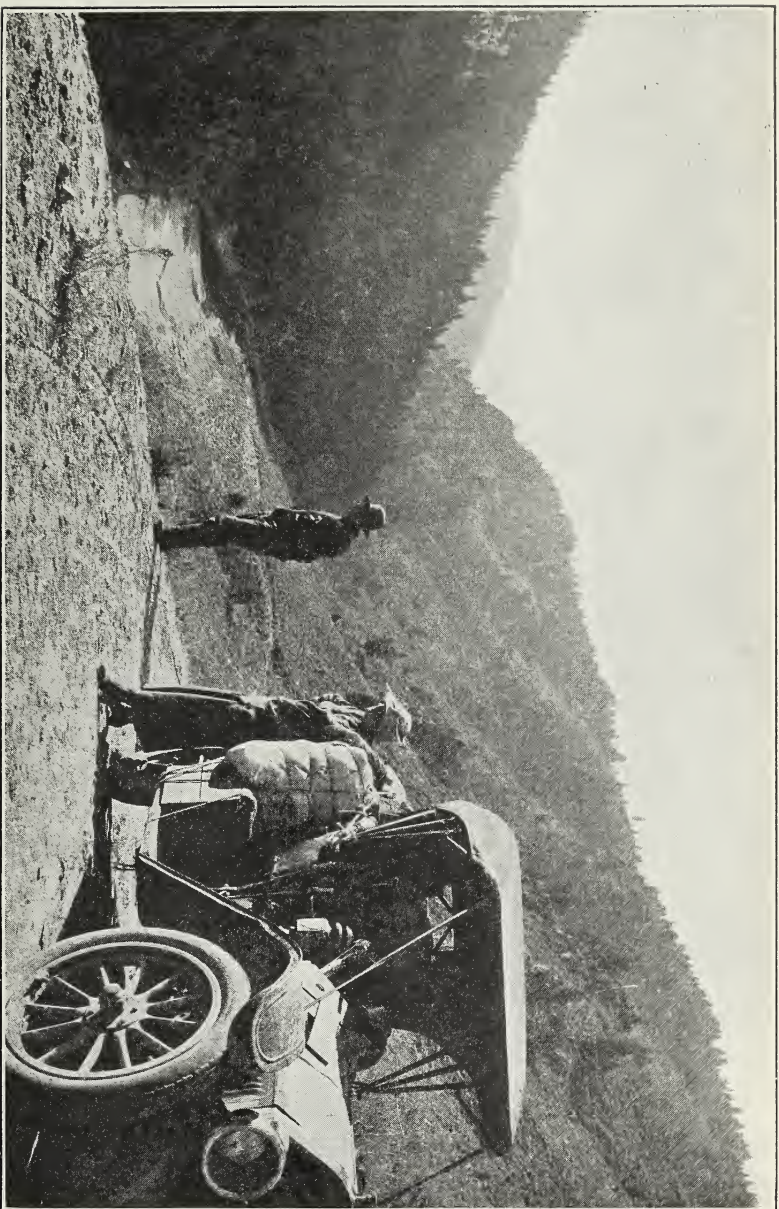
Bass Is Fast Becoming a Popular Fish in the Lake Regions of Northern Idaho, and in the Artificial Lakes of Southern Idaho Created by Irrigation and Reclamation Enterprises

ents, one field deputy, eight assistant chiefs, twenty-five to forty-five local deputies, and the superintendent and scaler of Heyburn Park, as well as the wages of all extra help. Taking into consideration the nature of the services rendered and the number of persons employed, which ranges from forty to more than sixty employes, this expense is merely nominal.

Other heavy expenses were transportation by railway, highway and water, included in which is automobile mileage, at ten cents per mile, allowed deputy game wardens in the transaction of state business, and which amounted to \$28,236.01; the transfer of \$5,000.00 to the predatory animal fund; board and lodging for our field force, including hotel bills and traveling expenses, amounting to \$8,822.51; office and scientific supplies, amounting to \$6,798.82; equipment, \$6,092.81; telephone, telegraph and postage, \$2,546.55; purchase of trout and fish eggs, \$5,346.40, etc.

The disbursements for Heyburn Park amounted to \$31,419.42. These included the salaries of regular officers, the wages of extra help, transportation, board and lodging, supplies, equipment, etc., and the expense of building the Heyburn Park road, which amounted to \$22,146.76.

The expenditures charged directly to the fish hatcheries amounted to \$16,741.24, and covered the salaries of regular officers and employes, the wages of extra help, transportation, board and lodging, telephone and telegraph, supplies, equipment and miscellaneous items. The above amount does not represent, by any means, the actual cost of the maintenance of these hatcheries as, for reasons of economy, a large part of the work properly chargeable to the hatcheries was taken care of through our field force or deputy game wardens. In spawn taking, for instance, and the distribution or planting of fish fry in the various streams throughout the state, this matter was largely attended to by the field force, and, while these services were properly chargeable to the fish hatcheries, yet, since they are not two separate and distinct departments, this expense has been taken care of under the head of "General Disbursements," and included in compensation of regular officers and employes. If two separate departments, viz., the fish department and the game department, were created, or operated separately, then, of course, it would be necessary to charge such percentage of labor as might be incurred in the work of taking spawn or planting fish direct to the hatcheries or the fish department. As it is, this is unnecessary, the work being performed by the field force as a whole. The purchase of fish fry or eyed eggs and the purchase of trout from eastern hatcheries, which have also been included in the general



On Account of the Ever Increasing Tourists That Swarm Through Idaho Annually, Automobiles Are a Necessity in the Patrolling of All Accessible Districts

expenses of the bureau, if charged to the fish hatcheries, would, of course, increase the disbursements on that account.

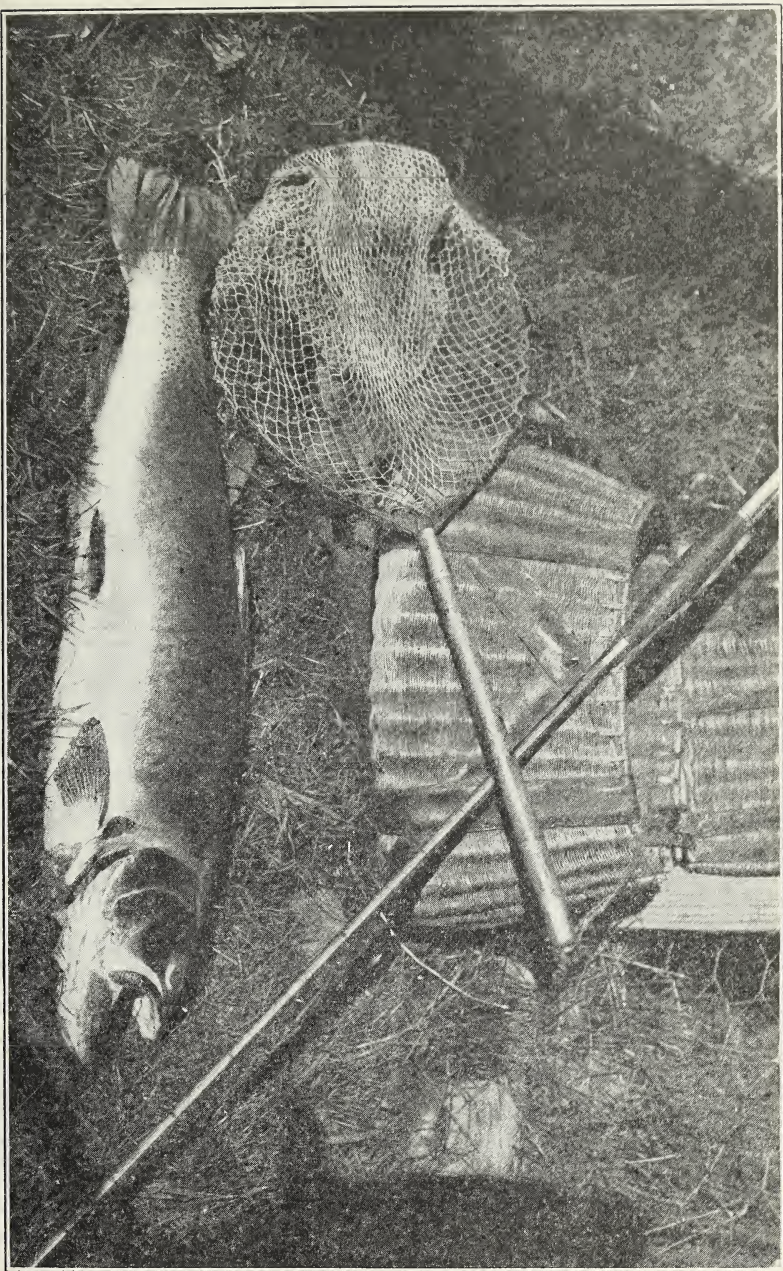
Revenue Requirements—Biennium 1921-22.

We have already referred to the many needs of the department—things that are vitally necessary if it is to function as it should. Heretofore, or during the past two years, we have devoted our energies, so far as the funds would permit, in an effort to improve certain existing conditions which were made evident by a personally conducted survey of the entire state. By improvements installed at two of the hatcheries found in operation, the discontinuance of another on account of locality and impracticability, the reopening of the Coeur d'Alene plant and the purchase of an additional hatchery at Ashton, together with careful supervision and extensive policing of the state, much has been accomplished, but, in view of the demands made on the department and the many things still to be taken care of, it would seem as if we had been merely marking time. As indicated by our survey, the fish and game situation was not entirely of the best. Streams were found sadly depleted, the hatcheries and equipment were badly out of repair and a spirit of laxity and incompetency pervaded the atmosphere; in fact, things generally were found in a run down condition. To come from behind, and we were behind—years behind—much confronted us in the way of planting fish, building of fish ways, the installing of screens and numerous other things. We found this work a difficult task and also an expensive one. It has, of course, necessitated large expenditures of money and, during the next biennium, if we would not go backward, or would retain what has been gained, a large revenue must be forthcoming.

Among matters most essential are a new hatchery, of larger capacity; repairs and new buildings for our present plants, repairs to reservoirs, new ponds, pipe lines and an increased water supply, better facilities for spawn taking, more money for the purchase of fish, extra labor and last, but not least, better supervision, by means of the employment of more local deputy wardens.

With reference to the latter, at the time of taking over the department, there were twenty-one field men employed, and, in view of the income, as shown by the biennial report of the former administration, which amounted to \$57,288.90 during 1917 and was increased to \$72,308.52 in 1918, this may have been all that could be afforded, we doubled and, at times, more than doubled this force, and have thereby demonstrated just what added efficiency is and how far it

Snake River Native Cutthroat or Black-Spotted Trout Taken at American Falls. Weight 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pounds



will go in the way of providing more revenue for the better policing of the state. If, in January, 1919, it had been intimated that, by increasing our field force, and by the expenditure of more money on this account, we would sell 50,000 more fish and game licenses than were sold in the former biennium; that we would not only double the income of the year 1918, but would throw in some eleven to twelve thousand dollars for good measure; that the arrests and prosecutions would be doubled, and that the revenue from fines would be twice that of former years, our representations would have been seriously discounted, to say the least. Yet, that is just what was accomplished in 1919 and 1920, and it is due, in my opinion, entirely to the greater activity of the bureau. On account of this activity and the effect same has had on the public, we may safely contend that, on the same ratio, an appalling number of violations have been prevented, occasioning a great saving in loss to fish, bird and animal life. I believe this emphasizes the importance of an adequate field force. Idaho is some 83,000 square miles in area and, in a state as large as this, many portions inaccessible, it becomes imperative that it be extensively patrolled, if sufficient protection is to be given wild life. At least fifty local wardens are needed and this alone will require an expenditure of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 for the two years. If the recommendations and plans of the fish commissioner are to be inaugurated and carried out, it will require an outlay of approximately \$100,000, to say nothing of all the other operating expenses of the bureau.

An estimate of the budget requirements for the next biennium, amounting to \$422,880, has been filed with the commissioner of budget and taxation; not, however, in the manner of requesting an appropriation, as, under the law, the game fund is our only appropriation, but merely as an indication of departmental needs for the next two years. On a basis of the years 1919 and 1920, we can perhaps rely on receipts amounting to approximately \$300,000. This revenue, however, must be increased to take care of the additional requirements.

After two years of experience and careful investigation, I find that this is no time for a policy of penny wise and pound foolish. A strenuous campaign must be continued, if we would propagate, safeguard or conserve the fish and game. The year 1920, just drawing to a close, has broken all records for tourist travel. On the opening of the fishing season, or as soon as the condition of highways will permit, until late in the fall, endless streams of tourists wend their way to points in Idaho and through Idaho to the Yellowstone. It is nothing unusual to see from 400 to 1,000 cars



An Element of Uncertainty Is to Be Considered in Goose Shooting, but a Successful Day Is Long to Be Remembered

in one day, all primed with fishing poles and guns, and bound for the Wood river, Big Lost river, Stanley Basin, Sawtooth and Redfish lake sections, or for the Yellowstone by way of Island Park. Under such conditions, it may be imagined what the outcome would be, unless we can keep the pace, and today this requires money. By an increase in the sale price of certain classes of licenses, the matter of revenue can be readily taken care of without working any particular hardship on anyone.

The above would be in line with the policy of other states, the difference being only that, in some instances, the necessity for so doing was not realized until almost too late. I, therefore, recommend that this action be taken and our laws be amended to provide for an increase in the selling price of certain classes of fish and game licenses and, also, that women be required to have a license to hunt or fish.

Accounting.

This bureau is charged annually by the state auditor with fish and game licenses involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. To be specific, in 1919, we were charged with \$409,043.00. The law requires that settlement covering these licenses must be made with the state auditor in either cash or by return of unsold licenses, not later than the 31st day of March of each year. By certain changes and improvements in the accounting system and by exacting careful cooperation on the part of our field force, we have increased our efficiency in this respect, the resultant of which was a settlement in full with the state auditor, covering this large number of fish and game licenses for the year 1919.

Beginning with January 1, 1921, a system will be adopted in connection with the inventory of property, providing for the proper charging off of depreciation, which will enable us to show at all times a complete record of all property owned by the state at the various hatcheries. With this report, we are including a property valuation of the various hatcheries, which, we believe, is a conservative value at this time of these plants.



Male and Female Chinook Salmon Taken at Salmon City, Showing the Abundance of Eggs Produced by One of These Spawners



Stripping Spawners in Operations Conducted in Taking Spawn in the Alturas Lake District

Statement of Operations in Game Fund *1919*

Balance on hand January 1, 1919.....	\$ 34,651.19	Total warrants issued in 1919.....	\$105,270.41
Reserve for 1918 accounts payable.\$	4,243.44	1918 accounts paid.....\$	4,243.44
Unencumbered balance Jan. 1, 1919	<u>30,407.75</u>	1919 accounts paid.....	<u>101,026.97</u>
Total receipts for year ending Dec. 31, 1919..	120,509.48	Balance on hand December 31, 1919.....	49,890.26
		Reserve for 1919 accounts payable.\$	9,260.02
		Unencumbered balance Dec. 31...	<u>40,630.24</u>
	\$155,160.67		\$155,160.67

GAME FUND

January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1920.

Receipts, 1919.

By balance on hand January 1, 1919.....	\$ 34,651.19
By sale of resident fish and game licenses	\$ 91,120.40
By sale of non-resident fish and game licenses	2,303.00
By sale of non-resident bird licenses	1,237.50
By sale of non-resident fish licenses	8,091.10
By sale of alien big game licenses	47.50
By sale of alien fish licenses.....	408.50
By sale of resident trappers' licenses	5,238.00
By sale of non-resident trappers' licenses	95.00
By sale of alien trappers' licenses	142.50
By sale of reshipping permits....	117.00
By sale of private pond permits....	30.00
By sale of commercial permits....	400.00
By sale of taxidermist licenses....	170.00
	<hr/>
	\$109,400.50
By 178 fines.....	\$ 5,590.60
By 22 confiscations.....	222.00
By sale of beaver hides.....	1,343.24
By sale of Heyburn Park timber..	2,522.75
By Heyburn Park leases.....	546.00
By sale of Heyburn Park hay.....	600.00
By Heyburn Park grazing fees....	29.38
By commission saved on license sales	151.25
By miscellaneous sales and recoveries	103.76
	<hr/>
	11,108.98
	<hr/>
	120,509.48
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	\$155,160.67

Warrant Issue, Year 1919.

To January warrants for December and January claims	\$ 2,185.51
To February warrants for December and January claims	11,081.20
To March warrants for February claims.....	3,606.75
To April warrants for March claims.....	3,617.13
To May warrants for April claims.....	16,416.59
To June warrants for May claims.....	10,120.95
To July warrants for June claims.....	11,491.77
To August warrants for July claims.....	9,120.91
To September warrants for August claims.....	8,389.75
To October warrants for September claims....	9,261.90
To November warrants for October claims....	8,616.02
To December warrants for November claims..	11,361.93
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	\$105,270.41

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1919.

General.

A. Personal Services.

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$39,825.98
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	5,329.33
A3. Services of extra help.....	1,070.65
A5. Witness fees	4.00
A6. Compensation for expert and special services.....	110.30
Total for personal services.....	<u>\$46,340.26</u>

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$ 9,163.20
1. By railway	\$1,979.43
(a) Fares	<u>\$1,979.43</u>
2. By highways	7,132.44
(a) Fares	\$ 651.04
(b) Allowances	<u>6,481.40</u>
3. By water	31.08
(a) Fares	<u>\$ 31.08</u>
5. Local transportation	3.25
9. Incidentals (tolls)	17.00
B2. Transportation of things.....	592.22
1. Freight	\$.80
2. Express	114.39
3. Drayage	410.70
4. Parcel post	65.08
9. Not otherwise classified (baggage master fees)	<u>1.25</u>
B3. Board and lodging.....	3,403.63
B4. Subsistence of animals and care of autos.....	53.00
7. Storage and care of autos.....	<u>\$ 53.00</u>
B5. Communication services	1,121.07
1. Telegraph	\$ 186.78
4. Telephone	557.13
(a) Rentals	\$ 75.60
(b) Tolls	<u>481.53</u>
6. Postage	<u>377.16</u>
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding.....	318.10
1. Printing	\$ 114.50
6. Typing and multigraphing.....	24.55
8. Maps and blue prints.....	9.55
9. Signs and lettering.....	<u>169.50</u>
B7. Advertising	29.55
2. Advertising for sales.....	\$ 10.00
5. Proclamations and announcements.....	19.55

B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	2,768.36
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 216.80
2. Storage	33.81
8. Animal bounties	2,500.00
9. Miscellaneous services	17.75

Total for services other than personal. \$17,449.13

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.	\$ 16.75
C4. Lumber and wood products.	74.62
C5. Fiber products	1.10

Total for materials. \$ 92.47

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.	\$ 3,613.73
1. Office	\$3,609.86
3. Scientific	3.87
D2. Fuel	332.64
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).	\$ 332.64
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.	283.96
1. Oil	\$ 63.00
9. Mechanics' supplies	220.96
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies (soap). . . . .	.15
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.	31.55
1. Roughage	\$ 31.55
D8. Explosives and pyrotechnic supplies.	18.76
D9. Miscellaneous supplies	1,314.00
2. Water and ice.	\$ 34.75
4. Fish eggs	1,175.00
5. Badges	100.00
8. Packing and receptacles (sacks).	4.25

Total for supplies. \$ 5,594.79

E. Equipment.

E18. Pumping and air compressing equipment. . . \$	3.25
Date. Item.	
12-27-18. 1 tire pump.	
E21. Equipment for extraction of raw materials. .	3.70
Date. Item.	
10-5-18. 1 dozen steel traps.	
E32. Road vehicle	1,580.00
Date. Item.	
1 H-44 Buick roadster completely equipped as per contract.	
E39. Special transporting and conveying.	9.00
Date. Item.	
12-2-18. 1 pair web snowshoes.	
E48. Office furnishings	240.00
Date. Item.	
3-15-19. 1 adding machine.	\$300.00
Less allowance	60.00

E49.	Equipment for convenience and comfort....	4.25
	Date. Item.	
	7-23-19. 1 6 foot step ladder.	
E82.	Produce-yielding animals	897.50
	Date. Item.	
	3-12-19. 5 pairs of Chinese pheasants	
	at \$7.00 per pair.....	\$ 35.00
	4- 1-19. 3 pairs of Chinese pheasants	
	at \$7.00 per pair.....	21.00
	3-28-19. 7 Chinese pheasants at \$3.50	
	per pair	24.50
	4- 1-19. 7 Chinese pheasants at \$6.00	
	per pair	21.00
	6-...-19. 17,500 yearling rainbow	
	trout at \$20.00 per M....	350.00
	9-10-19. 2M yearling rainbow trout	
	at \$20.00 per M.....	40.00
	6-20-19. 16,000 yearling rainbow	
	trout at \$25.00 per M....	400.00
	11-22-19. 1 pair Chinese pheasants...	6.00
E971.	Fish screens and ladders.....	20.00
	Date. Item.	
	8-14-19. 1 fish screen.	
E973.	Fish seines	53.06
	Date. Item.	
	10- 6-19. 1 bag seine.....	\$28.46
	11- 1-19. 1 fish seine	15.00
	11-18-19. 100 ft. ½ in. rope for seine	3.60
	9-15-19. 2 fish nets.....	6.00
Total for equipment.....		\$ 2,810.76

J. Fixed Charges.

J1.	Rent of garage.....	\$ 5.00
J3.	Fees (filing of bonds).....	14.80
J5.	Insurance	602.20
Total for fixed charges.....		\$ 622.00

Recapitulation.

A.	Personal services	\$46,340.26
B.	Services other than personal.....	17,449.13
C.	Materials	92.47
D.	Supplies	5,594.79
E.	Equipment	2,810.76
J.	Fixed charges	622.00
Total general expenditures for 1919.....		\$72,909.41

Heyburn Park.**A. Personal Services.**

A1.	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 2,300.00
A2.	Wages of regular per diem employes.....	312.88
A3.	Services of extra help.....	20.36
Total for personal services.....		\$ 2,633.24

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	127.47
1. By railway	\$	108.67
(a) Fares	\$	108.67
3. By water		18.80
(a) Fares	\$	18.80
B2. Transportation of things.....		1.30
2. Express	\$	1.16
4. Postage . . . . .		.14
B3. Board and lodging.....		79.98
B5. Communication services		2.03
1. Telegrams	\$	2.03
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding.....		45.36
1. Printing	\$	32.66
8. Maps		11.20
9. Lettering		1.50
B7. Advertising		2.00
5. Proclamations and announcements	\$	2.00
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		136.90
3. Court and public office fees.....	\$	1.60
9. Miscellaneous		135.30
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	395.04

C. Materials.

C6. Paints	\$	4.75
Total for materials.....	\$	4.75

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.....	\$	7.75
6. Newspapers	\$	7.75
D2. Fuel		6.30
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	6.30
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		6.60
1. Oil	\$	6.60
D99. Miscellaneous supplies		14.40
Total for supplies.....	\$	35.05

E. Equipment.

E21. Equipment for extraction of raw materials.....	\$	19.50
Date. Item.		
5-27-19. 4 cast steel log hammers.....	\$	18.00
11-31-19. 1 crusier's wood axe.....		1.50
E42. Furniture		25.00
Date. Item.		
8-25-19. 1 office desk.....	\$	25.00
Total for equipment	\$	44.50

F. Structures.

F2. Excavations, surfacings and embankments.....	\$21,024.77
32. Roads	\$18,553.44
321-2. Grading and surfacing.....	1,511.82
323. Engineering	959.51
F51. Bridges	1,121.99
Total for structures	\$22,146.76

J. Fixed Charges.

J1. Rents	\$ 60.00
J3. Fees . . . . .	.50
Total for fixed charges.....	\$ 60.50

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 2,633.24
B. Services other than personal.....	395.04
C. Materials	4.75
D. Supplies	35.05
E. Equipment	44.50
F. Roads	22,146.76
J. Fixed charges	60.50
Total Heyburn Park expenditure for 1919.....	\$25,319.84

Warm River Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$ 60.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	155.00
Total for personal services.....	\$ 215.00

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$ 28.20
1. By railway	\$ 26.70
(a) Fares	\$ 26.70
2. By highways	1.50
(a) Fares	\$ 1.50
B2. Transportation of things.....	.50
3. Drayage	\$.50
B3. Board and lodging.....	6.55
B5. Communication services	22.90
4. Telephone	\$ 22.90
(a) Rentals	\$ 13.50
(b) Tolls	9.40
Total for services other than personal.....	\$ 58.15

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$ 1.80
C3. Non-metallic mineral products.....	14.20
C6. Paints and painters' materials.....	1.50
Total for materials.....	\$ 17.50

D. Supplies.

D2. Fuel	\$	12.70
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$	12.70
D39. Mechanics' supplies		6.35
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies		1.65
8. Brooms and brushes	\$	1.65
D5. Wearing apparel		6.50
3. Footwear (boots)	\$	6.50
Total for supplies	\$	27.20

E. Equipment.

E21. Equipment for extraction of raw materials	\$	1.75
Date. Item.		
4-9-19. 1 saw	\$	1.75
E32. Road vehicles		3.40
Date. Item.		
3-20-19. 1 pair double trees	\$	3.40
E45. Kitchen, dining room and household utensils		2.00
Date. Item.		
5-13-19. 4 granite pans	\$	2.00
Total for equipment	\$	7.15

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$	215.00
B. Services other than personal		58.15
C. Materials		17.50
D. Supplies		27.20
E. Equipment		7.15
Total Warm River hatchery expenditures for 1919	\$	325.00

Ashton Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$	75.00
Total for personal services	\$	75.00

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$	75.00
Total Ashton hatchery expenditures for 1919	\$	75.00

Hay Spur Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$	1,200.00
A3. Services of extra help		81.50
Total for personal services	\$	1,281.50

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	18.09
1. By railway	\$	18.09
(a) Fares	\$ 18.09	
B2. Transportation of things.....		88.41
1. Freight	\$	41.81
2. Express		46.60
B3. Board and lodging.....		6.10
B5. Communication services		60.75
4. Telephone	\$	60.10
(a) Rentals	\$	20.00
(b) Tolls		40.10
6. Postage . . . . .		.65
B99. Miscellaneous services . . . . .		.50
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	173.85

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$	17.55
C4. Lumber and wood products.....		288.34
C6. Paints and painters' materials.....		22.15
Total for materials.....	\$	328.04

D. Supplies.

D2. Fuel	\$	77.20
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	77.20
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		10.25
1. Oil	\$	3.00
9. Mechanics' supplies		7.25
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....		11.20
8. Brooms and brushes.....	\$	11.20
D5. Wearing apparel		36.80
8. Footwear (boots)	\$	36.80
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		310.23
1. Roughage	\$	31.90
9. Fish food		278.33
D9. Miscellaneous supplies		37.70
2. Water and ice.....	\$	37.50
8. Packing and receptacles (sack).....		.20
Total for supplies.....	\$	483.38

E. Equipment.

E971. Fish screens and ladders.....	\$	3.60
Date. Item.		
3-21-19. 6 feet No. 10 jig screen at \$.60.		
E973. Fish seines		31.46
Date. Item.		
8-29-19. 1 fish net.....	\$	3.00
32 ft. bag seine with wings.....		28.46
Total for equipment.....	\$	35.06

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,281.50
B. Services other than personal	173.85
C. Materials	328.04
D. Supplies	483.38
E. Equipment	35.06

Total Hay Spur hatchery expenditures for 1919 . . . \$ 2,301.83

Sandpoint Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$ 1,200.00
A3. Services of extra help	215.50

Total for personal services \$ 1,415.50

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons	\$ 15.76
1. By railway	\$ 11.26
(a) Fares	\$ 11.26
2. By highways	4.50
(a) Fares	4.50
B2. Transportation of things	101.06
2. Express	\$ 25.46
3. Drayage	75.60
B3. Board and lodging	12.55
B5. Communication services	61.73
1. Telegraph	\$ 3.53
4. Telephone	58.20
(a) Rentals	\$ 42.00
(b) Tolls	16.20
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding	8.25
9. Signs and lettering	\$ 8.25
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	20.75
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 20.50
3. Court and public office fees . . . . .	.25

Total for services other than personal \$ 220.10

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products	\$ 3.20
C4. Lumber and wood products	38.16
C5. Fiber products	3.05

Total for materials \$ 44.41

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$ 4.00
3. Scientific supplies	\$ 4.00
D2. Fuel	31.40
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$ 31.40

D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....	27.65
1. Oil	\$ 2.50
9. Mechanics	25.15
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....	4.15
8. Brooms and brushes.....	\$ 4.15
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....	297.47
1. Roughage	\$ 78.30
9. Fish food	219.17
D9. Miscellaneous supplies	160.00
4. Fish eggs	\$ 160.00
Total for supplies.....	\$ 524.67

E. Equipment.

E45. Kitchen, dining room and household utensils.....	\$.40
Date. Item.	
3-15-19. 2 spoons	\$.40
E49. Equipment for convenience and comfort.....	4.50
Date. Item.	
5-29-19. 1 4x8 flag.....	\$ 4.50
E53. Cleaning and renovating equipment.....	2.25
Date. Item.	
1-10-19. 1 No. 2 galvanized wash tub.....	\$ 2.25
E973. Fish screens and ladders.....	2.30
Date. Item.	
7-12-19. 1 fish net.....	\$ 1.30
8- 6-19. 1 fish net.....	1.00
E975. Fish traps	10.50
Date. Item.	
3-25-19. Lumber and lath for fish traps....	\$ 10.50
Total for equipment.....	\$ 19.95

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,415.50
B. Services other than personal.....	220.10
C. Materials	44.41
D. Supplies	524.67
E. Equipment	19.95

Total Sandpoint hatchery expenditures for 1919.... \$ 2,224.63

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$ 1,410.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	30.00
A3. Services of extra help.....	12.00
Total for personal services.....	\$ 1,452.00

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	64.24
1. By railway	\$	58.24
(a) Fares	\$	58.24
2. By highways		6.00
(a) Fares	\$	6.00
B2. Transportation of things.....		9.13
2. Express	\$	3.01
3. Drayage		6.00
4. Parcel post . . . . .		.12
B3. Board and lodging.....		45.96
B5. Communication services		32.70
1. Telegraph	\$	1.35
4. Telephone		31.35
(a) Rentals	\$	29.45
(b) Tolls		1.90
B84. Electricity		9.15
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		9.00
1. Repairing equipment	\$	9.00
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	170.18

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$	3.52
C3. Non-metallic mineral products.....		.65
C4. Lumber and wood products.....		25.17
C5. Fiber products . . . . .		.30
Total for materials.....	\$	29.64

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, draughting and scientific supplies.....		1.10
3. Scientific supplies	\$	1.10
D2. Fuel		59.68
1. Solid fuel (wood).....	\$	42.00
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....		17.68
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		11.00
1. Oil	\$	1.70
9. Mechanics' supplies		9.30
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....		2.55
1. Soap . . . . .	\$	.25
8. Brooms and brushes.....		2.30
D5. Wearing apparel		9.00
3. Footwear (boots)	\$	9.00
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		83.38
9. Fish food	\$	83.38
D7. Provisions		155.00

D9. Miscellaneous supplies	91.35
2. Water and ice	\$ 90.85
8. Packing and receptacles (sacks) . . . . .	.50
Total for supplies	\$ 413.06

E. Equipment.

E12. Lighting equipment	\$ 1.50
Item.	
I lantern complete	\$ 1.50
E21. Equipment or extraction of raw materials	3.25
Date. Item.	
2- 6-19. I hand saw	\$ 2.00
I Maydoe hammer	1.25
E974. Hatchery equipment	9.10
Date. Item.	
3-12-19. I knife for No. 32 enterprise	\$ 9.10
E45. Kitchen and dining room utensils	9.45
Date. Item.	
2-19-19. 2 granite pans	\$.60
1 pan . . . . .	.25
½ set knives and forks . . . . .	.70
7 tea spoons . . . . .	.10
1 fry pan . . . . .	.35
1 coffee pot	1.00
2 granite plates . . . . .	.30
1 granite plate . . . . .	.25
1 cup and saucer (granite) . . . . .	.40
1 large spoon . . . . .	.15
1 cup and saucer (granite) . . . . .	.40
1 tea pot (granite)	1.50
1 kettle (granite)	1.00
3 cups and saucers . . . . .	.90
3 10-inch pie plates . . . . .	.25
3 6-quart pans . . . . .	.75
7- 9-19. 1 small strainer . . . . .	.15
1 large strainer . . . . .	.40
E47. Bedding	20.25
Date. Item.	
2-19-19. 2 comforts at \$3.50	\$ 7.00
1 pair blankets	3.50
1 couch pad	8.00
1 pillow	1.75
E53. Cleaning and renovating equipment	2.25
Date. Item.	
2-19-19. 1 galvanized iron tub	\$ 2.25
E971. Fish screens	4.02
Item.	
12 yards 1-inch M. netting	\$ 2.16
1 yard 35-inch wire cloth . . . . .	.36
25 feet 24-inch 1-inch netting	1.50
Total for equipment	\$ 49.82

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,452.00
B. Services other than personal.	170.18
C. Materials	29.64
D. Supplies	413.06
E. Equipment	49.82

Total Coeur d'Alene hatchery expenditure for 1919.. \$ 2,114.70

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 53,412.50
B. Services other than personal.	18,466.45
C. Materials	516.81
D. Supplies	7,078.15
E. Equipment	2,967.24
F. Structures	22,146.76
J. Fixed charges	682.50

Total of all expenditures for 1919.....\$105,270.41

Statement of Operations in Game Fund 1920

Balance on hand January 1, 1920.....	\$ 49,890.26	Total warrants issued in 1920.....	\$149,229.67
Reserve for 1919 accounts payable\$	9,260.02	1919 accounts paid.....\$	9,260.02
Unencumbered balance Jan. 1, 1920	40,630.24	1920 accounts paid.....	139,969.65
Total receipts for year ending Dec. 31, 1920...	150,213.09	Balance on hand December 31, 1920.....	50,873.68
	\$200,103.35		\$200,103.35

Receipts, 1920.

By balance on hand January 1, 1920.....	\$ 49,890.26
By sale of resident fish and game licenses	\$ 99,794.70
By sale of non-resident fish and game licenses	4,892.50
By sale of non-resident bird licenses	1,615.50
By sale of non-resident fish licenses	9,586.80
By sale of alien big game licenses	285.00
By sale of alien fish licenses.....	608.00
By sale of resident trappers' licenses	8,293.50
By sale of non-resident trappers' licenses	380.00
By sale of reshipping permits.....	228.75
By sale of commercial permits....	330.00
By sale of private pond permits..	40.00
By sale of taxidermist licenses....	150.00
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	\$126,204.75
By 203 fines.....	\$ 6,650.10
By 57 confiscations	711.77
By sale of beaver hides.....	4,225.55
By Heyburn Park leases.....	605.20
By recovery for damages (Heyburn Park)	8,356.23
By sale of Heyburn Park hay.....	675.00
By sale of Heyburn Park timber	2,000.00
By commission saved on license sales	109.97
By miscellaneous sales and recoveries	674.52
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	24,008.34
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	150,213.09
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	\$200,103.35

Warrant Issue, Year 1920.

To January warrants for December claims....	\$ 9,260.02
To February warrants for January claims....	10,593.81
To March warrants for February claims.....	8,103.03
To April warrants for March claims.....	16,191.33
To May warrants for April claims.....	12,108.70
To June warrants for May claims.....	11,734.01
To July warrants for June claims.....	14,149.48
To August warrants for July claims.....	11,958.15
To September warrants for August claims....	18,215.58
To October warrants for September claims....	12,499.41
To November warrants for October claims....	12,687.58
To December warrants for November claims..	11,728.57
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	\$149,229.67

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1920**General.****A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$75,627.52
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	1,401.35

A3. Services of extra help.....	1,280.12
A6. Compensation for expert and special services.....	5.00
Total for personal services.....	\$78,313.89

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$18,546.60
1. By railway	\$2,669.92
(a) Fares	\$2,669.92
2. By highways	15,805.37
(a) Fares	\$ 800.51
(b) Allowances	15,004.86
3. By water	47.10
(a) Fares	\$ 47.10
5. Local transportation (taxi)...	5.55
9. Incidentals (tolls)	18.66
B2. Transportation of things.....	645.25
1. Freight	\$ 23.71
2. Express	221.26
3. Drayage	400.28
B3. Board and lodging.....	5,418.88
B4. Subsistence of animals and care of autos.....	117.40
1. Hay and grain for saddle horses.....	\$ 35.75
7. Storage and care of autos.....	81.65
B5. Communication services	1,425.48
1. Telegraph	\$ 311.11
4. Telephone	609.60
(a) Rentals	\$ 78.50
(b) Tolls	531.10
6. Postage	499.42
8. Messenger	5.35
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding.....	246.75
1. Printing	\$ 45.50
6. Typing and multigraphing.....	9.75
8. Photographs, maps and blue prints.....	88.25
9. Signs and lettering.....	103.25
B7. Advertising	63.30
2. Advertising for sales and leases, etc....	\$ 27.50
5. Proclamations and announcements.....	35.80
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	3,503.28
1. Repairing	\$ 986.53
(a) Equipment	\$890.63
(b) Structures	95.90
2. Storage	16.75
8. Animal bounties	2,500.00
Total for services other than personal.....	\$29,966.94

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$	369.92
C3. Non-metallic mineral products.....		1.35
C4. Lumber and wood products.....		222.39
C9. Miscellaneous . . . . .		.80
Total for materials.....		\$ 594.46

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.....	\$	3,185.09
1. Office supplies	\$	3,158.74
3. Scientific supplies		24.60
6. Newspapers		1.75
D2. Fuel		727.60
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	727.60
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		1,256.92
1. Oil	\$	121.74
3. Electricians' supplies		2.50
9. Mechanics' supplies		1,132.68
D5. Wearing apparel		91.35
1. Outer garments (mackintosh wading pants)	\$	74.65
3. Footwear (rubber boots)		16.70
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		371.56
1. Hay and grain.....	\$	340.36
9. Fish food		31.20
D8. Explosives		24.95
D9. Miscellaneous supplies		3,505.15
2. Water and ice.....	\$	46.05
4. Fish eggs		3,381.40
5. Badges		67.50
8. Packing and receptacles (sacks).....		2.75
9. Miscellaneous		7.45
Total for supplies.....		\$ 9,162.62

E. Equipment.

E11. Lighting equipment	\$	1.25
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
1144. 10- 5-20. 1 lantern	\$	1.25
E21. Equipment for extraction of raw material.....		2.00
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
1144. 10- 9-20. 1 axe	\$	2.00
E32. Road vehicles		2,929.20
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
388. 4-10-20. 1 5-passenger Buick car, No. 639012, motor No. 627197	\$	1,555.50
563. 5-29-20. 1 Ford truck, 1 ton, solid tires, No. 3471533.....		686.85
1 Ford truck, 1 ton, solid tires, No. 3505676.....		686.85

E42.	Depositories for commodities.....	66.50
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	800. 1- 3-20. 3 letter size transfer cases. \$	24.00
	1170. 10-16-20. 1 special mahogany file section	42.50
E43.	Floor coverings	90.00
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	1033. 8-8-20. 1 rug, 9x15. \$	90.00
E47.	Bedding	15.00
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	11-6-20. Bedding \$	15.00
E48.	Office furnishings	370.25
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	266. 2-5-20. 1 Monroe calculating machine, No. 22982. \$	300.00
	1 Underwood, No. 5-1273505-5 \$	102.50
	Less 10 pct. \$10.25; allowance on Royal No. 10276816, \$30.00	
		40.25
		62.25
	889. 9-28-20. 1 type stand.	8.00
E82.	Produce-yielding animals	586.00
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	298. 4- 7-20. 1 pair Chinese pheasants. \$	7.00
	369. 4 27-20. 1 Chinese pheasant.	2.00
	11-20-20. 6 Chinese pheasants.	6.00
	12- 7-20. 7 pair Chinese pheasants at \$7.00	49.00
	193. 2-15-20. 188 quail (Mexican Blue) at \$1.50	282.00
	423. 4-24-20. 96 quail (Bob White). . . .	240.00
E973.	Fish seines	11.85
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	426. 5- 6-20. 1 minnow seine. \$	3.85
	7-10-20. 2 minnow seines.	8.00
	Total for equipment.	\$ 4,072.05

H. Refunds.

H51.	Refunds	\$ 30.50
	Refund on reshipping permits. \$	10.50
	Refund on whitefish permits.	20.00
	Total for refunds.	\$ 30.50

J. Fixed Charges.

J13.	Rental of equipment.	\$ 90.00
	Truck used in fish distribution. \$	90.00
J3.	Fees (filing of bonds).	26.20

J5. Insurance	726.19
1. Fire insurance	\$ 43.45
3. Premium on bonds	682.74
J64. Membership to Game, Fish and Conservation Commission of North America	25.00
Total for fixed charges	\$ 867.39

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 78,313.89
B. Services other than personal	29,966.94
C. Materials	594.46
D. Supplies	9,162.62
E. Equipment	4,072.05
H. Refunds	30.50
J. Fixed charges	867.39
	<hr/>
	\$123,007.85
O. Plus overpayments	266.16
R. T. Gibbs (warrant No. 56312)	\$125.00
Bureau of highways (warrant No. 60519)	141.16
	<hr/>
Total general expenditures for 1920	\$123,274.01

Heyburn Park.

A. Personal Services.

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$ 3,989.65
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes	99.00
A3. Services of extra help	142.50
A5. Witness fees	3.00
	<hr/>
Total for personal services	\$ 4,234.15

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons	\$ 157.12
1. By railway	\$ 66.93
(a) Fares	\$ 66.93
3. By water	90.19
(a) Fares	\$ 90.19
B2. Transportation of things	\$ 3.25
3. Drayage	\$ 3.25
B3. Board and lodging	362.45
B5. Communication services	11.70
1. Telegraph	\$ 8.89
4. Telephone	2.61
(b) Tolls	\$ 2.61
6. Postage . . . . .	.20
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding	2.25
6. Typing	\$.75
9. Lettering	1.50

B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	998.20
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 11.10
9. Miscellaneous	987.10
Fire protection	\$947.10
Use of piledriver	40.00

Total for services other than personal \$ 1,534.97

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products	\$.65
C4. Lumber and wood products	1.30

Total for materials \$ 1.95

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$ 12.86
1. Office supplies	\$ 12.86
D2. Fuel	44.60
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$ 44.60
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies	26.15
1. Oil	\$ 2.65
9. Mechanics' supplies	23.50
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies . . . . .	.65
1. Soap	\$.30
2. Chemical cleansers (Dutch Cleanser) . . . . .	.20
8. Brooms and brushes . . . . .	.15
D9. Miscellaneous supplies	1.40
9. Miscellaneous	\$ 1.40

Total for supplies \$ 85.66

J. Fixed Charges.

J1. Rents	180.00
2. Structures (house at \$15 per month)	\$ 180.00
J5. Insurance	62.85
3. Premium on bonds	\$ 62.85

Total for fixed charges \$ 242.85

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 4,234.15
B. Services other than personal	1,534.97
C. Materials	1.95
D. Supplies	85.66
J. Fixed charges	242.85

Total Heyburn Park expenditures for 1920 \$ 6,099.53

Ashton Hatchery.

A. Personal Services.

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employees	\$ 2,075.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employees	15.00

Total for personal services \$ 2,090.00

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	5.24
1. By railway	\$	3.24
(a) Fares	\$	3.24
2. By highways		2.00
(a) Fares	\$	2.00
B2. Transportation of things.....	\$	147.36
1. Freight	\$	1.50
2. Express		90.85
3. Drayage		55.01
B3. Board and lodging.....		24.00
B5. Communication services		28.10
4. Telephone	\$	28.10
(a) Rentals	\$	8.00
(b) Tolls		20.10
B7. Advertisements . . . . .		.93
3. Advertisement for labor and services....	\$	.93
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		38.14
1. Repairing equipment	\$	15.00
2. Storage (on rugs).....		23.14
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	243.77

D. Supplies.

D2. Fuel	\$	145.30
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	145.30
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		24.05
1. Oil	\$	1.40
9. Mechanics' supplies		22.65
D5. Wearing apparel		49.52
1. Outer garments (wading pants).....	\$	37.52
3. Footwear (rubber boots)		12.00
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		674.98
1. Hay and grain.....	\$	108.60
9. Fish food		566.38
D7. Provisions		43.52
D8. Explosives and pyrotechnic supplies.....		13.50
Total for supplies.....	\$	950.87

F. Structures.

F9. Miscellaneous	\$	8,000.00
Purchase of hatchery.....	\$	8,000.00
First payment	\$	3,000.00
Second payment		5,000.00
Total for structures.....	\$	8,000.00

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 2,090.00
B. Services other than personal.	243.77
D. Supplies	950.87
F. Structures	8,000.00

Total Ashton hatchery expenditures for 1920. \$11,284.64

Hay Spur Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular offices and employes.	\$ 1,200.00
A3. Services of extra help.	7.50

Total for personal services. \$ 1,207.50

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.	\$ 2.25
1. By railway	\$ 2.25
(a) Fares	\$ 2.25
B2. Transportation of things.	93.66
1. Freight	\$ 41.20
2. Express	52.46
B3. Board and lodging.	25.26
B4. Subsistence of animals and care of autos.	3.20
1. Hay and grain for saddle horses.	3.20
B5. Communication services	70.50
1. Telegraph	\$.60
4. Telephone	69.90
(a) Rentals	\$ 24.00
(b) Tolls	45.90
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	50.20
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 50.20

Total for services other than personal. \$ 245.07

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.	\$ 15.40
C4. Lumber and wood products.	15.30
C5. Fiber products . . . . .	.90
C6. Paints and painters' materials.	6.50

Total for materials. \$ 38.10

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.	\$ 8.35
1. Office supplies	\$ 1.00
3. Scientific supplies	7.35
D2. Fuel	\$ 289.83
1. Wood and coal.	\$ 172.81
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).	117.02

D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....	44.70
1. Oil	\$ 8.95
5. Electricians' supplies	2.40
7. Supplies used in the arts.....	10.15
9. Mechanics' supplies	23.20
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....	2.60
8. Brooms and brushes	\$ 2.60
D5. Wearing apparel	28.83
1. Outer garments (wading pants).....	\$ 18.83
3. Footwear (rubber boots).....	10.00
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....	376.06
1. Hay and grain.....	\$ 58.50
9. Fish food	317.56
D8. Explosives and pyrotechnic supplies.....	5.40
D9. Miscellaneous supplies	64.00
2. Water and ice.....	\$ 60.00
9. Miscellaneous	4.00
Total for supplies	\$ 819.77

E. Equipment.

E45. Kitchen, dining room and other household utensils..	\$ 2.25
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
11-22-20. 1 kettle	\$ 2.25
E973. Fish seine	3.00
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
1-12-20. 1 minnow seine.....	\$ 3.00
E974. Hatchery equipment	74.35
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
11-10-19. Fish trough and elbow.	\$ 8.50
39 ft. zinc weather strip	5.85
1047. 9-10-20. 1 gasoline engine.....	30.00
1049. 3-24-20. 1 2d. hand meat chopper	30.00
Total for equipment.....	\$ 79.60

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,207.50
B. Services other than personal.....	245.07
C. Materials	38.10
D. Supplies	819.77
E. Equipment	79.60
Total Hay Spur Hatchery expenditures for 1920....	\$ 2,390.04

Sandpoint Hatchery.

A. Personal Services.

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,989.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employees.....	78.00
A3. Services of extra help.....	109.50
Total for personal services.....	\$ 2,176.50

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	71.84
1. By railway	\$	70.34
(a) Fares	\$	70.34
2. By highways		1.50
(a) Fares	\$	1.50
B2. Transportation of things.....		108.21
2. Express	\$	66.21
3. Drayage		42.00
B3. Board and lodging.....		31.40
B5. Communication services		47.58
1. Telegraph	\$	5.33
4. Telephone		42.25
(a) Rentals	\$	24.50
(b) Tolls		17.75
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		34.31
1. Repairing structure	\$	34.31
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	293.34

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$	3.45
C4. Lumber and wood products.....		62.25
C6. Paints and painters' materials.....		10.00
Total for materials.....	\$	75.70

D. Supplies.

D2. Fuel	\$	65.62
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	65.62
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		73.10
1. Oil	\$	10.10
9. Mechanics' supplies		63.00
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....		3.00
8. Brooms and brushes.....	\$	3.00
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		697.85
1. Hay and grain.....	\$	238.90
9. Fish food		458.95
D9. Miscellaneous supplies		11.75
9. Miscellaneous	\$	11.75
Total for supplies.....	\$	851.32

E. Equipment.

E11. Hot air and steam producing apparatus.....	\$	33.20
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
1045. 10-2-20. 1 heating stove.....	\$	32.50
2 lengths pipe.....		.70
Total for equipment.....	\$	33.20

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 2,176.50
B. Services other than personal.	293.34
C. Materials	75.70
D. Supplies	851.32
E. Equipment	33.20

Total Sandpoint hatchery expenditures for 1920. . . \$ 3,430.06

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.	\$ 1,200.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.	6.00
A3. Services of extra help.	130.20

Total for personal services. \$ 1,336.20

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.	\$ 36.00
2. By highways	\$ 36.00
(a) Fares	\$ 36.00
B2. Transportation of things.	114.51
2. Express	\$ 76.76
3. Drayage	37.75
B3. Board and lodging. . . . .	.90
B5. Communication services	67.12
1. Telegraph	\$ 1.47
4. Telephone	65.65
(a) Rentals	\$ 57.00
(b) Tolls	8.65
B8. Furnishing heat, light, power and electricity.	364.15
4. Electricity	\$ 49.15
5. Water (other than domestic).	315.00
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	149.11
1. Repairing	\$ 149.11
(a) Equipment	\$ 62.11
(b) Structures	87.00

Total for services other than personal. \$ 731.79

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.	\$ 2.79
C4. Lumber and wood products.	9.23
C6. Paints and painters' materials.	12.00

Total for materials. \$ 24.02

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.	\$ 4.30
3. Scientific	\$ 4.30
D2. Fuel	103.75
1. Wood and coal.	\$ 103.75

D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....	37.45
1. Oil	\$ 1.80
5. Electricians' supplies	8.00
9. Mechanics' supplies	27.65
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....	3.00
8. Brooms and brushes.....	\$ 3.00
D5. Wearing apparel, linen and hand sewing supplies.....	3.60
9. Miscellaneous	\$ 3.60
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....	113.23
9. Fish food	\$ 113.23
D7. Provisions	93.80
D9. Miscellaneous supplies	51.30
2. Water and ice.....	\$ 45.15
3. Packing and receptacles (sacks).....	3.00
9. Miscellaneous	3.20
Total for supplies.....	\$ 410.43

E. Equipment.

E40. Miscellaneous furniture and furnishings.....	\$ 1.50
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
407. 4-10-20. 6 curtain rods.....	\$ 1.50
E41. Chairs, beds and other supports for the body.....	26.50
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
407. 4-10-20. 1 sanitary couch.....	\$ 11.50
1 mattress	15.00
E43. Floor coverings	199.00
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
922. 7-4-20. 123 ½ yards linoleum at	
\$1.50 per yard.....	\$ 185.25
922. 7-4-20. 11 yards congoleum at	
\$1.25 per yard.....	13.75
E44. Portieres, wall, window and furniture coverings.....	7.30
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
407. 4-10-20. 1 shade, 32-inch.....	\$ 1.50
2 shades, 42-inch, at \$2.90	5.80
E45. Kitchen, dining room and household utensils.....	415.00
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
408. 4-16-20. Dishes	\$ 4.15
E46. Baths, lavatories, toilets and toilet accessories.....	3.25
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
407. 4-10-20. 1 slop jar.....	\$ 3.25
E974. Hatchery equipment	7.20
Reg. No. Date. Item.	
187. 12-26-19. 40 feet ½ inch rubber	
hose	\$ 7.20
Total for equipment.....	\$ 248.90

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,336.20
B. Services other than personal	731.79
C. Materials	24.02
D. Supplies	410.43
E. Equipment	248.90

Total Coeur d'Alene hatchery expenditure for 1920.. \$ 2,751.34

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 89,358.24
B. Services other than personal	33,015.88
C. Materials	734.23
D. Supplies	12,280.67
E. Equipment	4,433.75
F. Structures	8,000.00
H. Refunds	30.50
J. Fixed charges	1,110.24

\$148,963.51

O. Plus overpayments	266.16
R. T. Gibbs (warrant No. 56312)	\$ 125.00
Bureau of highways (warrant No. 60519)	141.16

Total of all expenditures for the year 1920 \$149,229.67

Exhibit "A."

Tabulation of fish and game licenses of the year 1919 and former years, revenue for which was received and reported during calendar year of 1919.

No. Sold.	Class.	Amount.
11,665	Class 10-A, resident fish and game at 80c.	\$ 9,332.00
12	Class 10-C, non-resident fish and game at \$22.50	270.00
22	Class 10-B, non-resident bird at \$6.75	126.00
264	Class 10, non-resident fish at \$4.50	1,150.20
60,584	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35	81,788.40
214	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50	2,033.00
247	Class 2-B, non-resident bird, at \$4.50	1,111.50
3,856	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80	6,940.80
1	Class 3-A, alien game at \$47.50	47.50
43	Class 3-B, alien fishing at \$9.50	408.50
1,164	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50	5,238.00
4	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75	95.00
3	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50	142.50
468	Reshipping permits at 25c	117.00
17	Taxidermist licenses at \$10	170.00
3	Private pond permits at \$10	30.00
40	Commercial permits at \$10	400.00
78,607		\$109,400.50

Exhibit "B."

Total number of fish and game licenses of the year 1919, charged to the Bureau of Fish and Game, together with actual number sold, revenue for which was received in 1919-1920, and total number of licenses returned for credit to balance account.

1919 Licenses Charged to Bureau.

No.	Class.	Amount.
95,000	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$128,250.00
2,500	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50..	23,750.00
2,500	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	11,250.00
15,000	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	27,000.00
1,810	Class 3-A, alien big game at \$47.50.....	85,975.00
2,443	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	23,208.50
4,511	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	20,299.50
1,500	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	35,625.00
1,010	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	47,975.00
2,000	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	500.00
100	Private pond permits at \$10.....	1,000.00
300	Commercial permits at \$10.....	3,000.00
121	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	1,210.00
128,795		\$409,043.00

1919 Licenses Sold.

No.	Class.	Amount.
66,502	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$ 89,777.70
326	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50....	3,097.00
268	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	1,206.00
4,224	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	7,603.20
3	Class 3-A, alien big game at \$47.50.....	142.50
56	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	532.00
2,122	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	9,549.00
6	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	142.50
3	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	142.50
767	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	191.75
19	Commercial permits at \$10.....	190.00
4	Private pond permits at \$10.....	40.00
14	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	140.00
74,314		\$112,754.15

1919 Licenses Returned for Credit.

No.	Class.	Amount.
28,498	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$ 38,472.30
2,174	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50....	20,653.00
2,232	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	10,044.00
10,776	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	19,396.80
1,807	Class 3-A, alien big game at \$47.50.....	85,832.50
2,387	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	22,676.50
2,389	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	10,750.50
1,494	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	35,482.50
1,007	Class 3D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	47,832.50
1,233	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	308.25
96	Private pond permits at \$10.....	960.00
281	Commercial permits at \$10.....	2,810.00
107	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	1,070.00
54,481		\$296,288.85

Recapitulation.

	No.	Amount.
Total fish and game licenses for year		
1919 charged to bureau by auditor.	128,795	\$409,043.00
Total fish and game licenses sold....	74,314	\$112,754.15
Total fish and game licenses returned to auditor	54,481	296,288.85
	128,795	\$409,043.00

Exhibit "C."

Tabulation of 1919 and 1920 fish and game licenses sold, revenue for which was received and reported during calendar year 1920.

No. Sold.	Class.	Amount.
73,922	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$ 99,794.70
515	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50....	4,892.50
359	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	1,615.50
5,326	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	9,586.80
6	Class 3-A, alien game at \$47.50.....	285.00
64	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	608.00
1,843	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	8,293.50
16	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	380.00
.....	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	.....
915	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	228.75
4	Private permits at \$10.....	40.00
33	Commercial permits at \$10.....	330.00
15	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	150.00
83,018		<hr/> \$126,204.75

Exhibit "D."

Tabulation of 1920 fish and game licenses actually sold at date of this report.

No. Sold.	Class.	Amount.
68,004	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$ 91,805.40
403	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50....	3,828.50
338	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	1,521.00
4,958	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	8,924.40
4	Class 3-A, alien game at \$47.50.....	190.00
51	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	484.50
885	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	3,982.50
14	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	332.50
.....	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	.....
399	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	99.75
27	Commercial permits at \$10.....	270.00
3	Private pond permits at \$10.....	30.00
15	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	150.00
75,101		<hr/> \$111,618.55

VALUATION OF STATE PROPERTY AT FISH HATCHERIES**Sandpoint Hatchery.**

Land (20 acres)	\$ 2,500.00
Buildings	3,500.00
Equipment	3,570.00
Brood stock trout.....	1,200.00
Total	<hr/> \$10,770.00

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.

Equipment	\$ 1,082.00
No buildings . . . . .	.....
Total	<hr/> \$ 1,082.00

Hay Spur Hatchery.

Land (82 acres).....	\$ 2,500.00	
Buildings	3,850.00	
Equipment	5,096.00	
Brood stock trout.....	750.00	
Total		\$12,196.00

Ashton Hatchery.

Land (15 acres).....	\$ 3,000.00	
Buildings	2,000.00	
Equipment	3,936.00	
Brood stock trout.....	10,500.00	
Total		\$19,436.00

EXHIBIT "E"
**REPORTS OF ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, AND FINES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE
 FISH AND GAME LAWS**

YEAR 1919

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
John Doe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Richard Roe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Doe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Venter.....	Shooting ducks after sunset.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Getts.....	Shooting ducks after sunset.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Ruegg.....	Shooting ducks after sunset.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Archie Knolin.....	Killing ducks in closed season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Andreason.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Louis Andreason.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Nephi Ottoson.....	Trapping beaver.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. L. Merrick.....	Trapping beaver.....	Convicted.....	52.00
Mr. Potter.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Theo. Brown.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
F. C. Dewiss.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. K. Fritz.....	Unlawful possession of Moose.....	Convicted.....	150.00
John Doe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Richard Roe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Doe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Richard Roe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Otto F. Heise.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	27.70
John Doe.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	27.70
Richard Roe.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	27.80
Jack Foster.....	Shooting ducks out of season.....	Convicted.....	5.00
Marion Long.....	Shooting ducks out of season.....	Convicted.....	5.00
C. E. Glendenin.....	Forfeited bond for violation of law.....	Convicted.....	50.00
Thomas Arrate.....	Trapping beaver.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. E. Lolley.....	Catching fish with trap.....	Convicted.....	50.00
Curtis Sweet.....	Catching fish with trap.....	Convicted.....	50.00
D. W. Williamson.....	Catching fish with trap.....	Convicted.....	50.00

G. P. Halstrom.....	Having fish less than six inches.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Grandie.....	Having fish less than six inches.....	Convicted.....	25.00
George Sandberg.....	Having fish less than six inches.....	Convicted.....	25.00
S. D. Dicks.....	Having fish less than six inches.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. Agrill.....	Having fish less than six inches.....	Convicted.....	25.00
M. Farley.....	Having fish less than six inches.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. C. Watson.....	Shipping beaver without permit.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Elmer Hough.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. W. Hill.....	Killing deer out of season.....	Convicted.....	57.50
Eugene Farnsworth.....	Fishing without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. A. Carlson.....	Violated season on fish.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. P. Novak.....	Violated season on fish.....	Convicted.....	25.00
O. K. Herring.....	Violated season on fish.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Pearson.....	Violated season on fish.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Ed Breyer.....	Violated season on fish.....	Convicted.....	25.00
E. M. Baker.....	Violated season on fish.....	Convicted.....	25.00
William Diehl.....	Depositing sawdust in stream.....	Convicted.....	150.00
L. Nelson.....	Shipping trout with whitefish.....	Convicted.....	102.25
John Doe.....	Fishing without license.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Richard Roe.....	Fishing without license.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Dinton Rhodes.....	Fishing without license.....	Dismissed.....	
J. Leven.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Ben Sanooh.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Frank Rinehart.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. G. Turner.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
G. A. Shurman.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
E. B. Sherman.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Leland Hancock.....	Shooting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Leonard Law.....	Shooting sage hens out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Nick H. Ruffins.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Levi Curtiss.....	Undersized trout in possession.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Bier.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
James Mitchell.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
James Madison.....	Killing ducks out of season.....	Convicted.....	35.00
James Mitchell.....	Killing ducks out of season.....	Convicted.....	35.00

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
J. M. Tallman.	Killing sage hens out of season.	Convicted.	25.00
H. Seines.	Fishing through the ice.	Convicted.	25.00
Charles Sharp.	Fishing through the ice.	Convicted.	25.00
Joe Coleman.	Seining fish.	Forfeited bond.	25.00
John Coleman.	Seining fish.	Forfeited bond.	25.00
William Weaver.	Seining fish.	Forfeited bond.	22.00
John Doe.	Having sage hen in possession.	Convicted.	25.00
J. A. McMinn.	Disturbing beaver dams.	Convicted.	25.00
John Claybourne.	Having wild ducks in possession in closed season.	Convicted.	25.00
Edgar Claybourne.	Having wild ducks in possession in closed season.	Convicted.	25.00
Louis Claybourne.	Having wild ducks in possession in closed season.	Convicted.	25.00
Frank Brown.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Eli Durumen.	Trout in excess of legal limit.	Jail sentence.	
Leonard Nisula.	Trout in excess of legal limit.	Jail sentence.	
O. E. Bateman.	Catching fish less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
Ross Updegraffe.	Killing sage hens.	Convicted.	10.00
Ben Calicot.	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted.	25.00
Ira Carlile.	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted.	25.00
Leslie Buhl.	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted.	25.00
Riley Smith.	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted.	25.00
John T. Little.	Violation of game law.	Convicted.	25.00
Willard Wanner.	Violation of game law relative to killing chickens.	Convicted.	25.00
Tom Hays.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
L. L. Beavington.	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted.	25.00
L. A. Beavington.	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted.	25.00
F. W. Beavington.	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted.	25.00
Ted Humiston.	Killing game birds out of season.	Convicted.	22.00
Lester Hickman.	Shooting game without license.	Convicted.	25.00
M. E. Tolliver.	Killing two fool hens out of season.	Convicted.	25.00
Lee Grenwell.	Having over limit of sage hens.	Convicted.	35.00
P. Pugsley.	Having over limit of sage hens.	Convicted.	35.00
W. P. Pugsley.	Having over limit of sage hens.	Convicted.	35.00
Henry Homer.	Hunting game out of season.	Convicted.	25.00
H. B. Meredith.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00

George Smith	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Frank Will	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
W. E. Waldrop	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted	10.00
J. Bowen	Having over limit of sage hens.	Convicted	35.00
Fred Ward	Having over limit of sage hens.	Convicted	35.00
John Doe	Hunting without a license.	Committed to jail in default of fine.	
Jacob Camp	Killing deer out of season.	Convicted	100.00
Archie H. Pratt	Hunting pheasants out of season.	Convicted	5.00
W. R. McIvor	Hunting game without license.	Bond forfeited	25.00
William A. Bell	Shooting pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Clarence Matland	Shooting bass with a rifle.	Convicted	25.00
W. Levine	Having beaver hides in possession.	Convicted	25.00
Clarence Warner	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Lawrence Ostergar	Unlawful possession of ducks.	Convicted	25.00
John Kootlas	Taking and catching fish less than six inches in length	Convicted	25.00
J. E. Boyd	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
J. F. Kuca	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
J. A. Palmer	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
Mr. Farber	Trapping without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Ed Roberts	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
C. C. Pack	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	28.00
E. M. Anderson	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	25.00
G. P. Moffatt	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	25.00
Bert Stringer	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	25.00
H. G. Cannon	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	28.00
R. G. Wright	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	28.00
B. H. Wright	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	28.00
George Cahoon	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	26.50
N. O. Grflenbag	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	26.50
Kenneth Doty	Fishing without a license.	Convicted	10.00
M. C. Robinson	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted (issued worth- less check).	
Charles H. Causey	Beaver hides in his possession.	Not guilty.	

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
Thron Olson.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Walter Van Stone.....	Shooting ducks out of season.....	Convicted.....	23.45
Jim Stanislaus.....	Killing deer out of season.....	Convicted.....	40.10
A. J. Brown.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Convicted.....	13.10
W. W. Griffiths.....	Untagged deer.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Lee Hollenbeck.....	Untagged deer.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Ow'n Griffiths.....	Untagged deer.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. I. Hallen.....	Untagged deer.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Albert Schroder.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Mr. Monteth.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
E. C. Grice.....	Shooting ducks after sundown.....	Convicted.....	25.00
R. R. Towle.....	Killing pheasant out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Fredrick Maverty.....	Untagged deer.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Thomas Johns.....	Fishing and hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. B. Kirkendall.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Earl I. Wolfe.....	Shooting ducks out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
James R. Stanger.....	Failure to tag a deer.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Thomas H. Reed.....	Killing pheasant out of season.....	Convicted.....	250.00
W. W. Perry.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
George Bubb.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Felix Leland.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Andrew Hanson.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	22.00
A. P. Rouch.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Frank G. Johnson.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	26.50
Albert H. Johnson.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	26.50
Francis Halley.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Robert Farney.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. Higgs.....	Fishing with two trolls and no license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Frillenwetter.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. T. Dupla.....	Killing mountain goat in Bonner county.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Jeff Teague.....	Having mountain goat in possession.....	Convicted.....	10.00
O. Royster.....	Killing ducks in launch on Lake Pend d'Oreille.....	Convicted.....	15.00
C. F. Steltz.....	Killing ducks in launch on Lake Pend d'Oreille.....	Convicted.....	15.00
Eugene Jones.....	Hunting without a license.....	Committed to jail in default of fine.	

William Perry.....	Shooting grouse without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
G. B. Holland.....	Having two pheasants in his possession out of season.....	.....	.....
Hans Christenson.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	50.00
W. M. Davison.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Luther Stephenson.....	Having pheasant in possession.....	Convicted.....	25.00
N. H. Rush.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. H. Moore.....	Killing deer in closed territory.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. H. Hoffman.....	Killing two deer.....	Convicted.....	100.00
W. F. Evans.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Mack H. Hand.....	Killing quail and pheasants.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Antone Slossar.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Not guilty.....	50.00
J. A. Brown.....	Dynamiting fish.....	.....	.....
L. E. Brooks.....	Killing mountain goat in Clearwater county.....	Convicted.....	30.00
W. F. Morgaridge.....	Killing mountain goat in Clearwater county.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Roy Love.....	Killing elk.....	Convicted.....	100.00
George C. Miles.....	Killing grouse out of season.....	Convicted.....	150.00
J. W. Reddington.....	Trapping without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Gustav Cook.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Gill Averett.....	Exceeding bag limit on pheasants.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. G. Hardwick.....	Trapping in muskrat houses.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. M. Pike.....	Shipping beaver hides without a permit.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Albert Bosch.....	Trapping without a license.....	Reprimanded.....	25.00
Charles Coffland.....	Killing pheasants.....	Reprimanded.....	.....
Ben G. Vader.....	Killing pheasants.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Total.....			\$5,590.60
Total number of arrests.....			188
Total number of fines.....			178
Total revenue therefrom.....			\$5,590.60

EXHIBIT "F"
**REPORTS OF ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, AND FINES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE
 FISH AND GAME LAWS**
 YEAR 1920

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
Sam Ward.....	Shooting mountain goat.....	Convicted.....	50.00
J. A. Brown.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Convicted.....	15.00
J. A. Brown.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Convicted.....	15.00
C. B. Kifer.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Carl Cederblom.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Harold Ray Wilson.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Henry Capul.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
A. L. Rambo.....	Trapping in muskrat house.....	Convicted.....	25.00
M. W. Edwards.....	Having deer unlawfully.....	Convicted.....	100.00
A. W. Pipes.....	Killing a mountain sheep.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Oscar Trumel.....	Unlawful possession of deer.....	Convicted.....	25.00
P. L. Pline.....	Shooting elk.....	Convicted.....	150.00
Charles Sawyer.....	Killing elk in closed territory.....	Convicted.....	175.00
Henry Irish.....	Having beaver hide in his possession without a permit.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Roy Tumelson.....	Having two deer in possession.....	Convicted.....	102.00
T. A. King.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Elex Vavrick.....	Shooting ducks without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Dewey Conyen.....	Destroying muskrat houses.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Doe.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Convicted.....	15.00
William Hendrickson.....	Hunting deer out of season.....	Convicted.....	27.40
C. T. Jones.....	Seining for trout.....	Convicted.....	25.00
David Looking-glass.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Dave Devine.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
L. DePinto.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Harry Greenwood.....	Having fish in possession without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. E. Chapman.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Silas Bobbit.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	10.00
A. M. Wherry.....	Fishing too close to the dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00

Dave Abercombe.....	Violation of the game laws.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. C. Heintzs.....	Illegal possession of fish.....	Convicted.....	25.00
James Ward.....	Allowing sawdust to escape into Weiser river.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. W. Young.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Del Hart.....	Fishing without a license.....	Fine suspended.....	
Sam Jensen.....	Shooting grouse in closed season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Mrs. Opha Leamen.....	Fishing out of season.....	Convicted.....	5.00
Mrs. Majonsi Patton.....	Fishing out of season.....	Convicted.....	5.00
R. C. Letach.....	Fishing out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
P. L. McLain.....	Fishing out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Charles Bertold.....	Fishing out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Bert Rose.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. R. Rose.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. E. DeFrance.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. K. Benders, Jr.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Edward Oetken.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. B. Kinyon.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	27.40
A. B. Oleson.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted (bad check).....	
C. F. Olenson.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted (bad check).....	
Lester Bowcut.....	Fishing without a license.....	Fine suspended because of age.....	
Clifford Dayley.....	Fishing without a license.....	Fine suspended because of age.....	
E. B. Hess.....	Fishing for trout in closed season.....	Convicted.....	2.00
G. E. Licklider.....	Fishing for trout in closed season.....	Convicted.....	2.00
Grover Davidson.....	Fishing for trout in closed season.....	Convicted.....	2.00
A. W. Reudle.....	Fishing out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
N. Bigelow.....	Illegal possession of fish.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Richard Poulton.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Burl Thompson.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Y. Santry.....	Fishing out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Arthur Smith.....	Unlawful possession of beaver hides.....	Convicted.....	50.00
V. T. Elver.....	Unlawful possession of beaver hides.....	Convicted.....	25.00
William F. Davis.....	Taking trout less than six inches.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Burton Gifford.....	Taking trout less than six inches.....	Convicted.....	25.00

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
Miles Jarrett.	Taking trout less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
Joseph Thornton.	Taking trout less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
Harry McGregor.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
W. H. Townsend.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Floyd Ommen.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Abbie Green.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
T. C. Ulmer.	Allowing sawdust to escape in streams.	Convicted.	25.00
Nick Wagner.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Rufus Martell.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
W. F. Fishen.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
B. M. Hodell.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
William Harper.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Daniel Frost.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Emil Eggersgless.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Floyd Lawrence.	Taking trout less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
George Lawrence.	Taking trout less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
A. T. Gilland.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Ben Jarrett.	Killing a deer.	Convicted.	50.00
H. E. Smith.	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted.	10.00
Fred Coleman.	Illegal shipment of beaver.	Convicted.	50.00
Bert L. Perry.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	10.00
Eustaguao Barrera.	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted.	30.00
E. R. Madeson.	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.	Convicted.	25.00
J. W. Wornek.	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.	Convicted.	25.00
James Napier.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
W. A. Pierce.	Catching trout under six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
W. H. Hubbell.	Catching trout under six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
J. B. Simpson.	Purchasing bull frogs contrary to section 52, state game laws.	Convicted.	25.00
E. Glasburn.	Seining fish at diversion dam.	Convicted.	25.00
Hyram Montley.	Seining fish at diversion dam.	Convicted.	25.00
T. J. Barbour.	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.	Convicted.	25.00
H. E. Burmeister.	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.	Convicted.	25.00
J. W. Peterson.	Fishing during closed season.	Convicted.	25.00

E. Welch	Using several hooks attached to bottle in fishing	Convicted	17.00
Mrs. Ernest Colburn	Shipping six trout to a friend	Convicted	1.00
Frank Robinson	Polluting streams	Convicted	25.00
Agapeto	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
S. Bidgnet	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
S. D. Edwards	Killing sage hens out of season	Convicted	25.00
F. M. Wyman	Killing sage hens out of season	Convicted	25.00
F. M. Wicks	Killing sage hens out of season	Convicted	25.00
Carl Kehlmer	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Fred Albright	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Ralph Schatzle	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Z. Ernesto	Killing ducks out of season	Convicted	50.00
Pezzabone Ramano	Killing ducks out of season	Convicted	50.00
C. J. Bowman	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
C. H. Modull	Fishing without license	Convicted	25.00
Raymond McGee	Fishing without license	Convicted	25.00
J. P. Jepson	Fishing within 2 miles of government fish traps	Convicted	32.00
William Furgeson	Hunting without license	Convicted	25.00
E. D. Bierl	Catching fish under six inches long	Convicted	5.00
Fay Forham	Fishing in Magic reservoir	Convicted	25.00
A. L. Hager	Shipping three beaver skins without permit	Convicted	25.00
Ivan Sheperd	Having trout under legal size in possession	Convicted	25.00
W. F. Rankin	Wilfully destroying fish	Convicted	35.00
C. H. Modull	Seining	Convicted	67.00
Raymond McGee	Seining	Convicted	67.00
John Montgomery	Fishing without license	Reprimanded	
Ned Larson	Fishing within 2 miles of government fish traps	Convicted	32.00
John L. Halliday	Swearing falsely in application for license	Dismissed	
John Doe	One sage hen over limit	Convicted	25.00
Alfonso Burn	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Edward Green	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Leslie Green	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	35.00
Leo Marty	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	35.00
Louis Marks	Hunting without license	Convicted	25.00
Joe Dittori	Fishing without license	Convicted	25.00

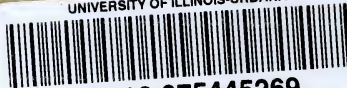
Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
John Dale.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Peron Tildren.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Earl Blakeslee.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Lon Moffitt.....	Shooting ducks one hour before sunrise.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. M. Anderson.....	Fishing without license.....	Convicted.....	11.00
Lena Anderson.....	Fishing without license.....	Convicted.....	11.00
J. I. Condie.....	Killing sage hens out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
E. L. Strickland.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Parkinson.....	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. J. Peterson.....	Fishing in closed stream.....	Convicted.....	26.40
Frank Good.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Not guilty.....	
William Mutz.....	Having in possession over legal limit birds.....	Not guilty.....	
John White.....	Shooting ducks out of season.....	Dismissed.....	
John Doe.....	Unlawful possession pheasants.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Sylvester A. Hall.....	Fishing horseback.....	Convicted.....	25.00
L. G. French.....	Shooting pheasants in Washington county.....	Convicted.....	54.75
Carl Hendrickson.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
L. N. Hackett.....	Hunting pheasants in Washington county.....	Convicted.....	25.00
E. H. Sept.....	Shooting before daylight.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. L. Peterson.....	Shooting before daylight.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. W. McNearny.....	Snagging fish.....	Convicted.....	22.00
Ed F. Bruning.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Claude Baum.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	40.00
Ray Tarbet.....	Killing grouse out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Delbert Levett.....	Killing sage hen out of season.....	Convicted.....	21.55
Leroy Wood.....	Killing sage hen out of season.....	Convicted.....	21.55
J. R. Thomas.....	Killing elk out of season.....	Convicted.....	165.00
Domingo Aspitarte.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Ike Hobby.....	Unlawful possession of beaver hides.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. R. Sullivan.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
D. W. Alexander.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. B. Kainakle.....	Killing deer out of season.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Ray Green.....	Having untaged deer in possession.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. R. Davis.....	Having untaged deer in possession.....	Convicted.....	25.00

J. P. Marks.....	Shooting grouse out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. A. Robertson.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
F. M. Hanks.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Earl Johnson.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	50.00
T. M. Bartlett.....	Shooting ducks before lawful time.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. E. Harris.....	Shooting ducks before lawful time.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. E. McElroy.....	Having two deer unlawfully.....	Convicted.....	200.00
R. O. Davis.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
F. A. Lingschelt.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. E. Childs.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Peter Krans.....	Trapping without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
E. E. Kienholz.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
David Douglass.....	Having sage hens in possession out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Charles Day.....	Attempting to kill ducks before one-half hour before sunrise.....	Not guilty.....	
Joe Millinder.....	Violation game law.....	Left state before trial.....	
Moshel Femo.....	Hunting without license.....	Dismissed.....	
Ed Ogran.....	Misdemeanor.....	Dismissed.....	
William Salmon.....	Catching whitefish in closed stream.....	Convicted.....	25.00
T. F. Hoffman.....	Having more than four pheasants in possession.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Cliford Brown.....	Unlawfully killing three pheasants.....	Convicted.....	75.00
A. K. VanDenakker.....	Shipping beaver hides.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Elwood Williams.....	Having untagged game.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Frank C. Warner.....	Having untagged game.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Roy Nutt.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. Lesmayoux.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	57.30
Mr. DeWolfe.....	Shipping deer hides without license.....	Convicted.....	70.75
James Horton.....	Trapping without license.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Ed Wait.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
S. Claude Stewart.....	Unlawful possession of beaver hides.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. B. Van Alstin.....	Running deer with dogs.....	Convicted.....	100.00
W. E. Cooper.....	Running deer with dogs.....	Convicted.....	100.00
David Chambers.....	Snagging trout.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Louis Kraull.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Henry Kangs.....	Fishing with seine.....	Convicted.....	52.00

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
J. W. Kangs.....	Fishing with seine.....	Convicted.....	52.00
John Kangs.....	Fishing with seine.....	Convicted.....	52.00
Mat Kangs.....	Fishing with seine.....	Convicted.....	52.00
Sam Nisula.....	Fishing with seine.....	Convicted.....	52.00
B. D. Delsman.....	Shooting ducks after sundown.....	Convicted.....	25.00
I. L. Davis.....	Shooting ducks after sundown.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Herb Gill.....	Shooting ducks after sundown.....	Convicted.....	25.00
D. W. Savage.....	Illegal possession of deer.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Bert Short.....	Killing sage hens out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Guy C. Smith.....	Shooting ducks after sundown.....	Convicted.....	25.00
George Riggs.....	Illegal possession of elk meat.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Lafe Maunce.....	Illegal possession of elk meat.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Lambert.....	Illegal possession of elk meat.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Madden.....	Illegal possession of elk meat.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. C. Crawford.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. J. Zollinger.....	Killing deer on game preserve.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Edward Nis.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Roy Gillispie.....	Shooting ducks after sundown.....	Convicted.....	50.00
E. J. Amick.....	Shooting ducks after sundown.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Vitoriono Ernantes.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Peter Piva.....	Illegal killing mountain sheep.....	Convicted.....	100.00
A. Phillips.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted. Fine remitted on good behavior.	
Harold McKissick.....	Hunting without a license.....	Sentence suspended.	
Oral Bagley.....	Illegal possession of beaver skin.....	Not guilty.	
Charles Bagley.....	Illegal possession of beaver skin.....	Not guilty.	
Total.....			\$6,650.10
Total number of arrests.....			222
Total number of fines.....			203
Total revenue therefrom.....			\$6,650.10



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